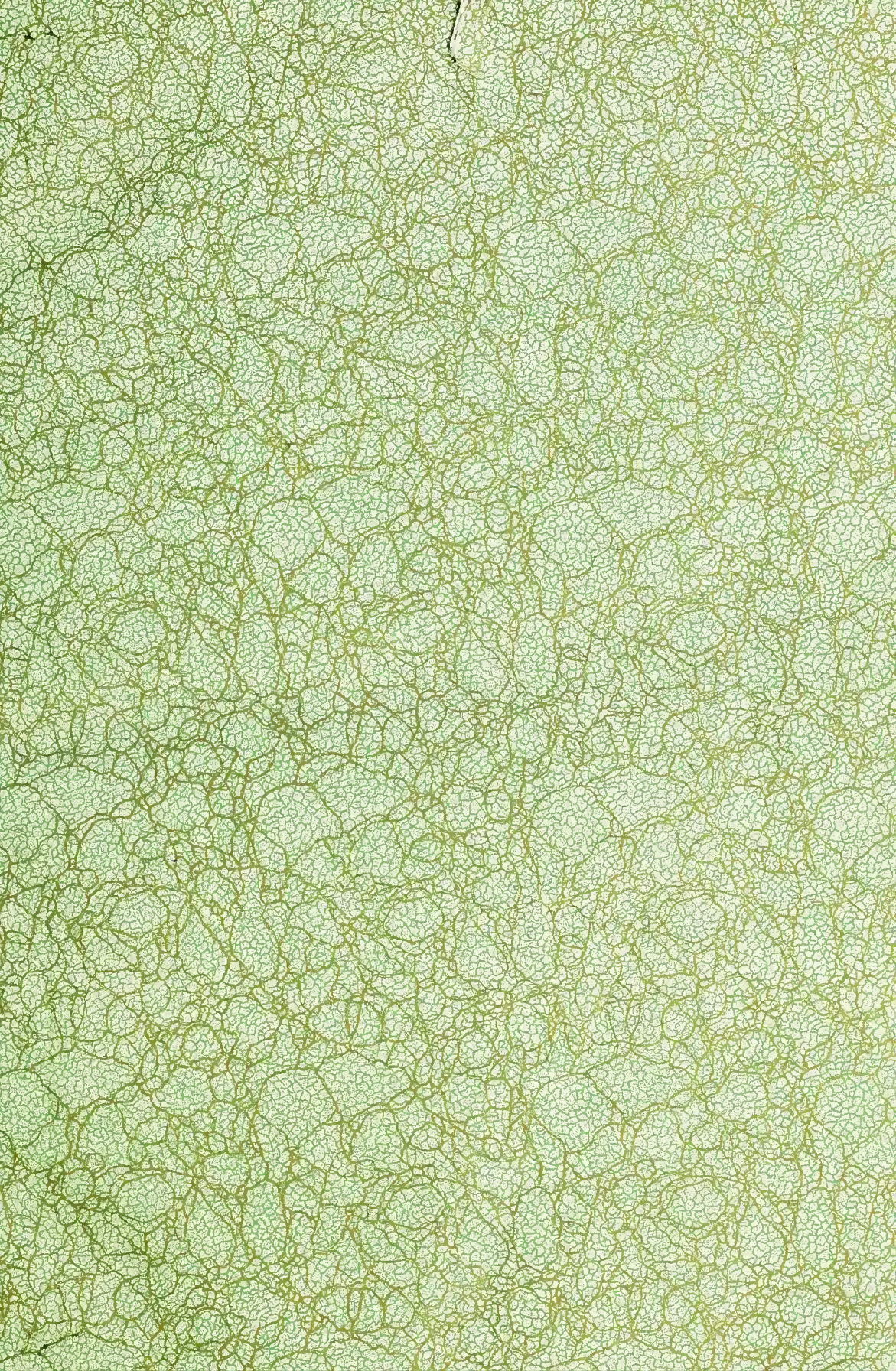




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WISCONSIN

PAST AND PRESENT

A Record of Settlement, Organization, Progress and
Achievement

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1913



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INTRODUCTORY

The history of our country has been the history of our frontier. The spirit that has presided over our destinies, since the day-dawn of freedom, has ever been the spirit of the pioneer.

The creative, formative forces that marked the nation's miraculous birth; the achievements of a century distancing those of a cycle of the nations of old; the spirit that has preserved our honor unscathed amid the shock of battle and the riot of war; the progress and prosperity, which, unparalleled in the history of the race, has differentiated us from the peoples of other climes—all had their inspiration, their fruition and their birth, in the rugged lives of our pioneers, as they swung the ax in the primeval forest or turned the virgin soil in the untamed valleys of the West.

The Old World knew them not—these scouts of progress—for they are distinctively our own. Europe was peopled by immense hordes of men moving in solid phalanxes from land to land. The first settlers of Rome were robbers, murderers and outlaws of all creation, to whom Romulus had given a home. The ancient Hellenes sprang from wandering tribes, who, in their journeys of conquest and plunder, pitched upon Attica as their goal. The people of the peninsula were extinguished by migratory invaders. The Gauls were trodden under foot by Caesar's armies, the Celts were overrun by Saxon hordes, while out from the dark woodlands of the Danube and the Rhine issued forth a mighty host, conquering and to conquer, until the then known world bowed in homage to Odin's stalwart sons.

Not so in the land of the pioneer. Here a territory greater in extent than all Europe combined, was peopled by men of peaceful pursuits, seeking homes for themselves and families in the untamed wastes of a new world. Not en masse, but in several; not in armies, but by twos and threes; not as invaders overrunning vast domains by the force of arms, nor as subjects of an ambitious monarch, seeking rich argosies to lay at the royal feet; but as forerunners of a new civilization, who, with the music of the forest birds in their ears, the fire of apostleship in their hearts and

the blood of Crusaders in their veins, rose to undreamed-of heights of heroism and paved the way for our future destiny as a continental state.

Who can fitly commemorate their heroism and devotion? What pen can write, what tongue can tell, what artist's brush portray, their fitting meed of praise? History has immortalized heroes of war and captains of military prowess. The helmet, the plume, the spear and the sword, have ever been the themes of classic eloquence. The courage of the Spartans, who kept the gateway of their country until all but one had died, the devotion of Napoleon's old guard at Waterloo, and the story of the Six Hundred, who at Balaklava, charged an army, have thrilled the hearts of mankind and filled the world with wonder.

But the pioneer scouts of our progress, braving the dangers of frontier life, the beasts of prey, the red lords of the wild, the pestilence and the famine; with no companions but the stars; wading through treacherous swamps and bridgeless rivers; pitching their cabins by the lonely streams; battling with the elements, fighting the forces of Nature, struggling with the denizens of the wild, that homes might be made for those they love, that prosperity might revel in plenty and that over the paths which they had blazed, the mighty march of progress might move triumphantly on—these men deserve to be canonized in the cathedral of liberty and their deeds retold to generations yet unborn.

Yet, entrancing as is the story of the pioneer and of his struggles and privations, more entrancing still it is, to recount the results and the fruition of his labors as shown by a succeeding progress, unparalleled beneath the sun. Since his time, mighty are the changes that have taken place and the wilderness, in which he toiled, has been made to blossom with the rose of civilization. Swamps have been reclaimed, forests felled, prairies cleared, cities builded, railroads laid and farms have multiplied, until their number seem well nigh infinite. Fertile fields have been made to yield in rich abundance and smiling cities now glorify a landscape once bleak and wild. Commerce-laden vessels now vex the bosom of the waters, floating palaces plow the waves of the sea and over great steel highways, gridironing the state, thunders the commerce of the world. Wonderful labor-saving machinery has multiplied the power of human hands, the lightnings have been compelled to do the will of man, science and invention are performing miracles on land and sea, while whirring factory and glowing forge send up maelstroms of blackened smoke, as incense to the god of trade. Hospitals for the sick and distressed now dot the land, temples of learning on every hillside arise and in lace of stone, church spires penetrate the skies and with golden crosses kiss the sun.

An epoch in American history it was, when Joliet and Marquette, soldier of fortune and black-robed priest, pushed their craft up the winding rivers,

crossed the narrow portage and reached the Wisconsin, shining like a silver band amid the bordering shadows. By day, the overhanging trees, the tranquil stream, matted with entangling verdure. By night, the bivouac, the flickering fire and slumber beneath the stars. When they embarked again, the mists hung over the valley like a bridal veil and when the mists melted away before the rising sun, the Mississippi river was discovered and the Mississippi valley was won to civilized man.

Another epoch in history it was when George Rogers Clark, soldier and diplomat that he was, by achievements not surpassed since Hannibal crossed the rugged fastnesses of the Alps, gave his name to the list of earth's conquerors, added to his country a territory of more than two-thirds the area it already claimed and snatched the Northwest, in its beauty and grandeur, as a priceless gem from the British crown.

To write a history of such a county as Chippewa is no easy task. It necessarily calls forth all the attributes of which one is possessed. It demands research and study.

The story begins with the earliest exploration and settlements in this vicinity, and endeavors to give a fair and truthful picture of this land as the forefathers and foremothers of Chippewa county saw it, with an account of the various means and successive steps by and through which it has reached its present development. An effort has been made to portray the early settlers as they were, not denying their faults and failings, for they were human; not omitting their sacrifices and privations, for they were patriots as well as pioneers.

PREFACE

The publishers take great pleasure in presenting this work to the good people of Chippewa county. We have labored under some difficulties in its preparation, but we feel that we have succeeded in gathering material and presenting it in a most readable form that will be a pleasure in reading and satisfactory to the most exacting. As the years go by the work will be appreciated more and more.

In compiling the biographical volume our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought this county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble state, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy, have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of those, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued the "even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how many, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never

find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written; and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprisc, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men never could be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.

November, 1913.

S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.

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AMONG THE PINES AT LONG LAKE

HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I

IN EARLY DAYS

SINGULAR REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY—INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN—UNDER
FRENCH DOMINION—EXPLORATIONS OF JOLIET AND MARQUETTE—
ENGLISH SUPREMACY — TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT — WISCONSIN
ADMITTED TO THE UNION—PUBLIC DOMAIN.

There are singular remains of antiquity throughout America, universally conceded to be the work of a prehistoric race, commonly called the Mound Builders. That these works owe their origin to a people more intimately acquainted with the arts of life than the aboriginal tribes which inhabited the continent upon its discovery, is abundantly proved by these records which are found scattered throughout the entire length and breadth of our land. The attention of archaeologists is being more and more directed to a study of these peculiar evidences of a vanished half civilization, but as yet neither their origin nor the date of their inhabitation has been determined. Such traces as are left, though abundant in quantity, are vague as to character, no written memoranda having come to light, nor hieroglyph whose key can unlock the mystery. The remains consist chiefly of mounds of earth, which, notwithstanding the leveling and wearing action of the elements, have kept the form into which those mythical hands molded them. Hence, the name of Mound Builders. In these mounds are found the traces of such useful arts as place beyond peradventure the users of them higher in the scale of progression than the savages who succeeded them. These mounds and enclosures are various in form, and it is supposed that they were dedicated to uses as various. Some are believed to have been fortifications; others, places of sepulcher and of sacrifice, while some were the sites of temples, and others observatories. The ground selected for their erection seems generally to have been an elevated plateau on the banks of either lake or river, and the builders were apparently influenced by the same considerations as govern men in modern times in the choice of

places for settlement. It is a fact that many of our most opulent cities are built upon the sites of these ancient works, proving that those bygone races availed themselves of the same natural advantages as we do today. These earth works are by no means of uniform shape or size. Some are regularly arranged, forming squares, circles and octagons, others are like walls or fortifications, while others, (and these are more numerous in Wisconsin than elsewhere, and first noticed in this state), are in imitation of the shapes of animals, birds, beasts and fishes—and in the forms of trees, war clubs, tobacco pipes, and other significant implements of race. It is not an improbable supposition that these curious figures were intended to represent a badge of tribe—a sort of gigantic armorial device on a scale commensurate with the vastness of the territory inhabited. In all existing nations symbols are employed as an expression of national individuality, and are deeply cherished by the people. England has her lion, France her eagles and fleur-de-lis, Scotland her thistle, and amongst our present North American tribes we have such titles as Sitting Bull, Driving Cloud and Black Hawk. So these mounds may have been shaped to represent tribal or family insignia, and were possibly dedicated to the burial of members of the special clans who reared them. These animal shaped mounds, equally with the round tumuli, contain human bones. These bones are in a very brittle and decomposed state, having roots and fibres growing through them, and are distributed equally through all parts of the mounds. In the construction of these monuments it is evident that the bodies were laid upon the surface of the ground and the earth heaped upon them. No appearances are to be found of graves having been dug below the surface. In many cases later burials have been made upon these mounds, where possibly some nomadic tribe made a grave for its dead above the long buried and almost forgotten race. This surface burial, in which earth was brought and heaped above the dead, was not the custom among the North American Indians, their mode being a shallow grave, or suspension on platforms, or in trees, and this is counted another proof of the non-identity of the Mound Builders with the people that followed them.

In some parts of the state are found earth works of a different character from the mound proper, which from their supposed use, are styled "garden beds." These beds are methodically arranged in parallel rows, much as a gardener would lay out his ground for flower culture, and are of a variety of sizes and shapes, sometimes occupying acres in extent.

These mounds are not the only traces of the lost inhabitants. The copper mines of Northern Michigan afford ample proofs of their having been worked at some previous period, and as implements of this metal are abundant among other vestiges of the Mound Builders, they were,

without doubt, the prehistoric miners. Professor Irving believes that, as the Michigan copper belt extends across Wisconsin to Minnesota, copper must have also been mined in this state. The Jesuit fathers frequently mention the existence of copper, and even use the term mines, though there is no evidence that they either saw or heard of actual mining in the technical sense of that word. As early as 1636, which was prior to the time when they themselves had visited the Great Lake, they speak of the presence of native copper, and of its having been taken from the mines. In the "Relations" for 1659-60, after missions had been established in this region, they reported it to be "enriched in all its borders by mines of lead, almost pure, and of copper all refined in pieces as large as the first, and great rocks which have whole veins of turquoise." Professor Whittlesey says, in a paper to the Smithsonian Institution, that there are evidences that these ancient mines were abandoned several hundred years before the advent of the French into that region, and their acquaintance with the northern tribes. As there is no legend among the Indians of their ancestors having worked the mines, nor any implements in their possession that could have been used for that purpose, it is highly improbable that they could have been the original workers. In ancient mining pits have been found wooden shovels, fragments of wooden bowls and broken stone mauls. The effects of blows from these stone mauls are visible upon the rocks. In other places are the distinct marks of picks and drills, as fresh and perfect as if they had been recently made. Coals and ashes are also found in the old excavations, along with the remnants of tools used, and in some cases the scales of fishes, evidently the remains of miners' meals.

It appears that these people were supplied only with very simple mechanical contrivances, and that they penetrated the earth only to a short distance, their deepest works being only about the same as those of old tin mines of Cornwall, England, which were wrought before the conquest of Britain by the Romans.

Dr. Hoy, president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, finds upon examination of the implements made out of copper by these people, that they were beaten or hammered into the required shape, not melted and molded. In a large majority of cases he found specks of pure silver scattered over their surfaces, which he counted as evidence positive that the specimen was never melted. Their fibrous texture was another proof that they were hammered or beaten out. Professor James D. Butler, however, appeals from this conclusion, and believes the people knew the art of smelting, "though the manner may be past finding out." He claims that as a rule the articles they manufactured were of utility rather than of ornament, and that he has found evidences of melted metal

in their construction. The discussion is of interest only as going to prove a greater or less degree of advancement among these workers in the appliances of labor. If smelting was practiced, more complicated ingenuity was evinced than if only the rude hammer was used.

We have scarcely learned the alphabet of this strange language written all over the surface of our country. Thus far in the study of the subject of the Mound Builders little more seems demonstrated than the ancient occupation of the territory by a semi-savage race. No trace of high art or of refined civilization piques the antiquarian or stimulates the imagination of the student with visions of valuable discoveries yet to be made. The chief interest lies in solving the mystery of the utter disappearance of a race, which has so entirely dropped out of human annals as scarcely to live even in legend. We only know that a people lived, were numerous, industrious and widely established, but whence they came or whither they vanished is mere conjecture. Their names were not "writ in water," but in the earth. The turf of the prairie, the margin of the river, the cleft in the rock testify to their having been. But whether definite history can be written from such memoranda, must rest with the future archaeologist.

THE INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN

The obscurity which enshrouds the history of the aborigines of the Northwest prior to 1634, continues the gradation of human occupation of the soil, from the impenetrable mystery of the Mound Builders to the era of letters. But little is known of the lives and habits of the savage nations inhabiting what is now Wisconsin, before their discovery by civilized man. The sparse knowledge which has come down to us, of those years of warfare, during which the untutored brave contested with his brother for the right of existence, or of the milder and infrequent periods of peace, wherein were enjoyed rude arts and tender passions, have but a basis of tradition on which to stand; and as a subject invested with romantic hues, because so far removed from the stern glade of historic fact, form a gracious topic for the pen of fiction rather than the pen of history.

It is the purpose of this work to treat but briefly of those divisions of the Indian nations which fill merely an auxiliary or preliminary station in the record of Wisconsin tribes.

The country bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by wide spreading prairies, and on the west by the Mississippi, was first seen by a European in the year 1634. Jean Nicolet then dimingled two far-reaching families—the Algonquins and Dakotas. The exception to the rule of hostility was the Winnebago tribe,



RAPIDS AT JIMS FALLS, CHIPPEWA COUNTY

which, although belonging to the Dakotas or Sioux, were peaceful toward the Algonquins. Parkman says: "A detached branch of the Dakota stock, the Winnebago, was established south of Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, in the midst of the Algonquins." Tradition points to the former as having, at some distant period of the past, migrated from the East—and this has been confirmed by a study of their language; to the latter as coming from the West or Southwest, fighting their way as they came. As yet there were no representatives of the Huron-Iroquois seen west of Lake Michigan, that great family then dwelling northward and southward of Erie and Ontario lakes.

Of the Algonquins, the principal branches were the Chippeways, Menominees, Pottawatomies, Mascoutins, Miamis, Kickapoos and Illinois (the latter to the southward); of the Dakotas but two divisions were in Wisconsin, the Winnebagoes and a few bands of chance Sioux.

Already had the French secured a foothold in the valley of the St. Lawrence; and, naturally enough, the broad expanse of water to the westward offered an irresistible inducement to the explorer. Thus it was that the shores of Green Bay were visited in 1634 by Jean Nicolet, who beheld, upon the right in ascending the bay, a tribe of Indians, lighter in complexion than their neighbors, remarkably well formed and active. These were what are now known as the Menominees. Although of the Algonquin stock, their dialect differed so much from the surrounding tribes that for a long time they were accredited with a distinct language. Their homes and hunting grounds were on the Menominee river, though within the period of a century they shifted somewhat, and without infringing upon the territory of other tribes, spread out to the westward and southward, their principal village at that time being at the head of Green Bay. In 1634 they took part in a treaty with some representatives of the French, who at this time were intent upon the occupation of this wild region. After this, twenty years elapsed before there is any record that they were again visited by white men.

Early in December, 1669, Father Claudius Allouez visited the mouth of Green Bay, and on the third of that month celebrated holy mass for the first time in his new field of labor. In May of the following year, he reached the Menominees, who were then a feeble tribe, suffering from disasters in war, and nearly exterminated. He did not remain long with them, and was succeeded by Father Louis Andre, who built a cabin upon the Menominee river. This hut the savages burned, and he was afterwards obliged to live in his canoe. He was not wholly unsuccessful in his missionary work, for in 1673 Father Marquette found good Christians among this tribe. By degrees they extended their intercourse with the white fur

traders, and gradually were drawn under the banner of France. They joined that government in its war with the Iroquois, and subsequently in its conflict with the English.

In 1760 the French post at Green Bay was surrendered to the British, though the latter did not take possession until the autumn of the following year. The land upon which the fort stood was claimed by the Menominees. Their principal village was located there, though a lesser one was at the mouth of the Menominee river. They did not rebel at the occupancy of the British, possibly for the reason that they were in a reduced state, having lost 300 of their warriors by smallpox, and many of their chiefs in the late war in which the French commander had engaged them against the British. Moreover, they found an advantage in dealing with British fur traders, as they could purchase supplies of them for half the prices they had paid the French. Their good faith to their new allegiance was soon put to the test, as Pontiac's war broke out in 1763, and the post of Mackinaw was captured. This, instead of inciting them to a revolt against their new rulers, gave them the opportunity to prove their integrity, for they, with other tribes, escorted the garrison at Green Bay across Lake Michigan, to the village of L'Arbre Croche, on their way to Montreal. Their alliance with the British continued through their first war with the American colonies, and through the later contest of 1812-15. But, as they had yielded peaceably to the British after their conquest over the French, so when the American force arrived at Green Bay to take possession of the country, they greeted the commander as "my brother." At this time their territory had become greatly extended. It was bounded on the north by the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing south into Green Bay and the Mississippi; on the east by Lake Michigan; on the south by the Milwaukee river, and on the west by the Mississippi and Black rivers. This was their territory, though they were practically restricted to the occupation of the western shore of Lake Michigan, lying between the mouth of Green Bay on the north and the Milwaukee river on the south, and to a somewhat indefinite area west. Their general claim, as late as 1825, was north to the Chippewa country; east to Green Bay and Lake Michigan; south to the Milwaukee river, and west to Black river. This tribe, which in 1761 had been feeble and depleted, had now, in less than three-quarters of a century, become a powerful nation, numbering between three and four thousand. As late as 1831 the Menominee territory preserved its large proportions; but in that year it was shorn of a great and valuable part by the tribe ceding to the United States all the eastern division, estimated at 2,500,000 acres. The following year they aided the general Government in the Black Hawk war. In order that the

Menominees might become more established, they were assigned as a permanent home a large tract of land lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river, with a reservation of their territory west for hunting grounds, until such time as the general Government should desire to purchase it.

In 1836, another portion, amounting to 4,000,000 acres, lying between Green Bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was disposed of to the United States, besides a strip three miles in width from near the portage north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and forty-eight miles long, still leaving them in peaceful possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long and eighty broad.

Finally, in 1848, the Government purchased all the remaining lands of the Menominees, preparatory to their migration to a reservation beyond the Mississippi of 6,000 acres. This latter tract, however, was receded to the United States, for, notwithstanding there were treaty stipulations for the removal of the tribe to that tract, there were such obstacles in the way that they were finally permitted to remain in Wisconsin. Lands to the amount of twelve townships were granted them for permanent homes on the Upper Wolf river, in what is now Shawano and Oconto counties—a very small portion only of their once vast possessions. They removed to this reservation in 1852. Thus are the Menominees the only one of the original tribes which, as a whole, has a local habitation within its limits. This tribe refused to join the Sioux in their outbreak of 1861, and several of their warriors served as volunteers in the United States army in the late Civil war.

The Winnebagoes, or “Men of the Sea,” as the name signifies, were first visited in 1634, at which period their villages were upon the head waters of Green Bay. They were one of the tribes belonging to the family of the Dakotas, and had come hither from the westward, but whether from the Pacific, as their name might indicate, is not known. Their ancient seat was Winnebago lake, whither they afterward removed up the Fox river. Their country included not only this lake but all the streams flowing into it, especially the Fox river, and was subsequently extended to the Wisconsin and Rock rivers. They were brought under the influence of the Jesuit missionaries, who, in 1670, found them worshiping idols. At the commencement of the eighteenth century the Winnebagoes were finally allied to the French and in peace with the dreaded Iroquois. In 1718 the nation numbered 600. They subsequently joined the French against the Iroquois, and also aided them in their conflict with the British. But with the British possession of the post at Green Bay they allied themselves with their conquerors and kept up this friendship through the Revolution and the War of 1812. At this period they were estimated to number 4,500

and were counted a bold and warlike people. When the United States took possession of the post of Green Bay in 1816, they apprehended trouble with the Winnebagoes, but after a single remonstrance with the commandant, they submitted to the new order of things and afterward made a treaty of peace. In 1820 they had five villages on Winnebago lake and fourteen on Rock river. Five years later their claim to territory was an extensive one. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the source of Rock river to within forty miles of its mouth, in the State of Illinois, where they had a village. On the west it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing into the Mississippi. To the northward it reached Black river and the Upper Wisconsin, but did not cross Fox river, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago lake. In 1829 a large part of their territory, in what is now southwestern Wisconsin, was sold to the United States. In 1837 they ceded to the general Government all their lands east of the Mississippi. Considerable difficulty was experienced in removing them beyond the Mississippi and they have several times changed their place of abode. Their numbers have greatly diminished.

The Chippeways, by reason of their number and the immensity of the area embraced within the limits of their recognized territory, as well as by the continuance of their distinctive tribal relations, form one of the leading divisions of Wisconsin. Their country included all now known as Northern Wisconsin, except the Menominee country on the east, or the present counties of Door, Kewaunee and a portion of Brown. Besides this vast region the tribe was accorded the lands north of Lake Superior. The name is commonly written and spoken "Chippeway," but the best authorities now agree that the correct spelling is Ojchipwe. The name is employed interchangeably with Ojibway. The French also spoke of them as Sautaux, from the fact that the earliest encounter with them was at Sault Ste. Marie. This name is still applied to them by the Canadians. In 1642 Fathers Jogues and Raymbaut began a mission at Sault Ste. Marie, where there were 2,000 Chippeways. In character this tribe is described brave in war, expert in hunting, fond of adventure, and averse to agricultural labor. From remote times their contests with rival tribes are noted. They warred with the Foxes, the Sioux and the Iroquois, driving the Sioux from the upper regions of the Mississippi and the Red river of the North. Their style of fighting shows that they were more used to wooded countries than to the plains, as they were oftener victorious when forcing their foes to battle among forests than when meeting them on prairies. Their numbers were greatly reduced by war during the half century succeeding the establishment of missions in 1642. They were devoted to the French down to the time of the end of French domination. During the American war for

independence they were under British influence, but made peace by the treaties of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, and Fort Harmar, in 1789. So far as their policies affect the history of Northern Wisconsin, the reader is referred to the article entitled *The Public Domain*, given later on in this work. Therein will be found mention of such treaties with the Chippeways and other tribes as are required to complete chain of title in the government to the lands of the state.

The Sacs and Foxes are one of the tribes of the Algonquin family. Father Allouez found a village of them in 1665 upon the shores of Green Bay, and early in 1670 he visited a village of them located upon the Fox river about four leagues from its mouth. Upon his first visit he described them as of wandering habit, great in numbers and fierce and savage beyond all other tribes. Polygamy was common amongst them, and the women and children were very numerous. The Foxes were of two stocks—the Outagamies or Foxes, and the Musquakink, or men of red clay. They were supposed to have come from as far east as the St. Lawrence, and to have been driven from time to time, first to near Detroit, then to Saginaw (a name derived from the Sacs), and then by the Iroquois to Green Bay and thence up the Fox river. Allouez established among these his mission of St. Mark and in two years rejoiced in the baptism of sixty children and some adults. In 1684 the Sacs sent out warriors against the Five Nations but they soon became hostile to the French. They afterward became reconciled but this reconciliation was of short duration and their ill will toward the French continued. The consequence of this spirit of enmity was that in 1716 their territory was invaded and they were forced to sue for peace. This compulsory friendship lasted but a short time. The Foxes numbered 500 men, with an abundance of women and children. They were industrious and raised large crops of Indian corn. In 1728 the French sent a second expedition against them and the Menominees and Winnebagoes, destroying wigwams and fields. They were attacked for a third time in 1730 and defeated, and again in 1734 by the same foe, against whom in this last attack they were more successful than formerly. In 1736 the Sacs were connected with the government of Canada, though at heart far from brotherly in feeling to the French. In 1754 came the struggle between France and Great Britain, and the Sacs and Foxes allied themselves with their former foe and conqueror against the English but were forced into subjection to the new victor. In 1761 the two nations, about equally divided, numbered about 700 warriors. The Sacs migrated to the westward but the Foxes, or a portion of them, still remained upon the waters of the Fox river. During the Revolutionary war the Sacs and Foxes adhered to the English. At the commencement of this century what

territory remained to them in Wisconsin was in the extreme southwestern part of the state. This they ceded to the United States in 1804. From that date these allied tribes cannot be considered as belonging to the State of Wisconsin. An episode in their subsequent history comes in, however, incidentally in the annals of the state, and that is the Black Hawk war.

The Pottawatomies were neighbors to the Winnebagoes upon Green Bay in 1639. Thirty years later they were still upon its southern shore in two villages, and ten years subsequent to that they occupied at least one village in the same region. Upon the expiration of the first quarter of the eighteenth century a part only of this nation was in that vicinity, upon the islands at the mouth of the bay. These islands were then known as the Pottawatomie Islands, and considered as the ancient abode of these Indians. This tribe had scattered to the southward, one band on the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, and the other near Detroit. The Pottawatomies did not keep themselves distinct as a tribe but fraternized with various other tribes. These "united tribes" as they were called, claimed all the lands of their respective tribes and of other nations, and gave the United States no little trouble when possession was taken by the general Government. Finally by a treaty in 1833, their claims, such as they were, to the lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, within the present State of Wisconsin, extending westward to Rock river, were purchased by the United States, with permission to retain possession of their ceded lands for three years longer, after which time this united nation of Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies began to disappear and soon were no longer seen in the state.

Besides the five tribes—Menominees, Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes and Pottawatomies—many others, whole or in part, have, since the territory now constituting the state was first visited by white men, been occupants of its territory. Of these some are only known as having once lived in what is now Wisconsin; others, such as the Hurons, Illinois, Kickapoos, Mascoutins, Miamis, Noquets, Ottawas and Sioux, are recognized as Indians once dwelling in this region. Yet, so transitory was their occupation, or so little is known of them, that they can scarcely be claimed as belonging in the state. Commencing in 1822, and continuing at intervals through some of the following years, was the migration to Wisconsin from the State of New York of the remains of portions of four tribes—the Oneidas, Stockbridges, Munsees and Brothertowns. The Oneidas finally located west of Green Bay, where they still reside. Their reservation contained over sixty thousand acres, and was wholly within the present counties of Brown and Outagamie. The tribe obtained a fee simple to the land in 1907 and much of it has been sold to the whites. The Stockbridges and

Munsees, who first located above Green Bay, on the east side of Fox river, afterward moved to the east side of Winnebago lake. They now occupy a reservation joining the southwest township of the Menominee reservation, in Shawano county. The Brothertowns first located on the east side of Fox river, but subsequently moved to the east side of Winnebago lake, where, in 1839, they broke up their tribal relations and became citizens of Wisconsin Territory.

NICOLET'S EXPLORATIONS

To Jean Nicolet belongs the honor of the first place in the history of Wisconsin. Nor is that honor due from mere accidental events, as is often the case in the discovery of new countries; for it was now by the deliberate accomplishment of a laborious and dangerous undertaking, whose purpose was, so far as evidence can now be adduced, substantially achieved. The sparse records of the life of this man contain but the barest outlines of his earlier days, though future research among original documents, it is to be hoped, will shed more light on the obscured details. It is known that he was of French nativity, born in Normandy, and that he emigrated to Canada in the year 1618, being a protégé of Champlain. The date of his birth is not preserved in any document extant. Upon his arrival in New France, he at once took up his residence at Allumettes Island, on the Ottawa, that he might the better study the Indian tongue and thereby fit himself for the office of interpreter. In 1622, but four years after his arrival, he is mentioned as having acquired an extensive influence over the Algonquin tribes. From 1623 to 1631, Nicolet lived with the tribes of the Nipissing. This is stated on the authority of his friend, Father Le Jeune, although other of the "Jesuit Relations" record that the period of his residence with the Nipissing tribes was from 1629 to 1632.

It is determined by those who have made a special study of the subject that Nicolet came to Green Bay in the summer of 1634, and returned to Quebec in 1635. Parkman observes that Nicolet was a remarkable man, and so he must have been, to win the confidence of the savage tribes to that degree which enabled him to penetrate into the remote regions of their homes and there conduct a peaceful enterprise with the warlike Winnebagoes for the advancement of commerce in fur and peltry.

The long journey from Quebec was undertaken at the suggestion of Champlain, and in the official capacity of interpreter of the Company of One Hundred Associates of New France, which was formed in 1627, with a view to the development of the immense resources of the western wilderness in furs. The mission of Nicolet was not to establish peace, as distinguished from warfare, between the Hurons and Winnebagoes, but was

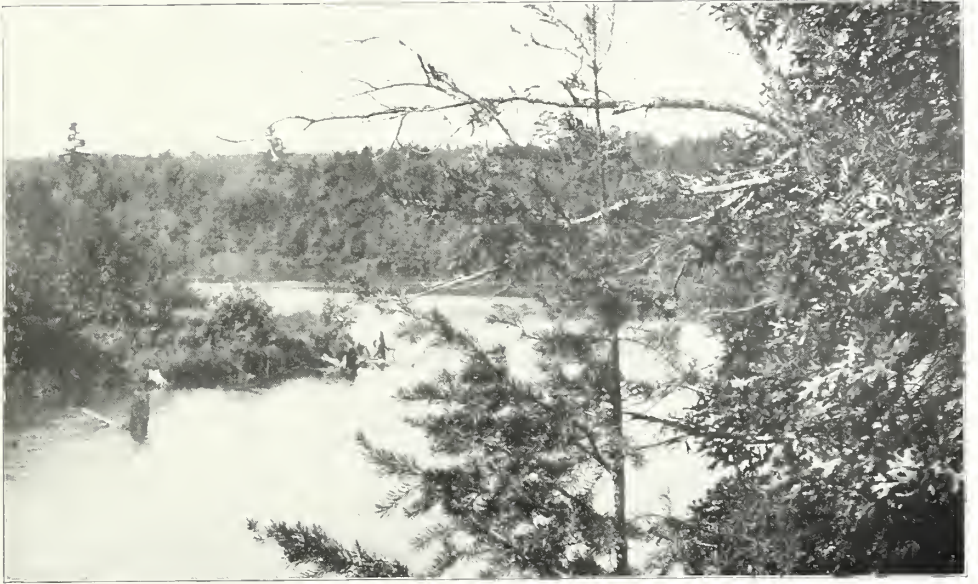
rather a mission of peace, to cement the friendly relations of these tribes, as well as the Nez Percés or Ottawas, and other tribes, in the general interest of the French.

Nicolet visited the Hurons while on his westward journey at their home on the eastern side of the lake which bears their name, and negotiated with them. It is recorded by Parkman that upon his arrival in Green Bay, at "Winnebago Town, he sent some of his Indian attendants to announce his coming, put on a robe of damask, and advanced to meet the expectant crowd with a pistol in each hand. The squaws and children fled, screaming that it was a manito, or spirit, armed with thunder and lightning, but the chiefs and warriors regaled him with so bountiful a hospitality that 120 beavers were devoured at a single feast." With such a dramatic display was the white man introduced upon the soil of the great commonwealth of Wisconsin.

The Jesuit Paul Le Jeune, writing in 1640, said: "Upon the borders of Green Bay are the Menominees; still further on, the Winnebagoes, a sedentary people and very numerous. Some Frenchmen call them the 'Nation of the Stinkards,' because the Winnebago word 'Winipeg' signifies 'stinking water.' Now they thus call the water of the sea, therefore these people call themselves Winnebagoes, because they came from the shores of a sea of which we have no knowledge. Consequently, we must not call them the 'Nation of the Stinkard,' but the 'Nation of the Sea.'"

It is asserted by several writers that Nicolet continued his journey down the Wisconsin river to a point "within three days' journey of the Mississippi," but this statement is shown, by the monograph referred to, to be an impossibility. It is therein given as historic fact that the renewed journey extended up the Fox river to within three days' voyage of the Wisconsin, where it is supposed he found the Mascoutins. This correction is one of the most valuable that has been made by Professor Butterfield. After returning to Green Bay, Nicolet visited many of the surrounding nations. He retraced his way to the St. Lawrence in the summer of 1635, reaching Quebec in safety. The parish records of that city furnish the information that this brave man was occupied with various duties from 1635 to the date of his death, and show conclusively that his journey must have been made at the date given, since he was not absent from Quebec long enough at any one time to have performed the feat subsequent to 1635.

Nicolet married Marguerite Couillard, at Quebec, October 7, 1637. He lost his life while on a mission to save a poor Abenaki from the Algonquins, by the capsizing of his boat, October 31, 1642. To this bold adventurer, whose knowledge of the western tribes was gained by actual



SCENE NEAR STANLEY



AT CHIPPEWA FALLS

experience, must all praise be given for having opened to the devoted followers of the Cross the way to new fields of usefulness.

EARLY JESUIT MISSIONS

The pipe of peace which Nicolet smoked with the western tribes was not productive of immediate good returns. The death of Champlain and the change in purposes and ambitions among the Canadian settlers, produced in the east an almost total forgetfulness of the Upper lake country. For at least two decades of years after the discovery of Wisconsin by Nicolet, very dim and shadowy is its history. Here and there references to Green Bay and the Indians inhabiting its shores, are made by Jesuit missionaries in their "Relations." The "Relations" were the records kept by the priests of their experiences in their arduous calling. For many years, beginning in 1632, the Superior of the Jesuit Mission in Canada—then New France—sent every summer to Paris his reports, which embodied or were accompanied by those of his subordinates. For forty years these reports were annually published in Paris, and were known as the "Jesuit Relations." Those which are of interest to the student of Wisconsin history begin with the year 1639-40 and extend to 1672. Says one of these records of date 1648: "This Superior lake extends to the northwest, that is to say, between the west and the north. A peninsula, or strip of land quite small, separates the Superior lake from another third lake, called by us the 'Lake of the Puants' (Green Bay) which also discharges itself into our fresh water sea, through a mouth which is on the other side of the peninsula, about ten leagues more to the west than the Sault. This third lake extends between the west and the southwest, more toward the west, and is almost equal in size to our fresh water sea. On its shores dwell a different people, of an unknown language, that is to say, a language that is neither Algonquin nor Huron. These people (the Winnebagoes) are called the Puants, not on account of any unpleasant odor that is peculiar to them, but because they say they came from the shores of the sea far distant toward the west, the waters of which, being salt, they call themselves 'the people of the Stinking Water.' "

Another account written in 1654, after giving the arrival at Montreal of a fleet of canoes loaded with furs, belonging to friendly Indians, who came from the upper country a distance of four hundred leagues, speaks of a part of these Indians being the Tobacco nations of the Hurons, and a portion Ottawas, and adds: "These tribes have abandoned their ancient country and have retired toward the more distant nation in the vicinity of the Great Lake, whom we call Puants, in consequence of their having dwelt

near the sea, which is salt, and which our savages call 'stinking water.' " The Hurons had been entirely overthrown by the Iroquois in 1649 and 1650, and had abandoned their country. A division of this nation, called the Tobacco Indians, with such other Hurons as had taken refuge with them, settled on Mackinac Island, where they were joined by a branch of the Ottawas, nicknamed by the French Cheveux Releves, or Standing Hair; hence this statement in the "Relations" that these nations had "retired toward the more distant" Winnebagoes.

Again, in the same years, this is recorded: "In the islands of the 'Lake of the people of the sea,' whom some persons wrongly call the 'Puants,' there are many tribes whose language closely resembles the Algonquins." In 1656, one of the Jesuits writes: "Our attention has been directed toward a number of nations in the neighborhood of the 'Nation of the Sea,' whom some persons have called the 'Puants,' in consequence of their having formerly dwelt on the shores of the sea, which they called 'Winipeg,' that is to say, 'stinking water.' " Then follows an enumeration of the villages of Illinois and Sioux Indians, and of two other nations, the "Ponarak" and "Kiristinous." Such are the meager records of Wisconsin after its visitation by Nicolet, down to the year 1658.

In August, 1656, a band of Ottawas, or other Algonquins, numbering three hundred, and in fifty birch bark canoes, appeared upon the St. Lawrence! These savages demanded commerce with the French, and missionaries for the boundless West. This was the beginning of the commerce of the Northwest. But for the greed of the fur trader and the zeal of the Jesuit, the story of Nicolet would soon have passed from the mind of the Frenchmen inhabiting the St. Lawrence; and the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, would soon have faded from the memory of man.

But a missionary whose name is not yet appended to the "Relation," and it is consequently, uncertain who the reverend father was, took from lips of an Indian captive named Asatanik, and a man of considerable importance, an account of his having in the month of June, 1658, set out from Green Bay for the north, passing the rest of the summer and the following winter near Lake Superior—so called because of its being above Lake Huron. This Indian informed the Jesuit of the havoc and desolation of the Iroquois war in the West; how it had reduced the Algonquin nations about Lake Superior and Green Bay. The same missionary saw at Quebec two Frenchmen, who had just arrived from the upper countries with three hundred Algonquins in sixty canoes, laden with peltries. These fur traders had passed the winter of 1659 among the surrounding tribes. In their wanderings they probably visited some of the northern parts of what is now Wisconsin. They saw, at six days' journey beyond the lake toward

the southwest, a tribe composed of the remainder of Hurons of the Tobacco nation, compelled by the Iroquois to abandon Mackinac, and to bury themselves thus deep in the forests, that they might not be bound by their enemies. The two traders told the tales they had heard of the ferocious Sioux, and of a great river upon which they dwelt—the “great water” of Nicolet’s guides. Thus a knowledge of the Mississippi began to dawn again upon the civilized world. It may be well to remember in this connection that the fur traders came to what is now Wisconsin in advance generally of the missionaries. They led the way for the Jesuit fathers, but as trade was their object, and they left no record of their visits, only vague knowledge is had of what they really saw or did. But slight mention is made of them in the Relations, where, as much as possible, their presence and doings are kept in the background.

The narratives of the Indian captive and of two Frenchmen were not lost upon the zealous Jesuits, for, two years later, Rene Menard attempted to plant a mission on the southern shore of Lake Superior but perished in the forest by starvation or the tomahawk. Thoroughly inured to Indian life, with many a dialect of Huron and Algonquin at his command, this missionary, in endeavoring to establish the Cross so far to the westward went, with eight Frenchmen and a number of Ottawas, starting from Three Rivers, Canada, August 28, 1660. He made his way to “a large bay” upon the southern shore of the lake, in all probability, what is now known as Keweenaw, Michigan. Here, however, he met with little success in founding a mission. He subsequently determined to visit some Hurons, who were then located upon, or near, the Noquet Islands in the mouth of Green Bay, and who had sent to implore the missionary to come amongst them, as they had long been destitute of a pastor, and many of them were fast relapsing into pagan habits. It should be remembered that the Hurons proper, and their allies and kindred of the Tobacco nation, had many years before, while living near the Georgian Bay at Lake Huron, Canada, received the Jesuit missionaries at their villages and numbers had professed Christianity. Three of Menard’s companions were sent to explore the way. Descending the Menominee river, they finally reached the Huron village, where they found a few wretched Indians—mere living skeletons. On their way they encountered great hardships, owing to the rapid current of the stream, its portages and precipices. Convinced of the impossibility of Menard’s reaching the Hurons, or remaining with them, if he did, they returned, encountering still greater difficulties in ascending the river. These Frenchmen were doubtless in their perilous journey, many times upon what is now territory of Wisconsin—the Menominee forming the northeastern boundary of the state. On their arrival at the lake they

implored the aged missionary not to attempt a journey evidently beyond his strength. But to their remonstrance he interposed, "I must go if it cost me my life." He set out with one Frenchman and some Hurons. His seventeen other companions returned to the St. Lawrence. Menard was soon left by the Hurons, and was afterward lost from his companion, who sought for him, but in vain. It seems that while his attendant was employed in transporting a canoe, Father Menard accidentally became separated from him. This was probably at the first rapids in the Menominee river as we ascend that stream. It is possible, therefore, that the father may have perished upon what is now the soil of Wisconsin. This was about the 10th of August, 1661. With him perished the first mission—if, indeed, it can be called one—upon the shores of Lake Superior. His faithful companion, Donne John Guerin, reached the Huron village in safety. There was not at that time another missionary station nearer than Montreal. But the failure of this first attempt did not discourage the Jesuits or quench their enthusiasm. But who was the man to cope with the thousand difficulties surrounding the establishment of a mission so far in western wilds?

With better hopes, undismayed by the sad fate of Menard, indifferent to hunger, nakedness and cold; to the wreck of their ships of bark; and to fatigue and privations by night and by day—in August, 1665, Father Claude Allouez embarked on a mission, by way of the Ottawa, to the far West. Early in September he reached the rapids through which the waters of Lake Superior rush to Lake Huron, and admired the beautiful river, with its woody isles and inviting bays. On the 2d of that month he entered the Great Lake, which the savages revere as a divinity, and of which the entrance presents a spectacle of magnificence rarely excelled in the rugged scenery of the North. He passed the lofty ridge of naked sand which stretches along the shore its drifting heaps of barrenness; he urged his canoe by the cliffs of pictorial sandstone, which for twelve miles rise three hundred feet in height, fretted by the chafing waves into arches and bastions, caverns and towering walls, heaps of prostrate ruins, and erect columns crowned with fantastic entablatures. Landing on the south shore, he said mass, thus consecrating the forests which he claimed for a Christian king. Sailing beyond the Bay of St. Theresa (so named by Menard, now Keweenaw Bay), and having vainly sought for a mass of fine copper, of which he had heard rumors (this being the first known of that metal by the whites), on the 1st day of October he arrived at the great village of the Chippewas, on the west shore of the Bay of Chagouamigong, or Chegoimegon (now Chequamegon or Ashland Bay, in Ashland and Bayfield counties). It was at a moment when the young warriors were bent on a strife with the warlike Sioux. A grand council of ten or twelve neighboring

nations was held, to wrest the hatchet from the hands of the rash braves; and Allouez was admitted to an audience before the vast assembly. In the name of Louis XIV, and his viceroy, he commanded peace, and offered commerce and an alliance against the Iroquois; the soldiers of France would smooth the path between the Chippewas and Quebec; would brush the pirate canoes from the rivers; would leave to the Five Nations no choice between tranquility and destruction. On the shores of the bay, to which the abundant fisheries attracted crowds, a chapel soon rose, and the Mission of the Holy Spirit was founded. As this chapel was the first house erected by civilized man upon territory now constituting the State of Wisconsin, some interest is attached to the place where it was built. The exact spot is not known. The fact that it was not on the Madaline, one of the Apostle Islands, tradition and the tenor of the "Relations" seem conclusively to establish. It was probably built upon section 22, in township 50, of range four west, of the Government survey, at a place now known as Pike's Bay, in Bayfield county, on the main land west of La Pointe. The claim is also made that the site is the section south of the one here named—27; but the spot is merely a matter of speculation. He afterward removed near the present site of the last mentioned place on Madaline Islands, where a second chapel was raised.

To the new chapel in the forest admiring throngs, who had never seen a European, came to gaze on the white man, and on the pictures which he displayed of the realms of hell and of the last judgment; there a choir of Chippewas was taught to chant the pater noster and the Ave Marie. During his sojourn here he lighted the torch of faith for more than twenty different nations. The dwellers round the Sault, a band of Chippewas, pitched their tents near his cabin for a month, and received his instructions. The scattered Hurons and Ottawas that roamed the deserts north of Lake Superior appealed to his compassion and, before his return, secured his presence among themselves. From Lake Michigan came the Pottawatomies, and these worshipers of the sun invited him to their homes. The Sacs and Foxes traveled on foot from their country, which abounded in deer, beaver and buffalo. The Illinois, a hospitable race, unaccustomed to canoes, having no weapons but the bow and arrow, came to rehearse their sorrows. Their ancient glory and their numbers had been diminished by the Sioux on one side and by the Iroquois, armed with muskets, on the other. Curiosity was aroused by their tale of the noble river (the Mississippi) on which they dwelt, and which flowed toward the south. They had no forests but instead, vast prairies, where herds of deer and buffalo and other animals grazed on the tall grasses. They explained also the wonders of the peace pipe and declared it was their custom to welcome the friendly

stranger with shouts of joy. "Their country," said Allouez, "is the best field for the gospel. Had I had leisure I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told of them." Then too, at the very extremity of the lake, the missionary met the wild, impassive Sioux, who dwelt to the west of Lake Superior, in a land of prairies, with wild rice for food, and skin of beasts, instead of bark, for roofs to their eabins, on the banks of the great river, of which Allouez reported the name to be "Messipi." After two years of labor, Allouez, having founded the missions of the Ottawas and Chippewas, and revived those of the Hurons and Nipissings, returned to Quebec, to lay before his superior a full account of the West and of his doings there; and then, two days later, set out again for Chegoimegon, having with him a companion, Father Louis Nicholas. They reached the mission in safety. Nicholas soon left but his place was afterward supplied in the person of Father James Marquette, who left Quebec in April, 1668, for the upper country, stopping with his superior, Father Claudius Coblou, at Sault Ste. Marie. Here a station was begun at the foot of the rapids, on the southern side, by them called the Mission of St. Mary. From this Marquette made his way to the Mission of the Holy Spirit at Chegoimegon, which he reached in September, 1669, and found there five villages of Indians—four Algonquin and one Huron. Allouez, in the meantime, planned a new mission on the waters of the lake, of the Puants; that is, among the tribes inhabiting the country of Green Bay and vicinity. However, before following the missionary to this interesting field of labor, let us return to the Mission of the Holy Spirit, where was left Father James Marquette. This missionary, anxious to extend the faith, had sent an interpreter to the Sioux, bearing a present to the tribe to obtain protection and safe conduct for the European heralds of the Cross. Afterward the Ottawas and Hurons of Chegoimegon provoked a war with the Sioux which compelled the tribes first mentioned to flee the country. The Sioux, however, returned the missionary his pictures and other presents before they declared war. The Ottawas fled to the Great Manitoulin Island. The Hurons remained for a time with Marquette, but finally embarked on Lake Superior, and, descending the rapids, doubled the cape, and landed at Mackinaw, where they had dwelt some years previous. Marquette followed these tribes in 1671, raising a new chapel on the main land, on the north shore of the straits, opposite the island of Mackinaw, calling his mission St. Ignatius. The chapel at Chegoimegon was, of course, deserted. It was the end, for one hundred and seventy years, of a mission upon that bay.

On the 3d of November, 1669, two canoes set out from the Mission of Sault Ste. Marie for Green Bay. They contained some Pottawatomies

returning to their homes, and were accompanied by Father Claude Allouez. They had requested him to visit their country for the purpose of restraining some traders who had ill treated them there. He was very willing to undertake the journey, as it was taking him to the field he had chosen for the founding of his new mission. A month was consumed in the passage. November clouds hung heavily overhead and broke in storms that came near drowning the party in the lake. Floating pieces of ice opposed their progress. On the 25th they reached a cabin of the Pottawatomies, where they were supplied with a limited amount of beech nuts. Two days later they visited some lodges of the Menominees. These Indians they found pressed with hunger, and being themselves at the end of their provisions, they pushed forward. Eight leagues from the river of the Menominees they arrived at the village, which was the home of the companions of Allouez. This was on the 2d of December, the eve of St. Francis Xavier. This saint Allouez chose as the patron of his mission, giving it his name. He found here eight Frenchmen, whom he assembled to join with him in thanksgiving for his preservation in his perilous journey from the Sault. The village was the winter quarters of about six hundred Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes, and Sacs and Foxes. Allouez passed the chief part of the winter here, giving religious instruction. Thus was founded by him the Mission of St. Francis Xavier, the second mission within the present bounds of Wisconsin.

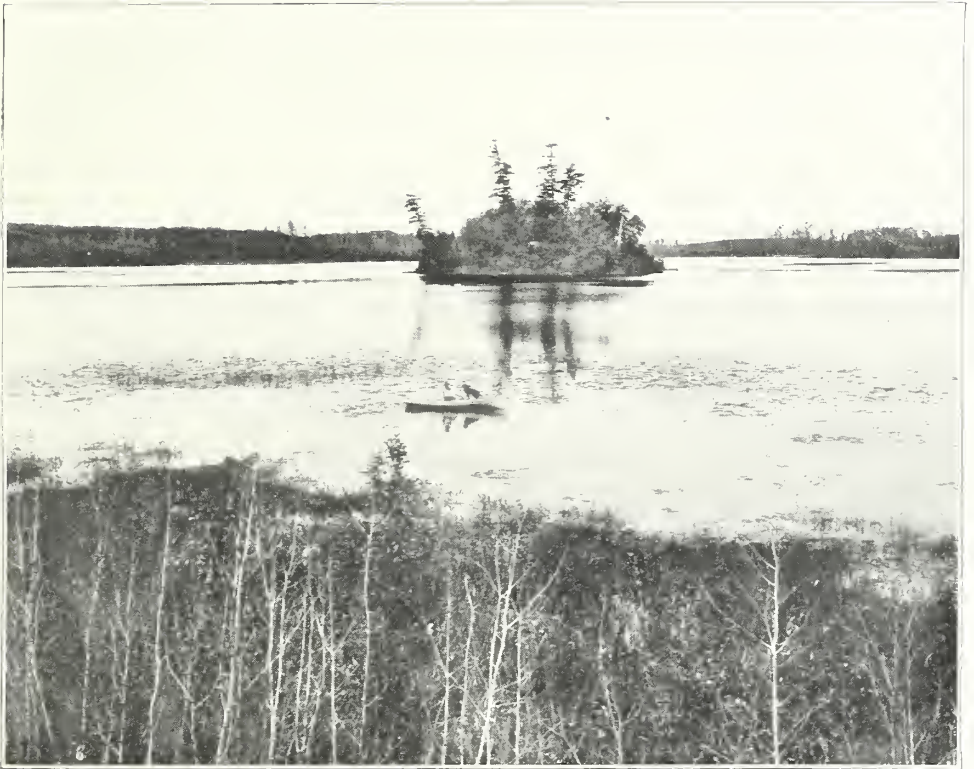
In February, 1670, he crossed the bay upon the ice to a Pottawatomic village of about three hundred people, where he labored for a few days. He was able to visit only one or two of the smaller villages. With the thaws of March the Indians began to disperse for better means of subsistence. The ice broke up on the 12th of April. By the 16th Allouez had reached the entrance to Fox river, at the head of Green Bay. Passing a village of the Sacs, a place now known as Depere, Brown county, he afterward reached the mouth of Wolf river, up which stream he turned his canoe to a large village of the Foxes, probably within the present county of Outagamie. Here the missionary founded another mission, which he called St. Mark, the third one in Wisconsin.

Allouez afterward ascended Fox river, of Green Bay, to the homes of the Miamis and Mascoutins, returning subsequently to the place where he had passed the winter. Thence he proceeded to the Menominees; also to the Winnebagoes upon the opposite side of the bay, and to the Pottawatomies. On the 20th of May, 1670, he started on his return to Sault Ste. Marie. In September he again visited Green Bay, accompanied by the superior of the Ottawa missions, Claude Dablon. At the previous winter quarters of Allouez, they quieted a disturbance between the Indians and

some fur traders. "We found affairs," says Dablon, "in a pretty bad posture, and the minds of the savages much soured against the French, who were there trading; ill treating them in deeds and words, pillaging and carrying away their merchandise in spite of them, and conducting themselves toward them with insupportable insolences and indignities." The soldiers in particular were complained of, for thus early had the arms of France been carried to the waters of Green Bay. The missionaries held here a council with the congregated tribes, where as they harangued their unbred audience their gravity was often put to a sore test; for a band of warriors, anxious to do them honor, walked incessantly up and down, aping the movements of the soldiers on guard before the governor's tent at Montreal. "We could hardly keep from laughing," writes Dablon, "though we were discoursing on very important subjects, namely: the mysteries of our religion, and the things necessary to escaping eternal fire."

The fathers were delighted with the country, which Dablon calls an earthly paradise; but he adds that the way to it is as hard as the path to heaven. From here they proceeded up the Fox river to the towns of the Mascoutins and the Miamis, which they reached on the 15th of September. In passing the lower rapids of that stream, they observed a stone image that the savages honored, "never failing in passing to make some sacrifice of tobacco, or arrows, or paintings, or other things, to thank him that, by his assistance, they had in ascending the river, avoided the dangers of the waterfalls which are in this stream; or else, if they had to descend, to pray him to aid them in this perilous navigation." These missionaries caused this idol, as they termed it, "to be lifted up by the strength of arm and cast into the depths of the river to appear no more" to the idolatrous people. Crossing Winnebago lake, the two priests followed the river to the village of the two tribes. This village was enclosed with palisades. The missionaries, who had brought a highly colored picture of the Last Judgment, called the Indians together in council and displayed it before them, while Allouez, who spoke Algonquin, harangued them on hell, demons and eternal flames. They listened with open ears, beset him night and day with questions and invited him and his companions to unceasing feasts. Dablon returned to the Sault, and Allouez, during the winter, made his way to his Mission of St. Mark, though not without danger, as the Foxes were in extreme ill humor. They were incensed against the French by the wrong usage which some of their tribes had lately met when on a trading visit to Montreal.

In the summer of 1671, Father Louis Andre was sent to the Green Bay region as a coworker. The Sac village, at the lower falls of the Fox river, was observed to be a great resort for all the surrounding tribes, whose num-



AN ISLAND, LONG LAKE

bers were estimated at 15,000. They were drawn here for the purpose of traffic, also by the abundance of water fowl, and by its somewhat remarkable fishery, prepared by means of stakes set in the water across the river. The fish in ascending congregated at this barrier, where they were taken in great numbers by means of dip nets. Here, at what is now the village of Depere, was located the central station of St. Francis Xavier, which mission included all the bay tribes. A rude chapel, the first upon these waters, was erected, the third one within the present limits of the state. It has been frequently published that the Mission of St. Francis Xavier was founded at Depere in 1669. This, however, is a misapprehension, as, until 1671, the mission was a roving one, though confined to the bay tribes.

Allouez, leaving his companion in charge, employed himself among the Foxes and Miamis. He continued his missionary work, extending his labors to other tribes, until 1676, when, on the 6th of April, he was joined by Father Anthony Siloy. In October following he succeeded Marquette in the Illinois mission. About 1679 Siloy was recalled and his place filled by Father Peter A. Bormeault. Allouez, driven from the Illinois, soon after returned to the Mascoutins and Miamis, but went again to the Illinois in 1684, where he probably remained some time. He was there in 1687 and died about the year 1689.

Andre worked with zeal in the Mission of St. Francis Xavier. His rude chapel was hung with pictures calculated to strike the imaginations of the savages with powerful force. One represented the twelve apostles; another showed Jesus dying on the cross, while a third portrayed the general judgment. At the top of this last one parents could not help but observe the contrast between the places occupied by the baptized children and the one where Satan endured horrible torments.

During Andre's temporary absence his chapel was burned, with all his household goods and winter's provisions, by savages opposed to his labors. He reared a cabin upon the ruins of the former one, and continued to teach the gospel to the benighted heathen. His dwelling was next burned but he built another on the Menominee, which shared the same fate. Still he kept on with his labors, living in his canoe, and going from place to place among the six tribes of his mission.

In 1676, Father Charles Abanel, superior of the Ottawa mission, was stationed at what is now Depere, where a new and better chapel was built, partly by the aid of fur traders. But the prosperous days for the mission were well nigh ended. In 1680 Father John Enjalran was alone at this mission. At this date the Winnebagoes were hostile to the efforts of the missionary. Enjalran was recalled in 1687. Upon his departure his house

and chapel were burned. He returned no further than Mackinaw and the Mission of St. Francis Xavier was ended.

UNDER FRENCH DOMINION

The Governor of Canada, John Talon, was an able, vigorous and patriotic Frenchman. He cherished high hopes for the future of New France. He not only labored strenuously to develop the industrial resources of the colony, but addressed himself to discovering and occupying the interior of the continent; "controlling the rivers, which were its only highways; and securing it for France against every other nation." But the region was still, to a very great extent, an unknown world; yet sufficient knowledge had he of the upper lakes and circumjacent regions to resolve that possession must be taken at once of the country to secure it to France; meanwhile, an active search was to be carried on for mines of copper.

The agent employed by Talon for the work of securing the great West to the King of France was Daumont de St. Lusson. The latter set out in 1670, from the St. Lawrence, accompanied by a small party of men. With him was Nicholas Perrot, a Canadian voyageur, who was to act as interpreter. Perrot spoke Algonquin fluently and was favorably known to many of the tribes of the family. He was a man of enterprise, courage and address. His influence with many of the western nations was great. It was arranged that St. Lusson should winter at the Manitoulin Islands, while Perrot, having first sent messages to the tribes of the North, inviting them to meet the deputy of the Governor at the Sault Ste. Marie, in what is now the State of Michigan, not far from the foot of Lake Superior, in the following spring should proceed to Green Bay to urge the nations seated upon its waters to the meeting.

Perrot wintered among the tribes at the bay and was industrious in making preparations for the journey of the principal chiefs of surrounding nations to the Sault, where they were to meet the representatives of many other tribes gathered for the conference with St. Lusson. Sachems of the Pottawatomies who also represented the Miamis, chiefs of the Sacs, head men of the Winnebagoes and Menominees, all embarked for the place of rendezvous, along with the indomitable interpreter, where they arrived May 5, 1671, finding that St. Lusson with his men, fifteen in number, had preceded them more than a month. Indians came from other directions—among them were Crees, Monsonis, Amikjoues, Nipissings, and others. When all had reached the rapids, the Governor's deputy prepared to execute the commission with which he was charged—the taking possession of the

country in the name of the French King, with the full consent of all the assembled chiefs deputed to give acquiescence for the surrounding nations.

The ceremony was to be an imposing one. To this end a large cross of wood had been prepared. It was now reared and planted in the ground. Then a post of cedar was raised beside it, with a metal plate attached, engraved with the royal arms. "In the name," said St. Lusson, "of the most high, mighty and redoubtable monarch, Louis, fourteenth of that name, most Christian King of France and of Navarre, I take possession of this place, Sainte Marie du Sault, as also of Lakes Huron and Superior, the Island of Manitoulin, and all countries, rivers, lakes and streams contiguous and adjacent thereunto; both those which have been discovered and those which may be discovered hereafter, in all their length and breadth, bounded on the one side by the seas of the North, and of the West, and on the other by the South sea; declaring to the nations thereof, that from this time forth they are vassals of his majesty, bound to obey his laws and follow his customs; promising them on his part all succor and protection against the incursions and invasions of their enemies; declaring to all other potentates, princes, sovereigns, states and republics—to them and their subjects—that they cannot and are not to seize or settle upon any parts of the aforesaid countries, save only under the good pleasure of his most Christian majesty, and of him who will govern in his behalf; and this on pain of incurring his resentment and the efforts of his arms." This was followed by a great shout of assent on part of the assembled savages and of "*Vive le Roi*" by the Frenchmen. Thus it was that the great Northwest was not only placed under the protection of France, but became a part of her American possessions. And why not? She had discovered it—had, to a certain extent, explored it—had, to a limited extent, established commerce with it—and her missionaries had proclaimed the faith to the red men of its forests.

The act of St. Lusson in establishing French supremacy in the country beyond Lake Michigan not being regarded as sufficiently definite, Perrot, in 1689, at the head of Green Bay, again took possession of this region, extending the dominion of New France not only over the territory of the Upper Mississippi, but "to other places more remote." This completed the work so auspiciously carried forward in 1671 by this intrepid voyageur.

DISCOVERY OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI

The gathering of the nations at the Sault Ste. Marie by St. Lusson was followed by an event of the utmost importance to French interest in the West. This was the discovery, if such it can be called, of the Upper Mis-

issippi. Now, for the first time, the upper half of that river was, to a certain extent, explored. For the first time white men beheld its vast tribute in this upper country, rolling onward toward the Mexican gulf. The discoverer was Louis Joliet. He had visited the upper lakes in previous years, knew well of the existence of the great river through Indian reports, was a man of close and intelligent observation, possessing considerable mathematical acquirements. He was born at Quebec in 1645, and was educated by the Jesuits, resolving at first to be a priest, but afterward turned fur trader. In 1673 he was a merchant, courageous, hardy, enterprising. He was just the man for the French authorities to entrust with the proposed discovery and exploration of the Upper Mississippi. This was in 1672. Said the Governor of Canada, on the 2d of November of that year: "It has been judged expedient to send Sieur Joliet to the Mascoutins (then located in what is now Green Lake county, Wisconsin), to discover the South sea, and the great river they call the Mississippi, which is supposed to discharge itself into the Sea of California." "He is a man," continued Frontenac, "of great experience in these sorts of discoveries, and has already been almost at the great river, the mouth of which he promises to see."

Joliet reached the Mission of St. Ignatius, a point north of the Island of Mackinac, in the spring of 1673, finding there Father James Marquette, missionary, whom he invited to join the expedition. The invitation was gladly accepted. On the 17th of May, Joliet, having with him Marquette and five other Frenchmen, left the mission on his voyage of exploration. He had two bark canoes. Every possible precaution was taken that, should the undertaking prove hazardous, it should not be foolhardy. So, whatever of information could not be gathered from the Indians who had frequented those parts, was laid under contribution, as he paddled merrily up the waters of Green Bay. The first Indian nation met by him was the Menominees. He was dissuaded by these savages from venturing so far to the westward, assured that he would meet tribes which never spared strangers but tomahawked them without provocation; that a war which had broken out among various nations on his route, exposed him and his men to another evident danger—that of being killed by war parties constantly in his path. He was told that the great river was very dangerous unless the different parts were known; that it was full of frightful monsters who swallowed men and canoes together; that there was even a demon there who could be heard from afar, who stopped the passage and engulfed all who dared approach; and lastly, that the heat was so exces-

sive in those countries that it would infallibly cause their death. Nevertheless, Joliet determined to go forward.

JOLIET'S AND MARQUETTE'S MAPS

The "Relations" of Joliet and Marquette contain the statement that maps were prepared by them for their guidance, from the reports of friendly Indians. Two of Joliet's charts have never been published, but a third (and probably the earliest) has recently been given to the world by M. Gabriel Gravier, president of the Norman Geographical Society, who is an authority on the subject of early explorations in America. The map is full of errors, which must have been known to Joliet as such at the time. Its value consists chiefly in the fact that it is the only specimen of Joliet's cartography thus far made public. Unlike Marquette's map, this one contains a crude representation of the stopping place at Chicago, which is vaguely designated as *Mont Joliet*.

Joliet found the Fox river very beautiful at its mouth, having a gentle current. It was full of bustards, duck, teal and other birds, attracted by wild oats, which were plentiful and of which they were very fond. As the party advanced up the river a little distance, it was found to be difficult of ascent, both on account of the currents and of the sharp rocks which cut their canoes. But the rapids in the stream were passed in safety. The Mascoutins were reached at length and in their village was gathered also the Miamis and Kickapoos. Bark for cabins was found to be rare in the Mascoutin village, the Indians using rushes, which served them for walls and roof, but which were no great shelter against the wind and still less against the rain when it fell in torrents. The view from the Indian village was beautiful and very picturesque; for, from the eminence on which it was perched, the eye discovered on every side delightful prairies, spreading out beyond its reach, interspersed with thickets or groves of lofty trees. The soil was found to be very good, producing much corn. Plums and grapes were also gathered in the autumn in quantities by the Indians.

Joliet and his party arrived at the Mascoutins on the 7th of June; their departure was on the 10th. "We knew," afterward wrote Marquette, "that there was three (thirty) leagues from Maskoutens (Mascoutins), a river (the Wisconsin) entering into the Mississippi; we knew, too, that the point of the compass we were to hold to reach it was west, southwest, but the way is so cut up by marshes and little lakes that it is easy to go astray, especially as the river leading to it is so covered with wild oats that you can hardly discover the channel. Hence we had good need for our

two (Miami) guides, who led us safely to a portage of twenty-seven hundred paces (the site of the present city of Portage, Columbia county, Wisconsin), and helped us to transport our canoes to enter this river (the Wisconsin), after which they returned, leaving us alone in an unknown country in the hands of Providence.

"We now leave," continues Marquette, "the waters which flow to Quebec, a distance of four or five hundred leagues, to follow those which will henceforth lead us into strange lands. * * - * The river on which we embarked is called Meskousing (Wisconsin); it is very broad, with a sandy bottom, forming many shallows, which render navigation very difficult. It is full of vine clad islets. On the banks appear fertile lands diversified with wood, prairie and hill. Here you find oaks, walnut, white-wood and another kind of tree armed with thorns. We saw no small game or fish, but deer and moose in considerable numbers."

On the 17th of June, with a joy inexpressible, Joliet and his party reached and entered the Mississippi. After dropping down the river many miles they returned by the Illinois river and Lake Michigan to Green Bay. Here Marquette remained to recruit his wasted energies, while Joliet proceeded on to Quebec, where he reported his discoveries and explorations to the Governor of New France.

EXPLORATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO JOLIET

Explorations began by Joliet were continued. La Salle, in 1679, with Father Louis Hennepin, coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan, landing frequently. The return of Henri de Tonty, one of La Salle's party down the same coast to Green Bay from Illinois, followed in 1680. The same year Father Hennepin, from the Upper Mississippi, whither he had gone from the Illinois, made his way across what is now Wisconsin, by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, to Green Bay. He was accompanied by Daniel Graysolon du Lhut (synonymous with Duluth), who on his way down the "great river" from Lake Superior had met Hennepin. "As we went up the River Wisconsin," says the latter, "we found it was as large as that of the Illinois, which is navigable for large vessels above a hundred leagues. We could not sufficiently admire the extent of those vast countries, and the charming lands through which we passed, which lie all untilled. The cruel wars which these nations have one with another are the cause that they have not people enough to cultivate them. And the more bloody wars which have raged so long in all parts of Europe, have hindered the sending Christian colonies to settle them. However, I must needs say that the poorer sort of our countrymen would do well to think

of it and go and plant themselves in this fine country where for a little pains in cultivating the earth, they would live happier and subsist much better than they do here."

Following the voyage of Hennepin was the one of the Le Sueur, in 1683, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, ascending that river to the Sioux country in the region about St. Anthony, and his subsequent establishment, said to have been in 1693, at La Pointe, in the present Ashland county, Wisconsin. He was, at least, "a voyageur stationed at Chegoimegon" during that year. He continued to trade with the Sioux at intervals to the year 1702.

Nicholas Perrot, who, as the agent of St. Lussou, had collected the Green Bay tribes in 1671, to assemble at the congress held at the Sault Ste. Marie, again made his appearance in the Winnebago country, this time in the year 1684. He was commissioned by the government of New France to manage the fur trade from Green Bay westward. "I was sent to his bay," he writes, "charged with the commission to have chief command there, and to the most distant countries on the side of the west." He passed the winter of 1685 and 1686 at a post erected by him on the east side of the Mississippi, at the foot of Lake Pepin, this being the first post on the Upper Mississippi. Thence he proceeded overland to Green Bay. Meanwhile, he had been ordered by Denouville, the new Governor, who did not approve of such distant enterprises, to return with all the Frenchmen in this region, which order he now obeyed. In 1687 he was again at Green Bay, being engaged to bring the Indians inhabiting its shores to the assistance of Denouville against the Iroquois. In 1690 Perrot set out from Montreal with presents and messages to the Indians of the upper country, for the purpose of thwarting the English, who had opened negotiations with several nations. Two years subsequent he was sent to Green Bay, chiefly to guard against and frustrate the English overtures to the Miamis and their allies, and in August, 1693, he conducted ten or twelve chiefs of the different tribes to Montreal. He visited the Miamis again in 1697, by whom he was captured. He was, however, set at liberty through the intercession of the Foxes. The voyage of St. Cosme, in 1699, when he and his companions frequently landed on the west coast of Lake Michigan, was followed by that of Le Sueur up the Mississippi in 1700. But far more important was that of Father Charlevoix in 1721 to the waters of Green Bay from Mackinaw, because of his valuable record of what he saw in that part of the country. Other explorations followed, notably that of Father Guignas, in 1727, and of the Sieur de Laperrier, in the same year, so that by the end of the first hundred years after the

discovery of Wisconsin by Nicolet, considerable knowledge of its territory was brought home to the civilized world.

Fur traders, or at least their employes, were the first explorers after Nicolet of Wisconsin. They presented the Jesuit missionaries. These traders sent from the St. Lawrence, hatchets, knives, blankets and other articles coveted by the savage, to exchange with him for furs. Their employes, the voyageurs, made their journeys into the far off regions in birch bark canoes, of the lightest possible construction, for they had frequently to be carried by hand around rapids, and from one stream to another along carrying places, called portages. They usually made up their outfit at Quebec or Montreal, and ascending the Ottawa during the summer and subsequently that river and the lower lakes proceeded to the various tribes inhabiting the region of the upper lakes, either wintering at Indian villages or at stations which had been established by them in their neighborhood. With their peltries, gathered during the winter and early spring, they returned usually the next summer; but sometimes they were required to make longer voyages. The fur traders were, as a class, men of some wealth, of respectable families and of considerable intelligence, and were possessed of enterprising and adventurous habits. They found the fur trade more profitable, or more congenial to their dispositions than agricultural pursuits. Their menials, the voyageurs, penetrated the fastnesses of the western wilderness with a perseverance and courage almost without a parallel in the history of explorations of savage countries. Indeed, they outsavaged the savage in that respect.

The French Government early manifested a disposition to extend her dominions in America. At the very commencement of the seventeenth century she had colonized Acadia. In 1608 Quebec was founded. In 1663 New France (Canada) was made a royal colony. The reports circulated in France of the advantages of the fur trade were such as to induce many of the nobility and gentry to invest their fortunes in the new world. With this patronage and the constantly increasing number of colonists, New France grew rapidly in commerce, the most lucrative branch of which was dealing in furs. The voyageurs were the usual agents employed by the French Government to extend and uphold its dominion in the Northwest. The traffic in furs maintained with the Indians constituted the only value of this region in the eyes of Frenchmen, so long as France continued her dominion over it. The regular fur trader was licensed by the Government, this license generally stipulating the territory in which they were permitted to operate. It was drawn in the nature of a colonial commission, conferring upon the licensed trader the authority of a military officer over the voyageurs in his employ. It also made him a commercial agent of the



RAPIDS ON THE CHIPPEWA, CHIPPEWA FALLS

Government among the Indians. He was frequently employed as special agent of the colony to make treaties. Sometimes he was required to lead his voyageurs upon war expeditions in return for his fur trading privileges. His employes, therefore, were always around, equipped and familiarized with military duties, partly from necessity of defending themselves from attacks of hostile Indians, and partly to be enabled to carry out any requisition made by the Government. The dominion of France over the western country was thus made self-sustaining. But the Government found some trouble in controlling the traffic in furs. There grew up an illicit trade, maintained by *couriers de bois*, in contradistinction to the regular traders, the voyageurs. They followed the Indians in their wanderings and sometimes became as barbarous as the red men. A few years of forest life seemed to wean them from all thought or desire for civilization. They spread over the Northwest, the outlaws of the forest. Although rendering essential aid at times to the Government, the King of France, in 1699, launched a royal declaration against them. When French domination ceased in the Northwest there was an essential change in the fur trade.

The military occupation of the country of the upper lakes by the French—including, of course, what is now Wisconsin—was after all only a nominal possession, intended as a protection to the fur trade. Posts, which were mere stockades without cannon, built by fur traders and held by them in the name of the King, though at their own expense, were erected on the waters of the Mississippi, at least at two points within what are now the boundaries of the state; one upon the north side of Lake Pepin, another on an eastern tributary of the Mississippi, some distance inland. No post was established at or in the vicinity of the mouth of the Wisconsin river, prior to English domination, as has been supposed. There was a stockade at La Pointe, in 1726, but how long it was occupied is not known. On the west side of Fox river, not far above the mouth of that stream, there was erected somewhere between 1718 and 1721, a post having a commandant. It was afterward destroyed, then rebuilt, but deserted by the French before the occupation of the vicinity by the British. It was the only fort regularly occupied by French soldiers within what is now Wisconsin. It was called Fort St. Francis, and was in 1721 under the authority of Captain de Montigny. In 1726 it was commanded by Sieur Ameritan, and in 1754 by Sieur Marin, soon after which it was abandoned.

During the continuance of French supremacy in the Northwest there were no permanent civilized settlements in Wisconsin. There was no immigration hither for the purpose of tilling the soil, or engaging in the other useful vocations of life. The posts of fur traders and the few log huts erected in their vicinity were only temporary residences. The white

population was "like driftwood from the current of a stream, only to be swept away again upon the next eddy."

The Fox Indians are supposed to have migrated from the banks of the River St. Lawrence at a remote period, being driven west, and settling upon the waters of Saginaw, Michigan. Thence they were forced by the Iroquois to Green Bay, but were compelled to move subsequently to Fox river. The persecutions of the Five Nations continuing, they retreated to Wolf river, where in 1676 they were visited by Father Allouez. The next year they stood aloof from the congress held by Daumont de St. Lussou at the Sault. French fur traders had thus early aroused their animosity by their ill treatment, and when subsequently the nation returned to the Fox river, they held this thoroughfare securely against the voyageurs from Green Bay to the Mississippi; not, however, until at the summons of De la Barre, in 1684, they had sent warriors against the Iroquois; and not until they had taken part on the side of the French in Denouville's more serious campaign. As early as 1693, several fur traders had been plundered by them, while on their way to the Sioux, the Foxes alleging that they were carrying arms to their ancient enemies. Their hostility continuing, the Fox river was completely blockaded.

Early in the spring of 1712, a number of Foxes and Mascoutins encamped close to the fort at Detroit. This post was commanded by M. Dubuisson. His garrison numbered only thirty French soldiers. The Foxes and their allies, the Mascoutins, soon became insolent, calling themselves the owners of all the country. It seems to have been a plan laid by them to burn the fort, but their purpose was communicated to the commandant by a friendly Fox. An express was immediately sent to the hunting grounds of the Ottawas and Hurons by Dubuisson for aid. The Chippewas and another tribe upon the other side of the lake, were invited to join with him in defending his post. The commandant took such measures of defense as his limited force would permit. On the 13th of May he was reenforced by seven or eight Frenchmen. Happily other aid arrived—quite a number of Indians from various nations around, who, joining the Hurons, entered the fort to assist in defending it. This brought matters to a crisis, and firing commenced between the besiegers and the besieged. With undaunted courage, Dubuisson for nineteen days continued to defend his post. The assailants were finally obliged to retreat, their provisions becoming exhausted. Some of the Frenchmen, with the Indians, soon started in pursuit, overtaking the enemy near Lake St. Clair, where they had erected entrenchments. They held their position four days, fighting with much courage, when they were forced to surrender, receiving no quarter from the victors. All were killed

except the women and children, whose lives were spared, and one hundred men who had been tied, but escaped. There were a few Sacs engaged in this attack on the fort, but more, perhaps, were fighting upon the other side. The Foxes were incensed rather than weakened by the severe loss they sustained near Detroit; and their hostility continuing, not only against the French but the Indian tribes in alliance with them, caused a proposition to be brought forward by the Marquis de Vaudreuil to commence a war of extermination against the Foxes. To this most of the friendly nations readily assented. A party of French troops was raised and put under the command of De Louvigny, a lieutenant, who left Quebec in March, 1716, returning to that place in October of the same year. He ascended to Detroit in canoes with all possible dispatch. There he received reinforcements and thence urged his way to Mackinaw, where "his presence inspired in all the Frenchmen and Indians a confidence which was a presage of victory." With a respectable force—said to have been 800 strong—De Louvigny entered Green Bay and ascended Fox river, to what point is now uncertain, when he encountered the enemy in a palisaded fort. William R. Smith, in his "History of Wisconsin," says: "The Foxes had selected a stronghold on the Fox river, now known as the 'Butte des Morts,' or 'Hill of the Dead,' " but he does not designate the exact locality. "After three days of open trenches," says the commander, "sustained by a continuous fire of fusileers, with two pieces of cannon and a grenade mortar, they were reduced to ask for peace notwithstanding they had 500 warriors in the fort, who fired briskly, and more than 3,000 women; they also expected shortly a reenforcement of 300 men. But the promptitude with which the officers who were in this action pushed forward the trenches that I had opened only seventy yards from their fort, made the enemy fear, the third night, that they would be taken. As I was only twenty-four yards from their fort, my design was to reach their triple oak stakes by a ditch of a foot and a half in the rear. Perceiving very well that my balls had not the effect I anticipated, I decided to take the place at the first onset and to explode two mines under their curtains. The boxes being properly placed for the purpose I did not listen to the enemy's first proposition; but they, having made a second one, I submitted it to my allies, who consented to it on the following conditions: That the Foxes and their allies would make peace with all the Indians who are submissive to the King, and with whom the French are engaged in trade and commerce; and that they would return to me all the French prisoners they had, and those captured during the war from all our allies (this was complied with immediately); that they would take slaves from distant nations and deliver them to our allies to replace their dead; that they would hunt to pay the expenses of the war; and, as a surety of their

keeping their word, that they should deliver me six chiefs, or the children of chiefs, to take with me to M. la Marquis de Vaudreuil as hostages, until the entire execution of our treaty, which they did, and I took them with me to Quebec. Besides I have reunited the other nations at variance among themselves, and have left that country enjoying universal peace."

But the Foxes proved irreconcilable. War was renewed at Detroit in 1721; and in 1728, another expedition was organized, "to go and destroy" that nation. It was commanded by Marchand-de Lignery, who had two years before held a council at Green Bay with the Foxes, Sacs and Winnebagoes, when these tribes promised to maintain peace. But the Foxes paid no regard to their plighted faith and continued their hostility; and joined with them were the Sacs and Winnebagoes. De Lignery left Montreal in June, 1728, proceeding by way of the Ottawa river and Lake Huron to Mackinaw, thence to Green Bay, upon the northern shore of which the Menominces, who had also made common cause with the Foxes, were attacked and defeated. This was on the 15th of August. On the evening of the 17th the mouth of the Fox river was reached, when it became evident that the savages had knowledge of the expedition. It had been the intention of De Lignery to attack a Sac village just above Fort St. Francis—the French post, where he wished to surprise the enemy who were staying with their allies, the Sacs. He arrived at the French fort at midnight and immediately sent word to the commandant of his presence and asked for information as to whether the Foxes were still in the Sac village. The reply was that they ought to be found there; but, upon moving forward, De Lignery discovered that both Sacs and Foxes had all escaped except four, who were captured and soon put to death by the Indians accompanying the expedition.

On the 24th of August the army, consisting of not less than 400 French, and 750 Indians, consisting of Hurons, Iroquois, Ottawas and others, reached a Winnebago village on Fox river, which was deserted and which, with the crops in the vicinity, was destroyed by the invaders. Thence they proceeded to the home of the Foxes farther up that stream. Four of their villages were found but all were deserted. They secured four prisoners—two squaws and a girl who were reduced to slavery, and an old man, who was "burned to death at a slow fire." After destroying the villages and fields of the Foxes, the army returned, having in reality accomplished little, save the destruction of the corps and empty huts of the enemy. "After this expedition," says its historian, Emanuel Crespel, "if such a useless march deserves that name, we prepared to return to Montreal." On their return, the French post near the mouth of the Fox river was destroyed, "because, being so near the enemy, it would not afford a secure retreat to the French

who must be left as a garrison." When the army arrived at Mackinaw the "commander gave permission to everyone to go where he pleased."

Another expedition against the Foxes, led by Neyon de Villiers in September, 1730, was more successful. His forces, including Indians, numbered not less than 1,200. It resulted in the almost total defeat of the Foxes. Two hundred of their warriors were "killed on the spot, or burned, after having been taken as slaves, and 600 women and children were absolutely destroyed." Such only are the facts known of this successful enterprise of the French and their allies. But the Foxes were not humbled. They drew the Sacs into a firmer alliance and soon became so troublesome that another expedition was planned against them—this time under the command of Captain de Nayelle. Preparations began near the close of 1734, and it was carried on the following year with sixty soldiers and probably a number of Indian allies. The Foxes were attacked in their own country, where they had suffered defeat at the hands of De Villiers. This was the last enterprise of the French against that troublesome nation. Many places have been designated upon Fox river as the points of conflict in these expeditions, but all such designations are traditionary; nothing is known with certainty concerning them.

In 1736 the Sacs and Foxes were "connected with the Government of Canada," nevertheless they were far from being friendly to the French. However, in 1754, they arrayed themselves with the French against the English, and so continued until the close of the contest so disastrous to France in America.

ENGLISH SUPREMACY IN WISCONSIN

When France yielded her inchoate rights in the West to England where all the territory now included in the state of Wisconsin was by right of conquest delivered over as a part of Canada to the English—French trading posts, French forts and French missionary establishments had all disappeared. The fortification at the head of Green Bay had been vacated for some years. It was "rotten, the stockade ready to fall and the houses without cover." It was a fit emblem of the decay—of the fast crumbling and perishing state—of French domination in North America. Governor Vaudreuil surrendered Canada to General Amherst, of the British army, on the 9th of September, 1760, and immediately notified the commandant of the fort at Mackinaw, for the information of the people of the Northwest, that thereafter they would be amenable to England's authority, under stipulations which guaranteed to them the undisturbed possession of their

goods and peltries, and full liberty to continue their trade in the same manner as though they were subjects of Great Britain.

But Wisconsin was at this date a howling wilderness. There was not a single white settler within what are now its limits. The fur trader, however, was still upon the ground. The fur trade of the Northwest, long coveted by England, was now to be firmly established with the various tribes under the new order of things. To do this required a military occupation of the country, among other places at "the Bay"—as the post for some time previous to its evacuation by the French was called; for this was the point that commanded the Fox river country and the trade beyond. There were, however, no English residents to be protected by English bayonets—no settlers on Wisconsin's soil to need the shielding presence of the red-coats. Military possession signified only protection to English traders. Detroit was the first of the French posts in the West to surrender, then Mackinaw, and finally, in 1761, a small squad of English soldiers were despatched to the head of Green Bay to garrison the deserted post in that vicinity. A captain of the Eighteenth English Regiment was ordered to march from Detroit with a detachment from that and the Sixtieth Regiment, to take possession of and to leave garrison at the posts on Lakes Huron and Michigan. These were Mackinaw, "the Bay" (afterward Fort Edward Augustus) and St. Joseph (upon the river of that name in the present states of Michigan and Indiana). The detachment arrived at Mackinaw on the 28th of September, 1761, where a lieutenant of the Sixtieth Regiment, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer and twenty-five privates were left to garrison that post, the residue sailing, with a fair wind, for "the Bay," where they arrived on the 12th of October at the tumble-down post, now the city of Fort Howard, Brown county. The captain departed on the 14th, leaving at "the Bay," Lieut. James Gorrell, of the Royal American, or Sixtieth Regiment, and one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen privates, together with a French interpreter and two English traders.

"There were several Frenchmen," says Gorrell, "who had gone up the river that forms the bay which comes from Lake Winnebago about fourteen leagues up. These traders have gone up as far as the Sioux country, near two hundred leagues from the bay. As they went past this post, notwithstanding these very Frenchmen were employed by the English traders from Montreal, that came to Mackinaw by virtue of General Page's license, they did all that lay in their power to persuade the Bay Indians to fall on the English on their way, as they heard of our coming—they telling the Indians that the English were weak and that it could be done very readily."

But the savages proved too wary and remained at peace with the conquerors.

The garrison in Fort Edward Augustus (the new name of "the Bay") busied themselves during the ensuing winter in repairing the fort, houses and grounds, for the reason that reports were rife of intended Indian attacks upon the fort, but happily they proved groundless.

Some few young men of the different tribes in the vicinity came at various times to know how they would be treated by Gorrell and his men, and they were agreeably surprised to find themselves received with civility, so contrary to the accounts given them by the French, who were still smarting under English chastisement, and anxious for a rupture between the savages and their new masters, which, indeed, was not long postponed. They asked for ammunition, which was given them at different times. Flour was also sent to some of their old men who they said were sick in the woods. Finally a council was held with the Menominees, the Winnebagoes, the Ottawas and the Sacs and Foxes, during the last of May and the first of June, 1762, when Lieutenant Gorrell presented to the Menominees and Winnebagoes belts of wampum and strings of the same for the return of prisoners.

He made at the same time a conciliatory speech, which had a most happy effect. The Menominees, upon whose lands Fort Edward Augustus stood, answered in the same spirit. They said they were very poor, having lost 300 warriors lately with smallpox, as well as most of their chiefs by the late war, in which they had been engaged by the then French commander at "the Bay," against the English. They expressed themselves glad to find that the English were pleased to pardon them, as they did not expect it. They were conscious they did not merit it. They assured Lieutenant Gorrell that he might depend they would adhere to whatever instructions the commanding English officers might give them for the future, as they had always done with regard to the French. They begged that Gorrell would send for a gunsmith to mend their guns, as they were poor and out of order. The French, they said, had always done this for them, and their neighbors at Mackinaw had had this favor granted them. They said, also, that the French commandant always gave them rum as a true token of friendship.

Lieutenant Gorrell had much the same understanding with the Winnebagoes, Ottawas, and Sacs and Foxes. From this time until March 1, 1763, nothing of moment happened at Fort Edward Augustus, except the arrival of several English and French traders, some of whom went up the country and also sent up a large part of their goods. On the day mentioned twelve Sioux warriors came to the post. They seemed very friendly to the Eng-

lish. "This nation," says Gorrell, "is always at war with the Chippewas. They told me with warmth that if ever the Chippewas or any other Indians wished to obstruct the passage of the traders coming up, to send them a belt and they would come and cut them off the face of the earth." The Sioux then gave the commandant a letter written in French, and two belts of wampum from their head chief, in which he expressed great joy on hearing of the English at the Bay, and a desire to make peace with them and to have English traders sent among them.

In June some Ottawas and Frenchmen came to the post and delivered to Gorrell instructions from Captain Etherington, commanding at Mackinaw, informing him that Mackinaw had been surprised by the Chippewas and taken, one lieutenant and twenty privates having been killed, and all the rest of the garrison taken prisoners, but that friendly Ottawas had taken Captain Etherington, Lieutenant Leslie and eleven men out of their hands with the promise to reinstate them. Gorrell was ordered to set out with all his garrison and traders to Etherington's relief. It was thus that they first got word of the beginning of Pontiac's war and of the fall of Mackinaw. Gorrell complied with the orders from his superior officer. He set off on the 17th of June, 1763, but was hindered by contrary winds. He did not get off until the 21st, when he set sail with a part of the four tribes—Menominees, Sacs, Winnebagoes and Foxes. They found Etherington held a prisoner about thirty miles above Mackinaw and they all in due time reached Montreal in safety. Thus actual occupation of Wisconsin by an English armed force was at an end.

By the treaty of peace between England and France, in 1763, that part of French territory lying west of Lake Michigan was ceded, along with the residue of Canada, to the English. It was thus that Wisconsin, although no longer under direct military control of the conquerors, became actual British soil, with no counter claimants, save the savages who resided within its limits. The expectation of Captain Etherington that Fort Edward Augustus would soon be occupied was not realized. Instead thereof, the Indians were placed under control of the post at Mackinaw, which was soon regarrisoned. No sooner, however, had the soldiers under Gorrell left "the Bay," than French traders seized upon the occasion to again make it headquarters for traffic in furs to the westward of Lake Michigan. Not that alone, for a few determined to make it their permanent home. By the year 1766 there were some families living in the decayed Fort Edward Augustus, as well as opposite thereto, on the east side of Fox river, where they cultivated the soil in a small way and in an extremely primitive manner. Of these French Canadians no one can be exactly considered the pioneer—no individual one is entitled to the renown of having first led the



SCENE AT TILDEN MILL, CHIPPEWA COUNTY



SCENE NEAR BLOOMER, CHIPPEWA COUNTY

way, becoming thus the first settler of the state, much less the father and founder of Wisconsin. It was simply that "the Bay," being after Pontiac's war occupied by Canadian French fur traders, their station finally ripened into a permanent settlement—the first in Wisconsin, and the leading spirits of which were the two Langlades, Augustin and Charles, father and son. It had all the characteristics of a French settlement. Its growth was very slow; its industries few and simple. Besides the employments of trading and transporting goods and peltries, the inhabitants engaged in hunting and trapping. The cultivation of the soil was only an incidental matter, though gradually a few persons turned their chief attention to agriculture. At length wheat enough was raised to supply the community with bread, while other grains were cultivated to some extent and a few domestic animals were raised. Mechanical trades were almost unknown. A smith to mend firearms and to make and repair traps was all that was necessary. The implements of husbandry were rude and few. If a respectable house was to be erected, workmen were sent for to Canada. The people had the free exercise of their religious belief, which was Catholic. There were no schools nearer than Mackinaw for many years, though private instruction was occasionally given in families. Nor were there any physicians or lawyers. The settlers were allowed to govern themselves by custom and the "Laws of Paris." Many of them formed matrimonial alliances with the Indians, in consequence of which a mixed lineage became so prevalent that the community in course of years numbered but few persons of white blood. Such was the settlement at the head of Green Bay, and so it continued until American influence became paramount, everything, even the occupation of the land, being subordinate to the Indian trade, which directly or indirectly, furnished employment for every member of the community and in which all its interests centered. When the settlers, who at first held the soil in common, began to establish individual rights, they did so by apportioning to each a tract abutting upon Fox river, extending inland a considerable distance. So, when these were subdivided, the result was long, narrow strips, each with a water front. Nearly twenty years subsequent to the time when the Green Bay settlement began to assume a permanency, some French Canadians located on the east shore of the Mississippi, within what are now the boundaries of Wisconsin. There is no positive evidence of any permanent settlers being there before the year 1783. It was in that year that four men permanently occupied the open tract upon which is now situated the city of Prairie du Chien. Quite a number soon after followed and located there. Here, as at the settlement at the Bay, no one could claim precedence as being the first to "settle" on the prairie. Those who remained were first traders, then settlers, or, rather, they became permanent traders.

They usually passed the winter months at the Indian village, and during the summer transported their furs to Mackinaw, returning with their canoes laden with goods for the next season's trade, and with a supply of provisions. In the winter, Prairie du Chien was half deserted, while in summer its numbers were swelled not only by the return of its own people, but also by traders from other quarters, and by throngs of Indian visitors. Little value was placed upon the soil by the inhabitants, though they found leisure to cultivate small portions of the prairie in a rude way, and occasionally a voyageur, weary of his roving life, or unable longer to endure its hardships, settled there and devoted himself exclusively to farming. The traders located there were generally men of considerable wealth, for it required means to carry on their business, provide stocks of goods and provisions for long periods, and transport them hundreds of miles by oarsmen constantly employed for that purpose.

The voyageurs constituted a different class. They were generally very poor and dependent upon their small wages, which barely sufficed to supply them with the simplest necessities of life. Although there was no administration of law, the will of their employers, enforced by possession of their subsistence, was very nearly absolute over them, and the distinctions of master and servant were strongly marked. The houses of the wealthy, though constructed of logs, sometimes clapboarded, yet rude and unattractive in external appearance, were comfortably, neatly and even elegantly furnished. Those of the poorer classes were very inferior structures, often without floors, and with straw for a covering, while the furniture consisted of a few rude kitchen utensils, benches and other domestic articles equally meager. A sort of middle class eventually sprang up in the small farmers scattered about the prairie, who were somewhat less dependent upon the will and caprice of the trader. They were enabled to live better than the voyageurs, whose diet consisted chiefly of corn soup. But their implements for work were very primitive, their carts and plows being made of wood, to which the oxen were attached by rawhide thongs. Coffee mills were at first used for grinding grain. These were superseded by mills turned by hand power, the buhrs being cut from native granite boulders.

Amid these conditions, apparently favorable to the development of lawlessness and violence, these people, surrounded by savage life, were remarkably docile, having a disposition submissive to any authority assumed over them. Violent crimes were extremely rare, even when drinking and carousing were indulged in. Upon their wintering grounds the traders practiced many devices to overreach one another, but on their return they met and settled all difficulties over the "flowing bowl." Beyond these tricks of trade they generally manifested a commendable spirit of honor,

and when their word was pledged it might be safely relied upon. Morality was at rather a low ebb, as they were destitute of both schools and spiritual teachers. Their amusements were limited to rude dances, foot and horse racing and other similar sports, aided with a free use of intoxicating liquors. Whatever semblance of law was adhered to, was derived from the "Laws of Paris," which England permitted Canada to be governed by. They were without administrative officers, or other constitutional authorities, but permitted the most learned men among them to exercise the powers of civil magistrate. Affairs thus continued until finally, as adopted citizens of the United States, they were brought within its jurisdiction. The settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were the only ones in Wisconsin, so long as English supremacy lasted. A number of French Canadian traders, it is true, located at the mouth of Milwaukee in 1795. But their establishments were not of that permanent character to entitle them to be designated a settlement. So, too, the location at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in 1793, of Lawrence Barth, who was engaged in the carrying trade.

After Pontiac's war the Hudson's Bay Company, which had been chartered by Parliament as early as 1670, began to exercise exclusive privileges in the fur trade in this region, continuing in full sway until 1783, when the Northwest Fur Company was organized at Quebec, and established its posts at different points on the upper lakes and throughout the interior. The result of this was a relentless feud between the two companies, which lasted many years. The fur trade, before Canada was wrested from France, had long been coveted by the English. Many years prior to that event the Iroquois had been encouraged by them to cut off communications with the Northwest. When that failed they endeavored through the intermediate tribes to persuade the Indians to carry their peltries to the British frontier, and the disorders that at times confronted the French in this region were in some degree due to their overtures. The French, after Canada had surrendered, while outwardly preserving an appearance of submission to the conquerors, regarded them with hatred and readily employed every possible means to hinder the Indians from entering into friendly relations with them. Some of them, generally traders or voyageurs, preceded the English soldiery on their way to the West, endeavoring to persuade the savages to waylay and cut off the feeble detachments. They endeavored also to prevent the English traders from venturing beyond Mackinaw, circulating tales among them of meditated attacks on part of the Indians. But the judicious and friendly conduct of Gorrell and his little garrison at Fort Edward Augustus soon brought about a friendly alliance with all the bay tribes and several beyond that vicinity. They were the more readily disposed to

receive the English traders, as they gave them much better terms than the French. The difficulties and dangers in the way of the new fur traders were, however, by no means overcome by the removal of their apprehensions of Indian hostility. Their lack of acquaintance with the language and manners of the western tribes was a serious impediment, yet, upon the whole, the English made substantial progress in establishing their trade with the western Indians. The influx of English traders before Pontiac's war threatened to destroy the principal means of subsistence of the Canadian French, and when Gorrell evacuated his post at the head of Green Bay, some of the more enterprising of the last mentioned seated themselves promptly in and around the deserted fort. Immediately after the return of peace, no traders were permitted to visit Wisconsin from Mackinaw. The traffic at the Bay was in the hands of local traders, who avoided British posts with the design of transferring their trade to the French Province of Louisiana. As soon as this policy became manifest, communication was at once opened, and as early as 1766, both English and French traders were permitted to traffic at the Bay and farther west.

The expected reoccupation of Wisconsin by the military under a British command was indefinitely postponed, as Mackinaw had been garrisoned and was found sufficient to regulate the fur trade. The English, although commanding the market for furs, found the French voyageurs, clerks and interpreters indispensably necessary to their trade. This brought about a reconciliation. The English carried their operations no further than the frontier posts, the French retaining their favorite field—the Indian country. In this way all jealousy was overcome, the tranquillity of the Indian was assured, and the necessity of a garrison at the Bay avoided.

Vague and conflicting claims of some of the British colonies in North America, to the northwest, including what is now Wisconsin, under their charters from the British crown, were all set at rest, so far as the mother country was concerned, before the declaration of American independence, by the passage by the British Parliament, in 1774, of the "Quebec act," by which the whole region northwest of the Ohio river and extending to the westward so as to include the whole country lying to the westward of Lake Michigan, was made a part of the Province of Quebec.

Under the French domination no grants of land in Wisconsin were made to any one by the government, except that in October, 1759, the Marquis of Vaudreuil bestowed upon M. Rigaud an extensive territory, including the fort at the head of Green Bay, with the exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges. This grant was sold to William Gould and Madame Vaudreuil, to whom it was confirmed by the French King in January, 1760, at a very critical period when Quebec had been

taken by the British, and Montreal only was wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. The English government wisely refused to perfect that title of the claimants and they lost their lands and privileges. By the terms of the treaty of Paris, of February 10, 1763, all the possessions in, and all the claims of the French nation to the Northwest, were ceded to Great Britain. Among the first acts of the new masters of the country was one to protect the eminent domain of the government and the restrictions of all attempts on the part of individuals to acquire Indian titles to land. Nor does it appear that any such effort had been made by any one while the country constituted a part of New France. By a proclamation of the king of England in 1763, all private persons were interdicted the liberty of purchasing lands of the Indians. In face of this proclamation and within three years after its promulgation, under a purchase, as claimed, of the Indians, Jonathan Carver laid claim to nearly 100 square miles of land, situated in what is now Northern Wisconsin, and in the present State of Minnesota. A ratification of his title was actually solicited from the King and council but was not conceded. The representatives of Carver, after a change of government had brought these lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, asked Congress for a confirmation of this title, which was refused. Many of the early maps of the country contain delineations of the so-called "Carver's grant."

By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, the country east of the Mississippi, including all within the boundaries of the present State of Wisconsin, became the territory of the United States. Possession, however, was arbitrarily continued by the British, of all the Northwest, until after the treaty of 1795. During the next summer the ports in the West, none of which were in what is now Wisconsin, were delivered into the keeping of the United States. Thus the supremacy over this region, both military and civil, of Great Britain was, after an actual continuance of 35 years, brought to an end. But the authority of the United States over the settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien was, for several years after, only constructive. The people remained a law unto themselves.

EXPLORATIONS OF NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

It was nearly seven years after Joliet and his companions had floated down the Mississippi below the mouth of the Wisconsin, as is related in the foregoing pages, before the great river was explored above that point. In the early part of 1680, La Salle was upon the Illinois, and being anxious to have the last mentioned stream examined to its confluence with the parent river, and also desirous of having the Upper Mississippi explored above

the point where Joliet first floated out upon its broad surface—one Michael Accau was sent on the expedition. With him was also sent Antoine Auguel. The Rev. Father Louis Hennepin, a Recollect friar, volunteered to go with the party and he became its historian, arrogating to himself, however, the chief honors of the enterprise. Accau left La Salle on the 11th of April, 1680, "at 2 o'clock in the afternoon," says Hennepin.

In 1684, Nicholas Perrot was appointed by De la Barre, the Governor of Canada, as commandant for the West, and left Montreal with twenty men. Arriving at Green Bay in Wisconsin, some Indians told him that they had visited countries toward the setting sun, where they obtained the blue and green stones suspended from their ears and noses, and that they saw horses and men like Frenchmen, probably the Spaniards of New Mexico; and others said that they had obtained hatchets from persons who lived in a house that walked on the water, near the mouth of the river of the Assiniboines, alluding to the English established at Hudson's Bay.

Proceeding to the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin, 13 Hurons were met, who were bitterly opposed to the establishment of a post near the Sioux. After the Mississippi was reached a party of Winnebagoes was employed to notify the tribes of Northern Iowa that the French had ascended the river and wished to meet them. It was further agreed that prairie fires would be kindled from time to time, so that the Indians could follow the French.

After entering Lake Pepin, near its mouth on the east side, Perrot found a place suitable for a post, where there was wood. The stockade was built at the foot of a bluff, beyond which was a large prairie. A writer in 1700 who writes of Lake Pepin makes the following statement: "To the right and left of its shores, there are also prairies. In that on the right on the bank of the lake, there is a fort which was built by Nicholas Perrot, whose name it yet bears." This was the first French post upon the Mississippi.

Perrot in 1685 prevented with much difficulty the capture of his post by an expedition of Foxes and their allies. He passed the winter of 1685-6 there, and then proceeded to Green Bay. A memento of his interest in the mission of St. Francis Xavier is to be seen in the shape of a silver "Osten-sorium," found not long ago in digging for laying the foundation of a house at Depere, Brown county. In 1688 he again ascended the Mississippi from the mouth of the Wisconsin to the mouth of the St. Peter's, returning to Green Bay by the route pursued on the outward journey. He was never again upon the Mississippi.

In the year 1700, Le Sueur went up the Mississippi river to explore some mines said to exist in what is now Minnesota. "On the 1st of September he passed the Wisconsin river. It runs into the Mississippi from the

northeast. It is nearly one and a half miles wide. At about seventy-five leagues up this river on the right, ascending, there is a portage of more than a league. The half of this portage is shaking ground, and at the end of it is a small river (the Fox) which descends into a bay called Winnebago Bay. It is inhabited by a great number of nations who carry their furs to Canada." Monsieur Le Sueur came by the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi, for the first time in 1683, on his way to the Sioux country, where he had already passed seven years at different periods. The Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin, is less than half a mile wide. From the 1st of September to the 5th, our voyageur advanced fourteen leagues. He passed the river "Aux Canots," which comes from the northeast, and then the Quincapous, named from a nation which once dwelt upon its banks.

From the 5th to the 9th he made ten and a half leagues and passed the rivers Cachee and Aux Ailes. The same day he perceived canoes filled with savages, descending the river.

Monsieur Le Sueur made the same day, three leagues, passed a stream on the west and afterward another river on the east, which is navigable at all times, and which the Indians call Red River.

From the 10th to the 14th M. Le Sueur made seventeen and a half leagues, passing the rivers Raisin and Paquilenettes. The same day he left on the east side of the Mississippi a beautiful and large river, which descends from the very far north, and called Bon Lecours (Chippeway), on account of the great quantity of buffalo, elk, bears and deer which are found there. Three leagues up this river there was "a mine of lead," and seven leagues above on the same side, they found another long river, in the vicinity of which there "was a copper mine," from which he had taken a lump of sixty pounds in the former voyage. "In order to make these mines of any account, peace must be obtained between the Sioux and the Outagamies (Foxes), because the latter, who dwell on the east side of the Mississippi, pass this road continually when going to war against the Sioux."

"In this region, at one and a half leagues on the northwest side, commenced a lake, which is six leagues long and more than one broad, called Lake Pepin."

Le Sueur made on this day seven and a half leagues, and passed another river called Hiambouxecate Outaba, or the River of Flat Rock.

On the 15th he crossed a small river and saw in the neighborhood several canoes filled with Indians, descending the Mississippi. He supposed they were Sioux, but he could not distinguish whether the canoes were large or small.

The party was composed of 47 men of different nations who dwell far to the east, about the 44th degree of latitude. Le Sueur, discovering who

the chiefs were, said the king whom they had spoken of in Canada, had sent him to take possession of the north of the river, and that he wished the nations who dwell on it, as well as those under his protection, to dwell in peace.

He made this day three and three-fourths leagues, and on the 16th of September he "left a large river on the east side, named St. Croix, because a Frenchman of that name was shipwrecked at its mouth. It comes from the north-northwest."

After Le Sueur no attempt was made to visit the Upper Mississippi for over a quarter of a century, for the reason that the Governor of Canada had resolved to abandon the country west of Mackinaw, so far as trade was concerned. The first attempt at renewal of the fur trade with the Sioux was in 1727, by the Sieur de Laperriere, who erected on the north side of Lake Pepin a post called Fort Beauharnais.

Rev. Father Louis Ignatius Guignas, missionary of the Society of Jesus, left Montreal on the 16th of June, 1727, to found a mission among the Sioux on the Mississippi. He reached Green Bay on the 8th of August. The record of his journey to and his voyage up the Mississippi as given below, is very brief. It is an extract from a letter to the Marquis de Beauharnais, for whom the fort on the Mississippi, where the mission was located, was named. After describing the journey by lakes and streams, the missionary says:

"Forty-eight leagues from the mouth of the Ouisconsin, according to my calculation, ascending the Mississippi, is Lake Pepin, which is nothing else but the river itself, destitute of islands at that point, where it may be half a league wide. The river, in what I traversed of it, is shallow and has shoals in several places, because its bed is a moving sand, like that of the Ouisconsin. On the 7th of September, 1727, at noon, we reached this lake, which had been chosen as the bourne of our voyage. We planted ourselves on the shore, about the middle of the north side, on a low point where the soil is excellent. The wood is very dense there (as Perrot also reported), but it is already thinned in consequence of the rigor and length of the winter, which has been severe for the climate, for we are here on the parallel of 43°, 41'.* It is true that the difference of the winter is great compared to that at Quebec and Montreal, for all that some poor judges say.

"From the day after our landing, we put our axes to the wood; on the fourth day following, the fort was entirely finished. It is a square plat of 100 feet, surrounded by pickets 12 feet long, with two good bastions. For

*Undoubtedly an error in translation or printing. Should read 44°, 41'.

so small a space there are large buildings, quite distant and not huddled together, each 30, 38 and 25 feet long by 16 feet wide. All would go well there if the spot were not inundated, but this year (1728), on the 15th of the month of April, we were obliged to camp out and the water ascended to the height of two feet eight inches in the houses, and it was idle to say that it was the quantity of snow that fell this year. The snow in the vicinity had melted long before and there was absolutely only a foot and a half from the 8th of February to the 15th of March; all the rest of the winter you could not use snow shoes. I have great reason to think that this spot is more or less inundated every year; I have always thought so; but they were not obliged to believe me, as old people, who said they had lived there fifteen or twenty years, declared that it was never overflowed. We could not enter our much devastated houses till the 13th of the same month of April, and the disorder is scarcely repaired even now. But before the end of October, all the houses were finished and furnished, and each one found himself tranquilly lodged at home. They then thought only of going out to explore the neighboring hills and rivers, to see those herds of all kinds of deer, of which they tell such stories in Canada. They must have retired or diminished greatly since the time that the old voyageurs left the country; they are no longer in such numbers, and are killed with difficulty.

“After beating the field for some time, all reassembled at the fort and thought only of enjoying the fruits of their labors. On the 4th of the month of November we did not forget that it was the General’s birthday. Mass was said for him in the morning and they were well disposed to celebrate the day in the evening, but the tardiness of the pyrotechnists and the inconstancy of the weather, caused them to postpone the celebration to the 14th of the same month, when they let off some very fine rockets and made the air ring with a hundred shouts of ‘Vive le Roi’ and ‘Vive Charles de Beauharnais.’ It was on this occasion that wine of the Sioux was broached; it was par excellence, although there are no vines here finer than in Canada. What contributed much to the amusement was the terror of some cabins of Indians, who were at the time around the fort. When these poor people saw the fireworks in the air, and the stars fall from heaven, the women and children began to take fright, and the most courageous of the men to cry mercy and implore us very earnestly to stop the surprising play of the wonderful medicine.

“As soon as we arrived among them, they assembled in a few days around the French fort to the number of ninety-five cabins, which might make in all 150 men, for there are at most two men in their portable cabins of dressed skins, and in many there is only one. This is all that we have

seen, except a band of about sixty men, who came on the 26th of February, who were of those nations called Sioux of the prairies.

“At the end of November the Indians set out for their winter quarters; they do not, indeed, go far, and we saw some of them all through the winter; but from the 2d of the month of April last, when some cabins repassed here to go in search of them, we sought them in vain, during a week, for more than sixty leagues up the Mississippi. We arrived yesterday without any tidings of them. Although I said above that the Sioux were alarmed at the rockets, which they took for a new phenomena, it must not be supposed from that that they are less intelligent than other Indians we know. They seem to be more so, at least they are much gayer and open, apparently, and far more dexterous thieves, great dancers and great medicine men. The men are almost all large and well made, but the women are very ugly and disgusting, which, however, does not check debauchery among them, and is, perhaps, an effect of it.”

The subsequent events of this region are of great interest, but we are especially in the dark as to the movements of the party at Fort Beauharnais. In spite of Guignas' opinion of the Foxes, they continued to be hostile, and in 1728, the year of this letter, De Ligneris marched against them. The traders had previously withdrawn, to a great extent, from Fort Beauharnais, and Father Guignas, in attempting to reach the Illinois country, fell into the hands of the Mascoutins and Kickapoos, who sided with the Foxes, and remained a prisoner for five months, narrowly escaping death by torture at the stake. His captors then took him to the Illinois country, and left him there on parole till November, 1729, when they led him back to their town. Nothing has yet appeared to show whether he then returned to the fort, or whether he made his way to some other French post. In 1736 he again appears on Lake Pepin with M. de St. Pierre, perhaps the same to whom Washington, at a later date, presented Dinwiddie's letter. Nothing is known of his later history.

French traders reached this point at intervals for a number of years thereafter—probably until near the commencement of the war between France and Great Britain in 1755, after which the Mississippi seems to have been virtually abandoned by the French. Jonathan Carver was the first to ascend the Mississippi after the country had passed under the control of the English. He visited this region with a view of ascertaining favorable situations for new settlements. He left Mackinaw in 1766, pursuing his journey by way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the mouth of the last named, where near by he found the Indian village called

by the French "La Prairies les Chiens," signifying "Dog Plains," now written Prairie du Chien.

"On the 1st of November I arrived at Lake Pepin, which is rather an extended part of the river Mississippi, that the French have thus denominated, about 200 miles from the Ouisconsin. The Mississippi below this lake flows with a gentle current, but the breadth of it is very uncertain, in some places it being upwards of a mile, in others not more than a quarter. This river has a range of mountains on each side throughout the whole of the way, which in particular parts approach near to it, in others, lie at greater distance.

"About sixty miles below this lake is a mountain remarkably situated, for it stands by itself exactly in the middle of the river and looks as if it had slidden from the adjacent shore into the stream. It cannot be termed an island, as it rises immediately from the brink of the water to a considerable height. Both the Indians and the French call it the Mountain in the River. (Trempealeau.)

"One day I walked some miles below Lake Pepin, to take a view of the adjacent country. I had not proceeded far before I came to a fine, level, open plain, on which I perceived at a little distance, a partial elevation that had the appearance of an intrenchment. On a nearer inspection I had greater reason to suppose that it had really been intended for this many centuries ago. Notwithstanding it was now covered with grass, I could plainly discern that it had once been a breastwork of about four feet in height, extending the best part of a mile and sufficiently capacious to cover 5,000 men. Its form was somewhat circular and its flanks reached to the river. Though much defaced by time, every angle was distinguishable and appeared as regular and fashioned with as much military skill as if planned by Vauban himself. The ditch was not visible, but I thought on examining more curiously that I could perceive there certainly had been one. From its situation also, I am convinced that it must have been designed for this purpose. It fronted the country and the rear was covered by the river; nor was there any rising ground for a considerable way that commanded it; a few straggling oaks were alone to be seen near it. In many places small tracks were worn across it by the feet of the elks and deer, and from the depth of the bed of earth by which it was covered, I was able to draw certain conclusions of its great antiquity. I examined all the angles and every part with great attention, and have often blamed myself since for not encamping on the spot and drawing an exact plan of it. To show that this description is not the offspring of a heated imagination, or the chimerical tale of a mistaken traveler, I find on inquiry since my return that M. St. Pierre and several traders have, at different times, taken notice of similar

appearances, on which they have formed the same conjectures, but without examining them so minutely as I did.”

No other explorer has given an account of the Mississippi river above the Wisconsin in the years which follow Carver's visit, down to the time of the taking possession of the country by the United States, but the general government soon determined to be placed in possession of facts concerning the Upper Mississippi compatible with exercising jurisdiction over it.

In the year 1805, Major Z. M. Pike, of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., was delegated by his official superiors to “trace the Mississippi to its source.” He set out from St. Louis in August of that year, with a party consisting of three officers and seventeen men. He was accompanied by Lieutenant James Wilkinson and Dr. John H. Robinson. The record left by this officer is so circumstantial and so easy of access withal, that the account of the exploration of the Mississippi in this volume may properly end here with a reference to that journal. Since the beginning of the present century, the student of history will find few obstacles in the prosecution of his work.

The political epochs of Wisconsin are those periods of distinct jurisdiction over this region from the passage of the ordinance of 1787 to the time of the erection of a state, and are as follows:

The Northwest territory proper (1787-1800), had jurisdiction over all the lands referred to in the ordinance of 1787. In this tract Wisconsin was included. Ohio was set out as a state in 1802.

Indiana territory was formed July 4, 1800, with Vincennes as its capital, and Wisconsin was under that political division.

Michigan territory was formed June 30, 1805. It was bounded on the south by a line drawn east from the south bend of Lake Michigan, on the west by the center of Lake Michigan. It did not include Wisconsin. The upper peninsula was annexed in 1836. The state of Michigan was formed January 26, 1837, with its present boundaries.

Illinois territory was formed March 2, 1810. It included all of the Indiana territory west of the Wabash river and Vincennes and a line running due north to the territorial line. All of Wisconsin was included therein, except what lay east of the line drawn north from Vincennes.

Indiana was admitted as a state April 19, 1816, including all of the territory of Indiana territory, except a narrow strip east of the line of Vincennes, and west of Michigan territory, her western boundary.

Illinois was admitted as a state April 11, 1818. All of Wisconsin was added to Michigan territory, Illinois extending northward only to 42°, 30'.

The counties of Michilimackinac, in the present State of Michigan, and Brown and Crawford—being all of now Wisconsin—were formed in Octo-

ber, 1818. Iowa—as much as was then ceded to the United States—was attached, for judicial and political purposes, June 30, 1834.

Wisconsin territory was formed April 20, 1836. The State of Wisconsin was created May 29, 1848.

Wisconsin territory originally embraced the area of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and a part of Dakota. The counties were Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, Dubuque and Des Moines, with a portion of Chippewa and Michilimackinac. The jurisdiction of Michigan territory over the new territory ceased on July 4, 1836.

April 30, 1836, President Jackson commissioned Henry Dodge Governor of Wisconsin. The remaining officers were: John S. Horner, secretary; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irvin and William C. Frazer, associate judges; W. W. Chapman, attorney; Francis Gehon, marshal.

The census taken in 1836 gave Des Moines county 6,257; Iowa county, 5,234; Dubuque county, 4,274; Milwaukee county, 2,893; Brown county, 2,706; Crawford county, 850; making a total in Wisconsin proper, 11,683, and in the entire region, 22,214. Under this apportionment Brown and Milwaukee counties each received two councilmen and six representatives, while Crawford received two representatives but no councilmen. The members chosen were: to the council, Henry S. Baird and John Arndt, from Brown; Gilbert Knapp and Alanson Sweet, from Milwaukee; E. Brigham, J. B. Terry and J. R. Vineyard, from Iowa; to the house, Ebenezer Childs, A. G. Ellis and A. J. Irwin, from Brown; W. B. Sheldon, M. W. Cornwall and Charles Durkee, from Milwaukee; James H. Lockwood and James B. Dallam, from Crawford; William Boyles, G. F. Smith, D. M. Parkinson, T. McKnight, T. Shanley and J. P. Cox, from Iowa county. Belmont, in the present La Fayette county, was chosen as the seat of government. October 26, 1836, was the time of the first session. Henry S. Baird was elected president of the council.

The judicial districts were: First, Crawford and Iowa, Chief Justice Dunn; second, west of the Mississippi river, Judge Irvin; third, Brown and Milwaukee, Judge Frazer.

Madison was chosen as the permanent capital, the seat being temporarily removed to Burlington, Iowa. At the first session the counties of Walworth, Racine, Jefferson, Dane, Portage, Dodge, Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Manitowoc, Marquette, Rock, Green and Grant were defined and established.

George W. Jones, of Sinsinawa Mound, was elected delegate to Congress.

The first session of the supreme court was held at Belmont, December 8, 1836, Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irvin, associate; John Catlin, clerk; Henry S. Baird, attorney general.

The second session of the first Legislature was held at Burlington, now the county seat of Des Moines county, Iowa. Among the resolutions passed was one asking Congress to appropriate \$20,000 and two townships of land for a University of Wisconsin. The land, 46,080 acres, was subsequently granted, but the money was not. The state buildings were put under contract in April, 1838. The only change thus far in territorial officers was that of William B. Slaughter, for J. S. Horner, secretary, which was made February 16, 1837. June 19, 1838, Edward James was commissioned marshal, and July 5, Moses M. Strong was appointed United States attorney.

July 3, 1838, the region west of the Mississippi was set off as a separate territory and named Iowa. The population of the eastern or Wisconsin counties at that time was 18,149.

The first session of the supreme court at Madison after the reorganization of the territory was held on the third Monday of July, 1838. In September of that year, James Duane Doty was elected delegate to Congress from Wisconsin. On the 8th of November, Andrew G. Miller was appointed associate judge of the supreme court, to succeed Judge Frazer, who died at Milwaukee, October 18th.

On the 26th of November, 1838, the Legislature met for the first time in Madison, being the first session under the reorganized condition of affairs, but the second Legislature in reality.

March 8, 1839, Henry Dodge was recommissioned Governor by the President of the United States. James Duane Doty was re-elected delegate to Congress, taking his seat December 8, 1840. Francis J. Dunn succeeded Mr. Slaughter as secretary of the territory, January 25, 1841, but was himself succeeded, April 23d following, by A. P. Field. On the 15th of March, Daniel Hugunin was commissioned marshal and April 27th, T. W. Sutherland was appointed attorney. September 13th Governor Dodge was removed by President Tyler and James Duane Doty was appointed in his place. Henry Dodge was thereupon elected to Congress to fill that vacancy, taking his seat December 7, 1841. October 30, 1843, George Floyd was appointed secretary of the territory. On the 21st of June, 1844, N. P. Tallmadge received the appointment of Governor, and August 31 Charles M. Prevost that of marshal. April 8, 1845, President Polk reinstated Henry Dodge in the gubernatorial office. The official changes this year were: March 14 John B. Rockwell as marshal; July 14 W. P. Lynde as attorney; Morgan L. Martin as delegate to Congress to succeed Henry Dodge. January 22, 1846, A. Hyatt Smith became attor-

ney and John Catlin was named as secretary February 24th. John H. Tweedy was elected delegate September 6, 1847.

September 27, 1847, Governor Dodge issued a proclamation for a special session of the Legislature to commence on the 18th of the ensuing month, to take action concerning the admission of Wisconsin to the Union as a state. The constitutional convention met at Madison December 15, 1847. The Constitution then provided was ratified by the people on the second Monday of March, 1848. On the 29th of May, 1848, Wisconsin became a state.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The arbitrary assumption of authority over the region now known as the State of Wisconsin, and the several peaceful treaties by which governmental title was gained, as well as the changes in national domination by purchase or warfare, are briefly given in the following paragraphs:

The year 1634 witnessed the arrival of the first European at a point west of Lake Michigan. Jean Nicolet came hither to confirm a state of peace between the French and the Winnebago Indians. This overture was made at Green Bay. In furtherance of the plan the Jesuits attempted to found a mission at La Pointe, in the present county of Ashland, on Lake Superior, in 1660. The French government realized the importance of possessing formal rights over the new Northwest, and so, in 1670, Daumont de St. Lusson, with Nicholas Perrot as interpreter, started from Quebec for the purpose of inviting all tribes within a circuit of a hundred leagues of Sault Ste. Marie to meet him in council at that place the following spring. The invitation included the Indians of Wisconsin. In accordance with this request, fourteen tribes, including the Winnebagoes and Menominees, assembled at the Sault Ste. Marie in May, 1671. There St. Lusson planted a cedar post on the top of the hill and loudly proclaimed the entire Northwest under the protecting aegis of his royal master, Louis XIV. This act not appearing sufficiently definite, on the 8th of May, 1689, Perrot, then commanding at the post of Nadousioux, near Lake Pepin, west of the Mississippi, commissioned by the Marquis de Denouville to conduct the interests of commerce west of Green Bay, took possession of the counties west of Lake Michigan, as far as the St. Peter river, in the name of France. For ninety years the ownership and dominion over these lands remained unquestioned. The white men who knew by personal experience of this country were few in numbers and devoted to fur trading or commerce with the Indians. No attention was paid to agriculture, nor did the Government offer a suggestion to induce settlement by men of humble birth. A few grants of land were made to French Governors, or commanders.

Within the limits of this State an extensive grant was made, including the fort at Green Bay, with exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges, from Marquis de Vaudreuil, to whom the King of France confirmed it in January, 1760, at a time when Quebec had been taken by the British, and only Montreal was wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. The grant was not confirmed by the British government.

The victory of English arms in Canada in 1760, terminated French rule in the valley of the St. Lawrence, and the consequent treaty of Paris, concluded February 10, 1763, transferred the mastership of the vast Northwest to the government of Great Britain. The first acts of the new possessors were to protect the eminent domain from those ambitious men who sought to acquire wide estates through manipulation of Indian titles. A royal proclamation was made in 1763, interdicting direct transfer of lands by Indians. This wise policy has since been substantially adhered to by the government of the United States.

For many years maps of the Northwest contained what purported to be the boundaries of a grant from the natives to Jonathan Carver, covering a tract nearly 100 miles square and extending over portions of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. The history of this grant forms one of the most noted pages in annals of congressional legislation. In the face of the proclamation of 1763, and within three years after its promulgation, Jonathan Carver made claim to ownership of this immense tract, through purchase or voluntary grant by the aborigines. He solicited a confirmation of his title at the hands of the King and his council. This was of course denied. After the establishment of American independence the representatives of Carver made application to Congress for approval of the claim. This has been repeatedly denied.

The terms of peace between France and England provided for the security of the French settlers then upon the soil. Subsequent Indian outbreaks occurred in the eastern and more southerly sections of the new territory, but Wisconsin was not involved in any of those bloody massacres. The expedition of Colonel George Rogers Clark to the Illinois country, in 1778-79, opened the way for the tide of Anglo-American emigration to the Mississippi. At the termination of the Revolutionary war, Great Britain renounced all claim to the lands lying east of the Mississippi river. As Clark's expedition was undertaken under the auspices of Virginia, that commonwealth laid claim to the so-called "Illinois country." It is a popular statement with some writers that Wisconsin was included in this general term and was therefore once under the government of Virginia, but better authorities maintain that such is not the fact. There were but two settlements then existing in Wisconsin—Green Bay and Prairie du Chien.



A GLIMPSE OF LAKE HALLIE

These places were in the hands of French residents, and, being undisturbed were really under the authority of Great Britain. They so remained, with the territory now composing this State, under the terms of the definite treaty of peace of 1783, between the English government and the United States, until 1796, at which date Great Britain yielded her domination over the western posts. The several claiming States of the American Union ceded their individual rights to the general Government at different periods, ranging from 1783 to 1785, thereby vesting complete title in the United States, as far as they could.

A period is now reached where the public domain is held by the United States save only those claims possessed by right of occupation by the Indians, and which could not be gainsaid or ignored by any nominal assumption of rights by the Government.

First after the Revolutionary war came the Indian war, wherein General Wayne distinguished himself. Then followed the treaty of August 3, 1795. One of the terms of this treaty was the relinquishment of title by the Government to all Indian lands northward of the Ohio river, eastward of the Mississippi, westward and southward of the Great Lakes and the waters united by them, excepting certain reservations. The title to the whole of what is now Wisconsin, subject to certain restriction, became absolute in the Indian tribes inhabiting it. The Indians acknowledged themselves under the dominion of the United States, and pledged themselves to sell their lands only to the United States. Settlement on their lands was prohibited white men.

The several treaties with the Indians, by which the domain of Wisconsin was transferred to the Government are cited here. The treaty made at St. Louis, November 3, 1804, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, William Henry Harrison, commissioner, ceded a large tract both east and west of the Mississippi, and included the lead region of Wisconsin. The validity of this treaty was questioned by certain Sac bands and became the cause of the Black Hawk war in 1832. The treaty at Portage des Sioux, now St. Charles, Missouri, between certain Sacs and the Government, September 13, 1815, that of September 14, 1815, by certain Foxes, and that of May 13, 1816, at St. Louis, were pledges of peace, not affecting land titles, excepting those involved in the treaty of 1804. The Winnebagoes of the Wisconsin river signed a treaty at St. Louis June 3, 1816, confirming all previous Indian cessions, and affirming their own independence. This act was followed by the Menominees, March 30, 1817. August 19, 1825, the several tribes in Wisconsin defined the boundaries of their respective lands, by council at Prairie du Chien. The Chippewas held a meeting on the St. Louis river, Minnesota, August 5, 1826, and specified their

boundaries and also ratified previous treaties. The Chippewas, Menominees and Winnebagoes again defined their boundaries by council at Butte des Morts, August 1, 1827. The treaties of August 25, 1828, at Green Bay, and July 29, 1829, at Prairie du Chien, determined disputed points in the lead mine cession.

An important treaty was made at Green Bay, February 8, 1831, between the Menominees and the United States. The vast territory, the eastern division of which was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green Bay, Fox river and Lake Winnebago; the Western division by the Wisconsin and Chippeway rivers on the west, on the south by the Fox river, on the east by Green Bay, and on the north by the highlands through which flow the streams into Lake Superior, all came within the range of this treaty. The eastern division, estimated at two and a half millions of acres, was ceded to the United States. The tribe was to occupy a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory further west was reserved for their hunting grounds, until such time as the Government should desire to purchase it. Another portion, amounting to 4,000,000 of acres, lying between Green Bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was also ceded to the United States, besides a strip of country three miles wide, from near the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and 48 miles long, still leaving the tribe in possession of a country about 120 miles long and 80 broad. The treaty provided for two New York tribes, granting them two townships on the east side of Lake Winnebago. The treaty of September 15, 1832, at Fort Armstrong, ceded all the Winnebago territory lying south and east of the Wisconsin, and Fox river of Green Bay. The Indians were excluded from that tract after June 1, 1833. The treaty of October 27, 1832, at Green Bay, ceded to the New York Indians certain lands on Fox river. The treaty at Chicago, September 26, 1833, by the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies, completed the United States' title to the lands in Southern Wisconsin.

On the 3d of September, 1836, the Menominees ceded lands lying west of Green Bay, and a strip on the Upper Wisconsin, the quantity being estimated at 4,000,000 of acres in the Green Bay tract, and nearly 185,000 acres on the Wisconsin. July 29, 1837, at Fort Snelling, the Chippewas ceded all their lands lying south of the divide between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi. The Sioux nation of the Mississippi relinquished their claim to all their lands east of the Mississippi and the islands in that river, while on a visit to Washington, September 29, 1837. The Winnebagoes gave up their rights November 1, 1837, at Washington, and agreed to leave the lands east of the Mississippi within eight

months, retiring to their reservation west of the great river. The Oneidas, or New York Indians, at Green Bay, ceded their lands granted them in 1831 and 1832, excepting 62,000 acres, February 3, 1838, at Washington. The Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of New York Indians ceded the east half of the tract of 40,080 acres which had been laid off for their use on the east side of Lake Winnebago, September 3, 1839. The Chippewas, by treaty at La Pointe, October 4, 1842, ceded all their lands in Northern and Northwestern Wisconsin. The Menominees ceded all lands in the State, whenever situated, October 18, 1848. A supplementary treaty was made November 24, 1848, with the Stockbridges, the tribe to sell the town of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago; another supplementary treaty was made May 12, 1854, the tribe receiving a tract lying on Wolf river, being townships 28, 29 and 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16. The Chippewas of Lake Superior ceded their joint interest with the Chippewas of the Mississippi in lands lying in Wisconsin and Minnesota, September 30, 1854. On the 5th of February, 1856, certain small grants were made by the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, at Stockbridge, for which they received a tract near the southern boundary of the Menominee river, the Menominees ceding two townships for them. Thus ended the Indian title to all lands in Wisconsin, excepting some minor local grants, and the title to the vast domain became vested in the general Government.

The original settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were made on lands, part of which were granted by the paternal Governments to the first settlers. The question of title based on these claims came before Congress in 1820, by the revival of a similar case raised to cover claims at Detroit, in 1805, and resulted in the establishment of some seventy-five titles at Prairie du Chien and Green Bay.

The ordinance of 1787 provided that Congress might establish one or two states of that territory lying north of a line drawn east and west through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan. In spite of this plain fact, Illinois was defined in its present northern line, and the Lake Superior region was added to Michigan, as the "Upper Peninsula." Efforts were made by Wisconsin at an early date to recover what was justly her right, but those efforts proved unavailing.

THE STATE CAPITOL

By Reuben Gold Thwaites, Superintendent of State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Wisconsin Territory, previously a part of Michigan Territory, was organized at Mineral Point, July 4, 1836. The first Legislature met at

Old Belmont (now Leslie, Lafayette county), October 25, in a two-story building for which the timber had been brought from Pittsburg. The structure is now used as a cattle barn. A long struggle took place over the location of the permanent seat of government. There were seventeen applicants (Belleville, Belmont, Cassville, Dubuque, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Helena, Koshkonong, Madison, Milwaukee, Mineral Point, Peru, Portage, Platteville, Racine, Wisconsinapolis, and Wisconsin City). Several of these existed only on maps issued by real-estate "boomers." Madison, which was one of this class, was finally chosen through the influence of James Duane Doty, who had been federal circuit judge for that portion of Michigan Territory lying west of Lake Michigan. Just previous to the contest, Doty, together with Stevens T. Mason, Governor of Michigan Territory, purchased from the United States Government about 1,000 acres in sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. Capitol Park, which is upon the common corners of these sections, was formally deeded to the territory January 6, 1839, by the owners in a document which is still preserved in the state archives. The prospective town received its name in honor of the fourth President of the United States. The first dwelling, a log boarding house for the accommodation of workmen on the proposed capitol, was built in Madison in the spring of 1837. The following June work was commenced on a capitol building whose corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 4.

The Legislature met for the first time at Madison, November 26, 1838. The capitol was not then in a suitable condition for the sessions, which were thereupon held in the basement of the American House, where Governor Henry Dodge delivered his first annual message. Here the Legislature met and adjourned from day to day, until temporary arrangements could be made for the reception of members in the Assembly Hall. During 1836 and 1837, the Federal Government appropriated \$40,000 for the capitol, Dane county \$4,000, and the territorial Legislature about \$16,000, thus making the cost of the old capitol \$60,000. The building was a substantial structure, which in architectural design and convenience of arrangements compared favorably with contemporary capitols of adjacent and older states.

After twenty years this capitol proved inadequate to the growing wants of the State, and the Legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. The commissioners of school and university lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "for the completion of public buildings," and to apply the proceeds toward enlarging and improving the capitol. The State also appropriated \$30,000 for the same object, and \$50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The work began

in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869, when the dome (the most satisfactory portion of the structure) was finally completed.

The Legislature of 1882 appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of two transverse wings, on the north and south sides, of the original building. These wings were to provide additional space for the State Historical Society, the supreme court, the State library, and the increasing staffs of the State officers. November 8, 1883, the south wing fell while in process of construction and eight workmen were killed. The total appropriations for these enlargements and for the improvement of the park, up to 1904, aggregated about \$900,000.

Early in the morning of February 27, 1904, a large part of the interior of the capitol was, with its contents, destroyed by fire; the central portion and the west wing particularly suffered. The department receiving the greatest injury was the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, which lost a considerable library of expensive books, numerous traveling libraries, and all of its records.

At the time of the fire, a building commission, appointed by the Legislature of 1903, was taking into consideration the construction of a new and larger capitol. After the disaster, the matter was taken up with vigor. Plans for a new building were submitted to the Legislature of 1905, which somewhat reconstructed the composition of the commission of 1903, and extended its powers and duties. A further act of 1907 restricted the cost of the new capitol to \$6,000,000, including a heating plant and warehouse located about a half mile to the east of the park. This latter building and the capitol are connected by tunnel. The new capitol was designed by George W. Post & Son, of New York City, and is now being built in sections—the west and east wings have been completed, and the south wing and central rotunda are well under way. When completed, the capitol will occupy the site of the old structure, but will be much larger.

The capitol park is 792 feet square, cornering on the cardinal points of the compass. It contains 14.4 acres, and is handsomely situated on an elevation commanding a view of Lakes Monona and Mendota and the surrounding Four Lakes country. The capitol stands diagonally in the center of this square, its wings extending toward the corners. Owing to errors of survey, previous buildings have not been set quite true either as to the center of the park or as to the compass; but this fault has been corrected in the one now under construction. An extension of the capitol park is much to be desired.

CHAPTER II

THE INDIANS

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS—HUNTING GROUNDS COVERED A WIDE RANGE—CAME TO LA POINTE ISLAND FOUR CENTURIES AGO—BEWAIL THE LOSS OF THEIR POSSESSIONS—FATHER GOLDSMITH AMONG THEM AS A MISSIONARY—THE LEGEND OF HIAWATHA AND CHIPPEWA SPRINGS.

Passing along the northern waters of Lake Huron north of Manitouline and adjacent islands are to be noted a succession of rapids, which, margined on the one side by Canada West and on the other by the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, marks the entrance into Lake Superior. The strait commences at the head of Tequamenon Bay, a frith of the great mother lake, from whence it runs in a southerly direction to the head of Dummong Island in Lake Huron. A little below Lake Superior are the rapids named Sault by the earlier voyagers, but subsequently known as Sault de Gaston, in compliment, we are told of Jean Baptiste Gaston, younger son of Henry IV and his wife Marie de Medici, and younger brother of Louis XIII. A few years later, that is in 1669, the present name, that of Sault Ste. Marie, was given to these rapids by the Jessuit missionaries who came to that neighborhood.

Below these rapids the strait widens out noticeably into a broad and charming lake, inclosing a number of large and beautiful islands, round which it passes in three distinct channels. Further down it again contracts into a narrow stream. It was to a point immediately contiguous to these rapids that the French traders came as long ago as the days of Champlain, where we are told they found located a band of Indians who subsisted almost entirely upon the white fish which abounded in these waters, and who were known among the Iroquois as Estiaghicks or Ostiagahoroones. By the Hurons, however, they were called Pautigouieuhak or Pahouitingouachirini, meaning dwellers at the fall, or men of the shallow cataract. It was here, too, that the first Jesuits located a mission, and in their Relation of 1647-8 they speak of these people in the following language: "These last are those whom we call the nation of the Sault district, from us a little more than a hundred leagues, whose consent to a route it would be necessary to have if one wished to go beyond to communicate with numer-

ous and other more distant Algonquin nations who dwelt on the shores of another lake (meaning Superior) still larger than Mer Douce (Lake Huron), into which it discharges itself by a very large and very rapid river, which before mingling its waters with our fresh water sea (Lake Huron) makes a fall or leap that gives a name to those people who come to live there during the fishing season. Leaving the Sault and passing along the northern coast of the Peninsula and Wisconsin, we at length arrived at Chequamegon Bay, on the shores of which at La Pointe the Missionary Fathers found a large settlement of Chippewas."

Of the origin of these people but little if anything is known, as even those are compelled to admit who have made a thorough and practical study of the nation. Referring to the subject, William W. Warren says: "During my long residence among the Ojibways (Chippewas), after numberless inquiries of their old men, I have never been able to learn by tradition or otherwise that they entertain the belief that all the tribes of the red race inhabiting America have ever been at any time since the occupancy of this continent one and the same people, speaking the same language and practicing the same beliefs and customs. The traditions of this tribe enter no farther into the past than the one concentration or colation under one head of the different and now sundered tribes belonging to the Algie stock. A close study of the dissimilarities existing between the Ojibways and Dakotas who have more immediately come under my observation, has led me fully to believe that they are not descended from the same people of the Old World, nor have they ever in America formed one and the same nation or tribe. It is true that they are similar in color and in their physical formation, which may be accounted for by their residence in the same climate and sustaining life through the same means. Many of their customs are also alike, but these have been naturally similized and entail on them by living in the same wild hunters' state; and many they have derived from one another during their short, fitful terms of peace and intercourse. Here all similitude between the two tribes ends."

At the time of Mr. Warren's residence among them the Ojibways were scattered over a large extent of country comprising all of that part of the State of Michigan north of Green Bay and west of the straits of Michilimackinac bordering on Lake Superior, the central half of Wisconsin and the northeastern half of Minnesota territory. In addition to these they occupied the country lying from the Lake of the Woods over the entire northcoast of Lake Superior to the valleys of St. Mary's and residing even east of that point into Upper Canada. To use his own language, "they literally girdled the great father of lakes." These people



SCENE NEAR GRAVEL ISLAND, CHIPPEWA COUNTY

also owned by right of conquest all of the numerous lakes from which the Mississippi and Red River of the North derived their sources. At this time they numbered in all some fifteen thousand, including, however, quite a number who were scattered among other tribes along the Missouri and in Canada, and to the north among the Crees and Assiniboines; so that the total population might be reasonably estimated at twenty thousand. A little less than one-half of this number resided in the United States, in the neighborhood of three thousand being located in the State of Wisconsin, at La Pointe on the Wisconsin, Chippewa and St. Croix rivers and their tributary streams and lakes. Thus all these people who lived on the immediate shores of Lake Superior were known by the name of *Ke-che-gum-me-win-in-e-wug* or men of the Great Water, while others dwelling inland between Lake Superior and the Mississippi were called the *Be-ton-uk-eeng-ain-ub-e-jig*, or those who sit on the borders. Then, also, there were the *Mun-o-min-ik-a-sheenh-ug*, or rice makers, who lived on the rice lakes of the St. Croix, and the *Wah-suah-gun-e-win-in-e-wug*, or men of the tortures, who dwell on the head lakes of the Wisconsin and the Ottawa, lake men who occupied the headwaters of the Chippewa river. Those who lived on the shores of the Mississippi were called the *Ke-che-se-be-win-in-e-wug*, or Great River men. Of others there were also the *Muk-medua-win-in-e-wug*, or pillagers, who lived in the vicinity of Leech and Otter Tail lakes; and the *Sug-waun-dug-ah-win-in-e-wug*, or men of the thick fir woods, who dwelt upon the north coast of Lake Superior and who were denominated by the French "Bois Forts," or hardwoods. These constituted the principal divisions of the tribe, although there were also many subdivisions.

Of their natural tendency in the matter of selection, Mr. Warren tells us that the Ojibways resided almost exclusively in wooded countries, their lands being covered with deep and interminable forests and abounding in beautiful lakes and murmuring streams whose banks were edged with all of the trees and plants indigenous to the climate in which they resided.

"The history of the tribe," says Mr. Warren, "till within the last five centuries lies buried in darkness and almost utter oblivion," since which time he gives a most interesting and reliable, though not minute, history of the nation, obtained wholly by means of oral historic traditions. In this manner, then, it has been discovered that they attained their present geographical position in nearly the center of the North American continent, about the gulf of the St. Lawrence river, coming thence from their original location on the shores of the Atlantic. It is but a few generations back, Mr. Warren says, that this tribe have been known by their present distinctive name of Ojibway, certainly not more than three centuries, and

in all probability much less. It was within this period that they became disconnected as a distinct and separate tribe from the Ottawas and Pottawatomies, the name of all when incorporated in one body being uncertain. The final separation of these tribes he tells us took place at the straits of Michilimackinac from natural causes, and the partition has been more and more distinctly defined and perpetuated through locality and by each of the three divided sections assuming or receiving distinct appellations.

Of this division he continues to speak as follows: "The Ottawas remaining about the spot of their final separation and being thereby the most easterly section, were first discovered by the white race, who bartered with them their merchandise for furs. They for many years acted as a medium between the white traders and their more remote western brethren. They thus obtained the name of Ot-tah-way, 'trader,' which they have retained as their tribal name to the present day. The Pottawatomies moved up Lake Michigan, and by taking with them or for a time perpetuating the national fire, which, according to tradition, was sacredly kept alive in their more primitive days, they have obtained the name of those who make or keep the fire, and which is the literal meaning of their tribal cognomen.

"The Ojibways pressing northward and westward were soon known as an important or distinctive body or tribe, and meeting with fierce and inveterate enemies, the name Ojibways, 'to roast till puckered up,' they soon obtained through practicing the custom of torturing prisoners of war by fire. The original cause of their emigrating from the shores of the Atlantic westward to the area of Lake Superior is buried in uncertainty, and if pressed or driven back by more powerful tribes, which is a most probable conjecture, they are not willing to acknowledge it."

It is also stated as a well authenticated fact that after separating from the Ottawas and Pottawatomies this tribe remained for a considerable period at the Falls of Sault Ste. Marie. Here they occupied a large extent of ground, and from this point, also, large war parties went forth to the east and west against the Naudowessies and Dakotas respectively. Upon leaving this place, the Ojibways separated into two divisions, one designated the northern, forming the least numerous body, consisting chiefly of the families claiming as Totem the reindeer, lynx and pike. This division proceeded in gradual stages to occupy the northern coast of Lake Superior until arriving as far as Pigeon river. From here they separated over the country, along the British and United States line, and a considerable distance north into the British possessions, a large band forming a village on the shores of Rainy Lake. It was here that they met and

formed a lasting alliance with the Assiniboines (seceding Dakotas) and Knis-te-nos, and again joining with the southern division of the tribe, continued a stern and protracted war with the Dakotas.

After the tribe divided at Sault Ste. Marie, the main body passed gradually along the southern shores of Lake Superior, making temporary stops at Grand Island and L'Anse Bay. This party was composed of the Crane Totem family, the Bear, the Cat-fish, the Loon and the Marten and Moose clans. It was the Cranes who claimed the honor, and still do so in fact, of having been the first of the Ojibways to pitch their wigwams and light their fires at Shaug-ah-waun-ik-ong, a sandy point or peninsula lying some two miles immediately distant from the Island of La Pointe.

According to their traditions they came to La Pointe Island about four centuries ago, presumably 1492. They had a large, flourishing town on the southeast end of the island where they had cleared a large tract of land and raised a great deal of corn and pumpkins. In the early part of the seventeenth century (about the year 1612) they suddenly abandoned their island through a superstitious fear that it was haunted by ghosts. Many of them went back to the Sault (pronounced "Soo"); others settled at the west end of Lake Superior, where Father Allouez found them between 1665-67, probably near Superior City. After the various tribes whom the fear of the Iroquois had driven to Chequamegon Bay and the Apostle Islands had left in 1670-71, the Chippewas of the south shore gradually returned and settled on the mainland where Bayfield now stands; also at Pike's Bay and along the shore of Chequamegon Bay. Many also resided at Chequamegon Point, Odanah, at the head of the bay and near Michael Default's place. At an early date, probably in 1695, the French built a fort on La Pointe Island. The location of the old fort is involved in obscurity. Hon. William W. Warren claims that it was built at Middlefort, near the old Indian cemetery. Tradition—the name "old fort"—seems to point to the southeastern end of the island as the site somewhere near the place where Michel Cadotte built his trading post and fort in 1782. For many years the American Fur Company had a flourishing trading post on the island, and La Pointe was then one of the largest towns in Wisconsin. It is now but an historic relic, a most beautiful place for a summer resort, a place intended by nature for quiet enjoyment, rest, meditation and prayer. We hope it will never be transformed into a modern town.

Here two treaties were made with the Chippewa Indians, one in 1842 and the last in 1854, by which they ceded all their remaining lands in Wisconsin, and also large tracts in Minnesota and Michigan, to the United States for a consideration perhaps not the one-thousandth part of their

actual value. To give some idea of the wretched condition of the poor Indians which made them, so to say, give away for trifling annuities, large tracts of the most valuable agricultural, pine and mineral lands, the value of which they never knew or realized, but which was still comprehended by the grasping "Kitchi Mokoman"—"Big Knife,"—American, we append here the concluding remarks of two of their chiefs, Esh-ke-bug-e-coshe and Nay-naw-ong-gay-bee.

At a treaty made at the Mississippi in 1855, the chief Esh-ke-bug-e-coshe, "Flat Mouth," made the following remarks in answer to the refusal of the Government agents to accept a proposition of the chiefs to sell their lands at a price double that offered them by the agent. He said, "My father, I live away north on the headwaters of the Mississippi; my children (band) are poor and destitute, and, as it were, almost naked, while you, my father, are rich and well clothed. When I left my home to come to this treaty to sell my lands—for we know we must sell for what we can get—the whites must have them—my braves, young men, women and children held a council and begged of me to do the best I could in selling their homes; and now, my father, I beg of you to accept of the proposition I have made you, and tomorrow I will start for home; and then you can count the days which you know it will take me to reach there, and on the day of my arrival look north, and as you see the northern lights stream up in the sky imagine to yourself that it is the congratulation of joy of my children ascending to God that you have accepted of the proposition I have offered you."

At the treaty made at La Pointe in 1854, Nay-naw-ong-gay-bee, the Dressing Bird, one of the head chiefs of the Courte Oreille band of Chippewas, made a speech expatiating on the destitute condition of his people, who were abjectly poor, many of the children being perfectly naked. Father Verwyst gives his closing remarks as follows: "My father, look around you, upon the faces of my poor children; sickness and hunger, whisky and war are killing us fast. We are dying and fading away; we drop to the ground like the trees before the ax of the white man; we are weak, you are strong. We are but foolish Indians—you have wisdom and knowledge in your head; we want your help and protection. We have no homes, no cattle, no lands and we will not need them long. A few short winters my people will be no more. The winds shall soon moan around the last lodge of your red children. I grieve, but cannot turn our fate away. The sun, the moon, the rivers, the forest we love so well, we

must leave. We shall soon sleep in the ground—we will not wake again. I have no more to say to you, my father.”

A CLERGYMAN AMONG THE CHIPPEWAS

In the year 1881 the late Father Goldsmith visited the missions in Chippewa county, then covering an immense area of territory and of his journey into the wilds of the pineries he penned the following beautiful and interesting notes:

It was my good fortune a short time ago to be able to go overland to Flambeau. This is the first time in many years that I have feasted my eyes on this celebrated route, during the summer season. True, in the days of batteaux and birch canoes, when bridges were many times wanting, and when roads were few and hard to follow, as a missionary, I have visited this same Flambeau. Not all is changed! The road thither, although bad in many places, affords an ever changing scene of woods and landscape. The deep shade, the solitude, the ground carpeted with varieties of mosses, sprinkled here and there with flowers and trailing vines, were beautiful indeed. Then, there is that grand hemlock forest, extending from beyond Kelly's stopping place to within a few miles of the Flambeau settlement, which profoundly impresses the lover of nature. The spring, the creeks, ponds and lakes give variety to the scene. We have in the county few finer water courses to fill with their beauty the eye of artist or traveler, than O'Neil's creek, and a chain of lakes about Flambeau, of which glimpses are caught now and then through openings in the woods, are a treasure to the lover of aquatic sport, or to him who, in the pursuit of the finny tribe, doth love to drop a line.

Rev. Mendel and I caught some “Bullheads” in a little lake or pond near Kelly's, the grand-daddies of which, the hospitable Mrs. Kelly told us, she had some years before placed there herself. My clerical friend, in the excitement created by an accidental “catch,” fell into the pond, and, as usual, I caught nothing. Funny it was to see the efforts we both made to take the slimy fish off the hook, and only after putting on gloves did we succeed in disengaging his bullheadship from the line! I am afraid we are sorry followers of the apostles—those celebrated ancient fishermen!

An elevated ridge, near Kelly's, over which the road passes in gradual and winding ascent, will be for the future artist of the Chippewa Valley a felicitous point to paint a landscape, worthy the brush of Greuze or Millais. Here we are lifted above even the tall pine sentinels, above the hills, and like a beautiful panorama rises before us the many colored hills

and valleys and dales of Chippewa county. Thence the road descends by a succession of hill and vale to Flambeau, but all along in whichever direction we look, an enchanting scene lies at one's feet. The lakes upon the one side, the fields of grain on either, the various gradations of green shade in the forest primeval, flecked deeper by passing cloud, darkening the sheen of the sun upon the foliage, and then suddenly, away on the distant horizon, is seen a silver thread of two strands, where the Flambeau joins the Chippewa. We involuntarily arrested the speed of our horses, and then, allowing them to walk as they would, we gazed in rapture, drinking in all this beautiful scene and praising the Creator for having made this world so beautiful.

We arrived at Flambeau just at sunset. Haying had commenced, and from both banks of the rivers the scent of new-mown hay was a genuine western aroma, sweeter than all the spices of the Indies, to our nostrils.

Located on the bank of the Chippewa, near the old home of Mr. Langlois, we found the church recently erected by our director of the Indian missions in the northwest, the zealous and amiable Father Casimir. When lately I saw a portrait of Father Junipero in the *Century Magazine*, accompanied by a description of the Franciscan missions of California, I thought of Rev. Casimir, who is also a humble son of St. Francis and a worthy imitator of Junipero, indeed a worthy disciple of his on the shores of the frozen sea of the North, Lake Superior. I cannot refrain from saying this in passing, that great good has been done in this quiet vale by this celebrated missionary order, the Franciscans, who now have charge of all the missions among our Chippewas. They have been aided, indeed, by the generosity of many of the faithful, and also, in a great measure, by the warm-hearted, free-giving Chippewa boys in the woods, and this has enabled them to build churches and schools and hospitals at Bayfield, Ashland, La Pointe, Bad River, Buffalo Bay, Packwegan, Courtes Oreilles and Flambeau. Here in the last named place is one of their largest and most promising flocks, and here they soon hope to locate a monastery of their order. Soon the notes of a bell, large and sonorous, called us to the dedication of the new church. This bell, which peals the glad notes of Christianity away in this little inland hamlet, is the gift of an admiring friend of the order, who resides in St. Louis.

At the church we met Right Rev. Killian Flasch, the bishop of this diocese, who has been on a tour of inspection, accompanied by one or more of the good Franciscan Fathers, visiting all our Indian missions, and who returned here to Flambeau in time to perform the ceremony of dedication and to preach in a few earnest words, encouragement and consolation to all. The Franciscan, Father Chrysostom, preached a sermon in Indian.

It sounds musical, indeed, despite its gutturals. The people were in their holiday attire, and I could not but notice the extreme cleanliness and neatness of the Chippewas, both male and female. Their air of sombre recollection, not to say piety, in the church, the fervor with which they joined in prayer and song, together with the polite, the generous, respectful manner with which they treated their clergy, was noticeable and praiseworthy, indeed. Here, as in many other of the affairs of life, the natural, the honest, the earnest redskin sets an example worthy of imitation by his white brother.

The bishop confirmed some seventy Chippewas, mostly adults, here at the Flambeau Mission. I understand that he confirmed over 200 Chippewas on this trip. The church itself is a well-built frame building, neat in its proportions, clean and tastefully painted, and has those quaint looking Indian mattings on the sanctuary floor. Most all of the Chippewas in the vicinity are settled on lands which they own and cultivate industriously, besides earning good wages by working for the loggers in the winter, and finding, through them, a ready and high-priced market for all their farm produce. We have reason therefore to hope that the Flambeau congregation, this little mission center, watched and tended by the Franciscans, in the northern part of our county, has a bright, prosperous future before it.

Years ago these missions were all attended from Chippewa Falls. I have reason, indeed, to remember them from the hardships endured, from the difficulties encountered in my trips up the Chippewa to attend them. But memory and gratitude has not faded from the hearts of these simple people, and I was pleased not to have been forgotten by the old Chippewas and settlers, as they crowded about to grasp my hand, or in their respectful Indian manner to kneel for the blessing. The thought that, after all, my poor labors among them were not all in vain, gave a new energy to my mind and a sweet thankfulness to my heart. Such scenes are comforts, indeed, to the noontide, alas, should I say, the evening, of a Catholic priest's life?

From all that I visited, this splendid meeting of the rivers, the yet only partially exhausted forests, the rich fields on a soil peculiarly well trained and adapted to cultivation, I was led to hope that yon district will yet grow and increase in population, in religious sanctity, and in material comforts of life. When that time comes, we venture to hope that, as was said by the poet of old, "*Non omnis moriar*," and that the Flambeau-ites will remember their first missionary—the writer of these lines.

LEGEND OF THE CHIPPEWA SPRING AND MINNEHAHA, THE INDIAN
MAIDEN

“If you press me for the legend,
For the story of this maiden,
Of this laughing Indian maiden,
Of this radiant Minnehaha
Who was won by Hiawatha,
I will answer, I will tell you
Briefly of her courtship,
And how Hiawatha won her.
She, of all Chippewa maidens,
Was the most fascinating,
And her charms were captivating;
Of the braves who sought this maiden,
And with passion almost frenzied
Led the chase and made hot battle,
Hiawatha was the bravest,
But his arrow was quite aimless,
And his game gave little heed to
Smiles of braves, or cupid’s weapon.
Faint one day in early autumn,
Picking berries from the marshes,
And thirsting for a gourd of water,
She reclined upon the hillside,
Where a spring made merry laughter.
Hiawatha, from chase returning,
Saw the maiden thus reclining,
And, catching swift the inspiration,
Straightway brought the gourd of water,
Placed it to the lips so parching,
And bade her drink of ‘Laughing Water,’
Scarcely had her lips been moistened,
By this fascinating nectar,
When she raised, with arms outstretching,
Bade her lover come and kiss her.
Thus it was that Hiawatha,
On the Chippewa’s southern slope,
Where the fountain still is flowing,
And a city is fast growing,
Won and wed our Minnehaha,



ON DUNCAN CREEK, CHIPPEWA FALLS



SCENE BELOW CHIPPEWA FALLS

Won and wed this beauteous maiden.

* * * * *

Above, from happy hunting grounds,
Looking down, their watch they're keeping
On this rippling, laughing fountain,
Which gives health to all who drink it,
And with health, gives joy and gladness."

EZRA POUND.

CHAPTER III

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY—GEOLOGY AND GENERAL FEATURES OF CHIPPEWA COUNTY—RIVERS, LAKES AND FORESTS—FIRST WHITE MEN ON THE CHIPPEWA—INDIAN MOUNDS—CLIMATE AND SOIL.

A tract of country about one hundred and fifty miles long from northeast to southwest, and about seventy-five miles wide, extending from township 44 north, to township 22 north, where the stream unites with the Mississippi river at the foot of that part of it called Lake Pepin, has long been designated as Chippewa Valley. Geologically, it belongs to the Potsdam sand-stone period. The rock in sight rests upon the Azoic—the granitic-silurian. The Laurentian Hills in the extreme northern section of the state are a part of the old “back-bone” of the continent, which reaches from Northeastern Maine through Canada, Northern New York, the Sault Ste. Marie, the Northern Peninsula of Michigan and the Lake Superior country into Eastern Minnesota, with its lateral branch running southerly by way of New York, Pennsylvania and on into Northern Georgia, commonly called the Appalachian range. Geologists are now arriving at the conclusion that this “back-bone” is the oldest or first land raised above the water of creation, when “the waters covered the whole earth,” and that the Penokic range of the Chippewa Valley may have been and probably is the very first mother earth that felt the warmth and life-producing element of the sun’s beams. The western border of the valley meets outcroppings of the lower magnesian limestone, which rests upon the Potsdam sandstone and is generally of the drift wood period. The hills and bluffs have been much higher than they are now and once were capped with a rock approaching the limestone, which is rich in the earlier fossils, some of them composed mostly of carbonate of lime. From a geological standpoint this is of interest and value. A small, round mollusk, clam-shaped, indigenous to this region, is supposed to have been the very first animal, or fish, a form of life that was provided with a house of shell. The little orbicula-prima, or trilobite, one of the extinct family of crustaceans, peculiar to the paleozoic era, and spirifer, one of an extinct genus of brachipod mollusks, are about the only fossils common in the

valley. The hills were ground down by glacial and drift action, and this shell-impregnated rock—thus became disintegrated and mixed up with the drift and sand all over the valley. The result is a soil rich in carbonates and silicates, so important to a luxuriant growth of grasses, small grains and fruit trees now in cultivation.

The valley is blessed with an exceptionally good climate, being primevally protected by the forests surrounding it, especially in the North. In recent years the stripping of the earth of its timber in the valley has made some changes in the seasons, without any great deleterious effect. However, the snowfall from year to year has decreased. The spring seasons are not so early but the summers and autumns are of the loveliest, and in that regard there is nothing left to be desired.

The Chippewa river has its source or head in the southern half of Ashland county and the northern half of Sawyer county, in the old Laurentian Hills—granitic and Huronian Penokic iron and copper range, so rich in those minerals—some twenty or twenty-five miles south of the southern shore of Lake Superior. The divide or range is 1,700 feet above the level of the sea and the mouth of the Chippewa where it enters the Mississippi river is about 600 feet above it, giving the river an extreme fall of some 500 feet from source to mouth, thus creating an enormous volume of available water power over its course and those of its tributaries. The several sources of the river unite in the center of Sawyer county, where it is contributed to by the Burnett on the east and a tributary on the west, which owes its source to Lake Courtes Oreilles. Pursuing a serpentine but southerly course, the Chippewa river enters the county by that name and continues in the same direction to Emmett. Before reaching this point, it has been joined on the west by Wiegand creek, Elder brook, and Mud, Maple and Potato creeks: on the east by Thornapple river. It then turns suddenly to the southwest, and flowing about five miles in this direction, the Chippewa unites with the Flambeau river, which has its source in the great Park of Wisconsin, in Ashland and Oneida counties—the wonderful lake country where the Manitowish, the Lac de Flambeau, and numerous other fine bodies of water are located, and justly celebrated for their splendid specimens of fresh water fish.

This lake country is a weird, wild district, and the many legends applied to it are like fairy tales. Many knolls on the east, miniature islands, and inland seas are referred to as being haunted by spirits, or as the scenes of thrilling incidents. From here the Chippewa runs due east for about four miles, when Deer Tail creek flows into it. Turning south, it is joined by the Jump and Fisher rivers from the east, then pursuing a southwesterly course to Chippewa Falls, the water of the Yellow river is

added to it and those of O'Neil and Duncan creeks from the west. Still following the same route, it unites with the Eau Claire river at Eau Claire. The south fork of this stream has its numerous sources in Clark county, while the north fork rises in Taylor county and is joined by the Wolf river in the northeast corner of Eau Claire county. This stream has its beginning in Taylor county. The Chippewa then takes an almost westerly, but serpentine course, to Dunn county, and turning southwest the Menominee or Red Cedar is added to it. This important river owes its source to Cedar lake in the northeast corner of Barron county. The Yellow river, which rises in the same county, is a tributary to it. The creeks and rivulets which flow into these two streams are almost innumerable. The Chippewa next runs in an almost southerly direction for about twenty-five miles until it reaches the Mississippi, several creeks and small streams emptying themselves into it from both Pepin and Buffalo counties on its way.

GEOLOGY AND GENERAL FEATURES OF CHIPPEWA COUNTY

The lower part of Chippewa county gives indications that the geological stratum is Potsdam sand-stone. Along some of the streams this formation appears in jagged peaks and ridges, through which the water has worn for itself a passage among wild and often romantic scenery. This sand-stone continues until the valleys are reached and then by a strange freak of nature the hardest granite is found in the river bed, so adamant indeed that the water flowing through it in a rapid current has made no visible impression upon it through all the ages. The county is traversed irregularly from north to south by the Chippewa river, and from northeast near its center, by the Flambeau river, where it joins the Chippewa. It is bounteously watered by numerous rivers, creeks, rivulets and small lakes. Among the first named are the Thornapple, Jump, Fisher and Yellow rivers. The principal creeks are Deer, Main and Paint, all east of the Chippewa, while on the west are Little Wiegat, Elder, Mud, Maple, Potato, Bob, O'Neil and Duncan creeks.

Probably the county presents as great a diversity of feature and variety of resources as any in the State. While the surface is uneven and densely wooded in many places, the soil is generally rich in the mineral constituents necessary to the production of good crops, but sufficient fertilization is required, as the quantity of decomposed vegetation is not sufficient to enable the farmer to go on securing good crops year after year without returning their equivalent. Where the land has been cleared of timber, it has made a splendid farming country. It is easily worked and has in

many localities been brought up to a high state of cultivation. Dairying is carried on with great success and has developed into an extensive industry. Oats, corn, wheat, barley and rye can be raised with profit and the soil produces liberal yields of a fine quality of potatoes. Vegetables of all kinds are easily cultivated, also small fruits and the different varieties of berries.

The streams abound in the common kinds of fish, including bass, pickerel, bullheads and sun fish, while the brooks and spring-fed creeks produce the various kinds of trout. The lakes, of which there are several, are also stocked with the finny tribe and they are well patronized by the disciples of Izaak Walton.

THE FIRST WHITE MEN ON THE CHIPPEWA

From the mouth of the Chippewa river northward, Louis Hennepin and his companions, Michael Accau and Antoine Auguel, were probably the first white men to follow its course. This was in the year 1680. James Carver, an explorer of some note, passed up the stream in 1768, so that even in these early periods the great tracts of pine lands were known to exist by the white people. No one attempted, however, to make profit of the forests until the year 1822, when the first sawmill was constructed to convert the timber into lumber and float it down the Mississippi to the markets on its banks. From then on this famous lumber region became populated, slowly, but gradually and steadily, from the year 1835. Sturdy pioneers came from the eastern states and made the valley what it is today—one of the richest and most prosperous sections of country not only in the State of Wisconsin, but of the United States. Before long immigrants from Europe arrived, many of them coming from Sweden. Then came Scandinavians, German, English, Scotch, Americans and through all the years the population was liberally sprinkled by a mixture of French-Canadians, Indians and half breeds.

The valley's area within the water shed is some seven million acres, or ten thousand square miles, of which some six million acres were forests and the balance prairie and oak openings. In the northern section the forests principally obtained, its southern limit being in township 29, range 8, on the river bearing to the southeast and northwest from that point, and extending north without a break to the extreme limit of the state. This forest was made up of pine, hemlock, maple, oak, basswood, elm and other hard woods, with tamarack and white and yellow cedar in the swamps. There was also another tree that later came into notice as of great value—the white, yellow and black birch—which has been used extensively for

furniture and house finishing. Many millions of feet of this valuable timber has been cut. In the year 1880 it was estimated there still remained in the Chippewa valley about fifteen billion feet of timber. In the following decade half of this enormous raw material had been cut and had found its way to the markets of the world. Today but comparatively little of the forests remain in this section and the great mills have been abandoned and turned to other uses, or demolished. Within the past three years the great mill at Chippewa Falls of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company was abandoned, stripped of its great mass of machinery and converted into a power house for the Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Company.

WERE MOUND BUILDERS HERE?

In various sections of the United States, mounds, round formations of earth, some of them of great dimensions, have been discovered, in which the archaeologist has found human skeletons and bones, articles of adornment and utensils for domestic and hunting purposes. The history of these mounds has given thought and occupation to many of scientific mind, who love to delve into the past and bring forth from its hidden recesses the multiform mysteries they contain. Who built the mounds, what was their purpose and in what period they lived, have long been questions that have found answers not always of a uniform character. These formations exist in this county and Randall gives his view of them and their origin:

Near my former residence in what is now the town of Lafayette, Chippewa county, on section 18, town 28 north, range 8 west, was situated the largest, and only considerable ancient and artificial mound, or earth-work, that I have discovered in this valley. The land was claimed by George Mishler in 1850, and was included in his farm, being one of the first improvements on Wolf prairie, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Chippewa Falls. It was in plain sight of my first residence on that prairie, subsequently known as the Bolles farm, and I was curious to know more about it. It was about twelve yards in length, by five in width, and five or six feet high, above the surrounding prairie. Near its base was a depression of from one to two feet below the ordinary surface, indicating its construction by human agency.

I had seen similar works in Illinois, and in the spring of 1837 made one of a party who volunteered to assist in opening three in the town of Rockwell, La Salle county. There were five of those mounds very nearly resembling the one above described, all within a stone's throw of each other. The agent of the Rockwell company, Hon. Dixwell Lathrop, Wal-

ter Tyrell, an engineer engaged in directing the construction of the Illinois & Michigan canal, and several of their assistants, myself and a few others, composed the party to open and examine those ancient sepulchres of an extinct race. As the ground was frozen, considerable labor was required to remove the surface, but we were amply remunerated, and our curiosity gratified by the relics and remains disinterred from these tumuli. In all, human remains were found, some of gigantic stature, and every bone perfect, while others were very much decayed, and well formed pottery vases containing beautiful shells, stone or flint arrow heads, chisels, curiously wrought stone images, etc. Surrounding these relics were evidences in many places of decayed textile fabrics evidently of coarse material, also the skins of animals, decomposed and mixed with clay soil that for unknown centuries had covered and pressed upon them. As no iron, copper, or lead was discovered, these works must have belonged entirely to the "stone age," and corresponded with the tumuli found on Rock river, Circleville, in Ohio, and many other localities in the West being undoubtedly depositories of the dead. But I was somewhat disappointed upon opening the first named mound, which was done in the spring of 1852, as no human remains were contained in it, only flint chisels or axes, arrow heads of the same material, and very small shells, such as had in all probability once decorated the warriors, whose prowess was exhibited in drawing the bow, and directing these missiles of death. These were found in considerable quantities, buried more than three feet below the surface of the mound, and some of them were preserved for a long time with a view to their transmission to the State Historical Society, when there should be suitable facilities for communication. Some mineral specimens found near by were also added but in moving to the pinery and back during the winter, the collections were somehow scattered and lost.

Why, or for what purpose these implements and trinkets were secreted here, deep buried in the earth, will forever remain a mystery. The presence of human remains would readily account for it, as people in all ages, even civilized people, have buried treasures and valuables in the tombs of their former possessors, but without these, it is not easy to conjecture the object of their accumulation and concealment.

I have frequently passed over, and examined the "earth works," spoken of by Carver and Featherstonhaugh as vast, ancient fortifications, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, between the village of Wabasha, and what used to be known as the grand encampment, and must say that a great stretch of the imagination is required to make anything more of them than the formations of Nature's own handiwork.

And until further excavations shall disclose more convincing evidence of human agency in their construction, I shall be slow to accept their conclusions.

The Rev. Dr. Brunson, of Prairie du Chien, whose able contributions to the state historical collections and other learned treatises mark his efforts as most thorough in research, reliable in statement, and clean in delineation, writes under date of June 26th as follows:

"In your history No. 9, you speak of an ancient mound. This reminds me of one I saw in 1842, between the "Falls" and Mr. Warren's where Chippewa City now stands, and as it has a bit of history, I venture to give it.

"The mound, as near as I can recollect, was a mile or more south of Mr. Warren's. It was round, or nearly so, some thirty or forty feet in diameter, and four or five feet high. In the center there was a hole resembling a rifle pit. It was this that attracted my attention and led to inquiry. There were a number of smaller ones in the vicinity, but I only examined this one.

"Michael Cadott, a brother of Mrs. Warren, told me that he was born in the neighborhood, his father being a trader, and his post some five miles below Warren's on the river. He was then fifty-two years old, which would take his birth back to 1790. His father told him in after years that during his residence there, two years, the Sauks and Foxes came there from below to make war on the Chippewas, the Sauks, from Sauk Prairie, on the Wisconsin river, and the Foxes from Prairie du Chien, and had their fight on the site of this mound and the neighboring timber and brush. He said the pit in the large mound, and the pits in the smaller mounds, and some in the open prairie, were dug by the Sauks and Foxes, from which they fought till, being repulsed, they retreated and never returned to fight the Chippewas again."

These mounds referred to by the Reverend Brunson I have frequently examined externally, but am not aware that any excavations have been made into or about them. It may be that the traditionary statements of Mr. Cadott have some foundation in truth, but I was inclined to think that these pits and mounds, and all the earth works and tumuli found in the state, belong to a period more remote. And in support of my views will quote from the same learned author. Wis. His. Col., vol. 4, p. 225: Early History of Wisconsin. "The earliest inhabitants of the district now included within this state, of whom we have any knowledge, were the ancestors of the present Indians of this vicinity, and from the best light I have been able to obtain upon the subject from Indian traditions, and from the earliest history of the country, the Dakota, or Sioux, were the occu-

pants and owners of the soil, of what is now our entire state, together with Minnesota and the northern parts of Illinois and Iowa."

This occupancy we can trace back for about two hundred and fifty years, and if the growth of trees on the mounds, which indicates at least four hundred years to the time of the mound builders, be a true index, it is very strange that the Sioux have no traditions of them, as there would have been but one hundred and fifty years between them. This makes it probable that the time of the mound builders was farther back in the world's history than is generally supposed. If the date referred to by Cadott were the period in which these mounds were constructed, we should certainly find in and about them articles of European manufacture, but in scarcely any of them have any such articles been found. Carver always refers to them as the works of an extinct race who, most likely, cultivated the soil and lived in towns and villages.

CLIMATE

The paramount question for the intending settler in a new country is that relating to its climate. Men value health more than gold, and care not what a country may have, if its climate is unwholesome. The elevation of Chippewa county insures a pure dry air and perfect drainage. The county seat is situated in latitude 45; and the temperature is similar to that usually found in this latitude, except that the heat of summer is mitigated by the altitude, and the cool breezes from Lakes Superior and Michigan. During the summer season, cool nights generally follow the warmest days, and what is very important to the farmer, cyclones never occur, epidemics are unknown and malarial fevers unheard of. The annual death rate is only three to the thousand, which is largely due to its pure water.

PURE WATER

Chippewa county is noted for its pure water. Silver Spring, at the Home for the Feeble Minded, flows 300,000 gallons per day, and as it emerges from the rock has a temperature of 46°. The city has a spring water supply of 2,000,000 gallons per day. Great quantities from the Chippewa Spring are shipped to all adjacent cities, an analysis of which shows 2½ grains of mineral ingredients to the gallon, and no organic matter. Innumerable springs and lakes throughout the county furnish an

abundant supply to the rivers and creeks at all seasons. The average temperature of the springs is 48° , and the lakes are clear, pure and deep.

SOIL

It is in fact a hardwood soil, and hardwood trees form the main part of the forests. Again, it is an error to suppose that the land is all wood land. There are many meadows and "oak openings," and stretches of prairie, and one can travel for twenty-five consecutive miles through portions of Chippewa county that cannot be excelled for productiveness by the finest farming country in Illinois. It consists principally of heavy clay and black loam, with small tracts of sandy loam in a few scattered localities. Different counties throughout the state entered into competition for the Home for the Feeble Minded before a site was selected, and the best locations within their borders were offered. As the board could not easily select from so many, all having alleged points of superiority, it was finally decided to send Professor Henry, dean of the State Agricultural Society, to view the different proposed tracts of land, and to ascertain their relative merits with regard to the following items, namely: Fertility of soil, purity of water, healthfulness of location, including facilities for drainage, accessibility by rail, etc., ignoring entirely all considerations of financial bonuses, or of political expediency. Having made a critical examination of all the proposed sites along the lines above indicated, Professor Henry reported substantially that Chippewa county was immeasurably superior to all others in every matter investigated. On the strength of his report it was decided unanimously, by the board of control, to locate the home at Chippewa Falls. The site of the home comprises upwards of one thousand acres.

DAIRYING

This county has as many inducements to offer the settler who desires to engage in the dairy line as it has in any other, and too much cannot be said in favor of this most promising occupation. The county is favorably located and an excellent quality of butter and cheese can be produced here as cheaply as anywhere in the country. At the annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, held at Chippewa Falls, in February, 1895, a large number of the most prominent practical dairymen from all over the state were present, and gave as their unanimous opinion that Chippewa county is especially adapted and sure to become one of the best counties in the state for dairying. Dairymen say that Wisconsin is second to none in its ability to produce good butter and cheese—butter and cheese

that will bring top prices in any market, whether at home or abroad, and is equaled only by New York State. For some time past dairying has not received the attention it should, but of late progressive farmers have found it a very profitable branch. They not only do well on their dairy product, but at the same time increase the fertility of the soil and make their farms more valuable. There is everything necessary to make Chippewa one of the best dairy counties in the state. The best of butter and cheese is produced in a cool climate similar to this and its proximity to Lakes Superior and Michigan makes this an ideal locality for the manufacture of cheese. In order to produce butter fat at a price that insures a good profit, it is necessary to have a cheap, evenly balanced food for summer and winter. Grass, clover and other forage plants are the succulent food usually provided for summer use, and are the best and cheapest. This county abounds in good grasses and clover, and especially in Kentucky blue grass (June grass), which grows spontaneously and produces heavy crops. For winter use ensilage is the best succulent food, and corn raised here for that purpose produces an extra heavy crop. The coarse foods also grow plentifully and good. A number of creameries and cheese factories are already located here.

CHAPTER IV

CREATION OF THE COUNTY

THE COUNTY OF CHIPPEWA IS CREATED OUT OF CRAWFORD—WHITE MEN SECURE CONCESSIONS FROM THE ABORIGINES—JEAN BRUNET THE FIRST SETTLER AND LUMBER MAN—THE FIRST MILL—COMING OF HIRAM S. ALLEN—THE M'CANN BOYS—SETTLEMENT AT "THE FALLS"—A TREATY AND A HANGING.

The country now comprising the State of Wisconsin was part of the Territory of Michigan until the year 1836, when the State of Michigan was admitted into the Union. At the same time the Territory of Wisconsin was created, in which was included the territory later becoming the State of Iowa. In the autumn of 1836 the first territorial legislature convened at Belmont, Iowa county, which with the three counties, Crawford, Milwaukee and Brown, had been organized under the previous territorial regime, and formed what is now the whole State of Wisconsin. Crawford county was about equal to half of the territory. From this Chippewa county was created in the year 1845, by an act of the territorial legislature, which follows:

AN ACT to divide the County of Crawford, and to organize the County of Chippewa:

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin:

Section 1. That the County of Crawford shall be limited to that district of country which lays north of the Wisconsin and east of the Mississippi rivers, and south of a line beginning at the mouth of Buffalo river, thence up the main branch of said river to its source, thence in (a) direct line to the most southern point on Lake Chetac, thence in a direct line drawn due east until it intersects the western boundary line of Portage county, as enlarged by an act approved February 18th, 1841; and west of the western boundary lines of the counties of Portage and Richland.

Sec. 2. That all that district of country lying west of Portage county enlarged as aforesaid, north of the northern boundary line of Crawford county aforesaid, east of the Mississippi river and south of the boundaries of the county of St. Croix, as described in the act approved January

9th, 1840, organizing said county, be known under the name of Chippewa county.

Sec. 3. That the County of Chippewa aforesaid, from and after the general election to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, shall be organized for all purposes of county government; and the qualified voters of said county may elect at the said general election, all the county officers which they are entitled to have by the laws of this Territory; and also elect their commissioners to locate their county seat within one year from their election, who shall receive such reasonable compensation as the county commissioner shall allow; *Provided*, the said seat of justice shall not be located upon the claim of any settler residing thereon, without his consent, if said claim does not exceed three hundred and twenty acres; and that the county seat of said county shall be located at the mouth of the Menominee river, or at its junction with the Chippewa river, at or near the residence of Mr. Lamb, until located by said commissioners.

Sec. 4. That the County of Chippewa shall be and remain attached to the County of Crawford for judicial purposes, and that the treasurer of Chippewa county shall pay unto the treasurer of Crawford county, one-eighth of all the taxes collected within the County of Chippewa, for the purpose of defraying their proportion of the expenses of holding district courts in Crawford county.

Sec. 5. That the returns of the first election for county officers, to be held under the provisions of this act, shall be made to the clerk of the board of commissioners of Crawford county, who shall canvass the same, and issue certificates of election to those elected, as prescribed by law relative to the election of county officers; *Provided*, that should the county officers fail to be elected in said County of Chippewa as herein provided, the said county shall remain a part of Crawford county, for all purposes of county government, as if this act had not passed; *Provided*, also, that the legal voters of said County of Chippewa, may, at any general election, elect such county officers as by law they are entitled to, for county government.

Sec. 6. The provision or provisions of an act or acts heretofore passed by the Legislature of this Territory, which in any wise conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 3rd, 1845.

Laws of Wisconsin 1845, p. 35.

At this time there were but few white men in this part of the territory and no provisions were made for an election of officers to govern the new county until several years had expired. The Indians had reigned over the forests and prairies, rivers and lakes without scarcely any molestation on the part of the "pale faces," but the time had grown ripe for a change.

The covetous eyes of the homeseeker had long been focused on the valuable and, what was thought at that time, inexhaustible forests of timber, which covered the soil of large tracts of land, of great fertility and waiting expectantly for the hand of the woodsman with his ax and maul, the logger and sawmill; and later, the hardy settler-in-earnest, whose ambition was to clear the soil of all obstructions, and convert the woods and prairies into fields and farms, towns, villages and cities. The day of awakening was not far distant, when the various tribes of Indians surrendered their time worn rights to these rich possessions and gave way to the inevitable advance of civilization.

The Chippewas, who were considered by the French, their first neighbors, to be the bravest, noblest and most warlike tribe of Indians on the American continent, were first met with by the French on the Chippewa river near Montreal, Canada, in 1642, where the French formed alliances with them, made intermarriages and formed intimate social relations. At the time mentioned, the territory controlled by the Chippewas seems to have been confined to the Dominion of Canada and lower peninsula of Michigan. It was probably about twenty-five years later, or in 1670, the Chippewas commenced their inroads upon the territory of the Sioux on the north and east and fought their way south and west. In the meantime the Winnebagoes, a migratory tribe from Mexico, to escape the Spaniards, came among the Sioux, who gave them land near Green Bay, probably to shield themselves from the Chippewas, but the Sacs and Foxes came up from the South and took forcible possession of their territory, compelling them to migrate westward, where they were in turn crowded out by the Menominees.

In consequence of these migrations and predatory wars the claims of the several Indian nations to their respective territories became very complicated and the cause of almost incessant wars among them. To prevent this as much as possible, the United States Government in 1825 authorized a general treaty to be made at Prairie du Chien, of all the Indian tribes within a distance of 500 miles each way. This joint treaty was signed on the part of the Government by Generals William Clark and Lewis Cass, and by Wabashaw and Red Wing, Little Crow and twenty-three other chiefs and braves of the Sioux, and by Hole-in-the-day and forty other chiefs and braves on the part of the Chippewas. The meeting of these tribes and Government officials was to definitely fix the boundaries between the various nations. The eastern boundary of the Sioux commenced opposite the mouth of the Iowa river on the Mississippi, ran back two or three miles to the bluffs, which it followed to, and crossing Bad Axe to Black river, from which point the line described was the

boundary between the Sioux and Winnebagoes, extending in a direction nearly north to a point on the Chippewa river, a half day's march from Chippewa Falls. From this point on the Chippewa, which was fixed at or near the mouth of Mud creek (near Rumsey's Landing) as then known, the line became the boundary between the Sioux and Chippewas, and ran to the Red Cedar river just below the Falls, from thence to the St. Croix river at a place called the Standing Cedar, about a day's paddle in a canoe above the lake on that river, thence passing between two lakes called by the Chippewas "Green Lakes," and by the Sioux "the lake they bury the eagles in," from thence to the "Standing Cedar," that the Sioux split, and thence to the mouth of Rum river, on the Mississippi. The boundary line between the Chippewas and Winnebagoes was also defined at this treaty as commencing at this same point on the Chippewa river a half day's march below the Falls and thence to the source of the Clear Water (Eau Claire), a branch of the Chippewa, thence south to Black river, thence to a point where the woods project into the meadows, and thence to the Plover Portage of the Wisconsin. It can thus be seen that the boundaries of the Sioux, Chippewas and Winnebagoes were brought to a point at the famous half day's march below the Falls.

The reader's attention is also called to the fact that the boundaries were carefully observed by the respective parties to the treaty except when the Sioux and the Chippewas fitted out war expeditions, when the intervening territory between the Mississippi and the first described boundary became the theater of many a hard fought battle. This region was therefore regarded as very unsafe by all three of the tribes mentioned.

On July 29, 1837, General Dodge, on the part of the United States, and Hole-in-the-day, with forty-seven other chiefs and braves on the part of the Chippewas, signed a treaty at Fort Snelling, ceding to the United States land as follows: Beginning at the confluence of the Crow Wing and Mississippi rivers, and running to the north point of Lake St. Croix, one of the sources of the river of that name, thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of Lake Superior, and those of the Mississippi to the source of the Ocha-sua-sepe (Courtes Oureilles, a tributary of the Chippewa river, thence to a point on the river twenty miles below the outlet of Lake de Flambeau, to the confluence of the Wisconsin and Pelican rivers, and thence by various points named to Plover Portage, thence back along the boundary between the Winnebagoes and Chippewas to a point on that river a half day's march below the Falls, thence to the mouth of Rum river and up the Mississippi to the place of beginning.

Later, on the 29th of September of the same year, Joel R. Poinsett, secretary of war, on the part of the United States, and Big Thunder, with



BRUNETTE FALLS, CHIPPEWA COUNTY

twenty other chiefs and braves, on the part of the Sioux, made a treaty, at Washington, ceding to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi and all their islands in said river, and on the 4th day of October, 1842, at La Pointe in Lake Superior, Robert Stewart, acting for the United States, and Po-go-ne-ge-shik, with forty other chiefs and braves of the Chippewas, held a treaty at which all the Chippewa lands in Wisconsin were ceded to the United States.

The treaty of the Chippewas had hardly been consummated when several bands of their tribe became very much dissatisfied with what had been done, particularly with the reservation set apart for them above Sand Lake in Minnesota, and were so persistent in their pleadings to return to this section that the Government in 1854 gave back to them several townships and half townships of the land on the Courtes Oureilles and other branches of the Chippewa river, and established an agency there for the distribution of part of the annuities promised to the Chippewas by the terms of the treaty as consideration for the value of their lands.

At about the time of the general treaty with the Indians in 1825, James H. Lockwood, an Indian fur trader, and General Street, of the United States army, Indian agent at Fort Crawford, secured a permit from the great Sioux chief Wabashaw, and also from chiefs of the Chippewas, claiming land on the Chippewa and Red Cedar rivers, to cut pine timber and occupy a certain tract of land upon which to build a sawmill. The consideration consisted of articles of merchandise, whiskey, etc., to be paid annually in July to Wabashaw at Wabashaw's Prairie, now Winona, and to the Chippewas at the mill to be built on the leased land. The arrangement was sanctioned by the Government. Lockwood and Street fitted out an expedition and went to a spot a short distance from the confluence of Wilson's creek and the Red Cedar, where a sawmill was erected. This was the first mill built in Chippewa Falls and stood on the present site of Menomonie.

Within a comparatively short space of time after the establishment of the first mill above mentioned, or, to be exact, in 1828, Jean Brunet (John Brunie) made his appearance at Chippewa Falls. He was a native of France and immigrated to St. Louis in 1818, where for some time he was in the employ of the Choteau brothers. In 1820 he was transferred to Prairie du Chien, where he married a woman by the name of Rolette.

It was stipulated in the treaty of 1825 that the Government should maintain an agency at La Pointe for the distribution of annuities, and establish a farm and blacksmith shop, with a competent workman therein, at some point on the Chippewa river not far from the Falls. That pioneer blacksmith was Lyman Warren, of La Pointe, formerly of Newburg,

New York. He was also constituted sub-agent and land overseer, and before the appointive powers were through with him he became justice of the peace, establishing his office at Chippewa City, five miles above Chippewa Falls.

Immediately after the treaty of 1837, which was held at Fort Snelling, whereby the Indians had ceded their lands, a number of Indian agents, including H. L. Dousman, General Sibley, Colonel Aiken and Lyman Warren, formed part of an expedition under the supervision of Jean Brunet, which arrived at Chippewa Falls, having in view the erection of a sawmill. For this purpose it became necessary to engage the necessary help consisting of operatives, boatmen, axmen, mechanics, loggers and others at Prairie du Chien, at which place supplies also had to be procured. The men selected by Brunet in the construction and management of the mill were mostly old voyagers, Canadian-French and half-breed trappers and hunters, among whom was Louis Demarie, who was the possessor of five lovely daughters, with pure Canadian-French blood flowing through their veins. With him also was his wife, a half-breed of French and Chippewa blood, born in Detroit. Various historians of the community speak of her as a woman of uncommon natural abilities and with education and culture which would have graced a high social position in any community. She was said to have been a born physician and the only one for many years to ply the healing art in the valley. Randall says that "in making a diagnosis of disease, and her knowledge of the healing properties and proper application of many of the remedies used in materia medica, she exhibited extraordinary insight and skill in her practice. She was frequently called to attend upon myself and family, and her prescriptions were simple, natural and efficacious. Several of her daughters had attained the age of maidenhood before leaving Prairie du Chien, and were much admired belles in that old pioneer town, whose young swains sang their praises on many a night's camp ground."

Not much progress was made on the building of the mill during the year. Obstacles impeded the undertaking. Rock encountered in excavating the race was of intense hardness and discouraged the contractors so that they abandoned the job. The work had to be relet, but at a price that was almost prohibitive. Provisions and other supplies needed during the winter were obtained at the store of H. S. Allen at Menomonie. The weather was quite severe and there was a good deal of suffering among the hardy men and women in the timber. As the spring came on the ground became bare of snow and ice, so that "trains"—a short sledge, drawn by one horse and much used in Canada—were not available. It became necessary to trudge the distance to Menomonie on foot and pack the provisions

on the broad backs of the settlers. On one occasion, so relates Randall, "the two older girls, Mary and Rosalie (Demarie), were dispatched thither for flour and other necessities, which led the way into more intimate relations. At this time the Green Mountain adventurer (H. S. Allen) a successful lumberman on the Red Cedar, had rebuilt the oldest of the Street & Lockwood mills and looked forward to a prosperous career in the business he had chosen. One thing he yet lacked, God's last, best gift to man—a wife. In the multiplicity of business cares he had neglected to take one unto himself. Perhaps, too, away down amongst his native hills some school girl's face still haunted his dreams, and he might have longed for the time to come when he could get away from these wild scenes and claim it as his own; but then, would she be willing to share with him the hardships and social privations to which she must be subjected in his exiled home? Such reflections had made him hesitate, and when the fair, but bashful, Mary Demarie presented herself at his counter, it is not to be wondered at that she made an impression upon him that set at defiance all those preconceived notions of propriety, family pride and youthful fancy, and to ally himself with this unsophisticated girl of the pine woods. After several months' wooing, they were married by 'Squire Warren, and she being a devoted Catholic, their union was subsequently solemnized at Prairie du Chien according to the rites of that church."

Some time in 1838, a man by the name of Lamb set his stakes and built the first house in Dunnville, where the lumbermen and hunters gathered and enjoyed themselves. Shortly after his arrival, Lamb became enamored of Margaret Demarie, an adopted daughter of Louis Demarie, then living at Frenchtown, and married her. Lamb, however, was of very little force, much given to dissipation, and wholly lacking in industry. His place soon ran down to that extent that he was compelled to abandon it in 1841, when he sold what remained of his possessions to Arthur McCann, who had married Rosalie Demarie, a half sister of Mrs. Margaret Lamb, and a full sister of Mrs. H. S. Allen.

There were three of the McCann boys—Stephen, Arthur and Daniel—who had been accustomed to river work on the Ohio at Marietta. Stephen S. McCann had obtained a mill built by H. S. Allen on Spring creek in 1839. To this mill Simon and George Randall came and secured employment. It was burned in 1843, the loss being mostly Allen's, as the property had only been partially paid for. Arthur McCann and J. C. Thomas commenced and had nearly completed, in 1843, what was known as the Blue Mills. As partners, they had employed on the work a man by the name of Sawyer, who eventually left his job and coming to Dunnville, attempted to secure a settlement from McCann, in which he succeeded, and

then McCann proposed a game of cards in which they engaged and otherwise made merry by drinking freely. The game continued until evening, when a dispute arose between them. McCann threw a scale weight at Sawyer, who thereupon went to the cabin of Philo Stone close by, carefully loaded a rifle, returned to McCann's house and calling him to the door, took deliberate aim, discharging the gun point blank at McCann, who fell dead on his own doorstep. The murderer made his way up the river to Eau Claire and thence to Chippewa Falls, where his pursuers lost track of him, and to this day he has never been apprehended, although a large reward was offered for his arrest by friends of McCann. The murdered man's wife returned to her parents and Philo Stone took possession of the tavern.

SETTLEMENT AT THE "FALLS"

The men who furnished the means to build the mill at Chippewa Falls and constructed booming works there, discovered that in order to succeed it was necessary to employ more experienced managers and operators. Jean Brunet and Lyman Warren had the capacity to manage the business of an Indian trading post but they were hardly equal to the duties imposed upon them in this enterprise. Five years had passed and no return for the capital invested had been realized, and the future did not seem to have much in store for those interested, under the present management. Therefore, the company was anxious to find a responsible party to take the property off of its hands. During the winter Lyman Warren had passed away. This untoward circumstance hastened the necessity for prompt action, and accordingly, early in the summer of 1844, the mill with its appurtenances, teams, boats, fixtures and tools, were sold to Jacob W. Bass and Benjamin W. Brunson. The latter was a son of Rev. Dr. Alfred Brunson of Prairie du Chien, who was appointed Indian agent in 1842 and stationed at La Pointe, Lake Superior. The consideration for the property was \$20,000, payable in annual installments. Jacob W. Bass became the principal manager of the concern. Theretofore he had been engaged in several lines of business. He had been a peddler, kept a hotel, run the ferry at North McGregor and was successful as a merchant. He had been recently married and both he and his bride were possessed of great ambition to advance in the world and make for themselves a place in the settlement. Mrs. Bass was said to have been possessed of unlimited confidence in herself, and having a great deal of family pride and determination, she was well fortified as a helpmeet to her husband, who had come into possession of a property that was in a sorry condition, occasioned by incessant disasters, without piers, or booms, and without any arrangement to secure a stock of

logs. The mills and race were out of repair and it required greater experience and more capital than the new firm could command to put things into prime running order. However, notwithstanding, the new firm after eighteen months' operation under difficulties, had made some advance, but not sufficient to meet the end in view; so that, in 1846, a change took place in the business, which brought H. S. Allen on the scene, where he remained for many years thereafter, a dominant and prominent figure in the settlement, which grew and was fostered through the great business capacity of the man and his propensity for assisting others and encouraging the upbuilding of the community. At the time, Mr. Allen was associated with Simon and George Randall and G. S. Branham, under the firm name of Allen, Branham & Randall, which had planned to build a mill on the Lower Dalles of the Chippewa, where logs could be taken out of the current and be securely and safely held and handled during high and low water. The firm selling its mill on Gilbert creek, commenced operations. A contract was made with Thomas E. Randall, then operating the Blue Mill, around which has now grown a substantial settlement called Badger's Mill, on the Chippewa river, six miles below the new settlement. Mr. Randall agreed to furnish all the plank for the dam, and lumber for other purposes. His contract was followed out, which enabled the firm to put up shanties for the men and a storehouse for merchandise, but the project was never brought to full fruition; for what reason, is not known. Perhaps Mr. Allen, naturally cautious, came to the conclusion that the undertaking was too great for the means at the firm's command. Be that as it may, the plans were abandoned; Allen withdrew from the partnership and acquired an interest in the mill which had been operated by Bass & Brunson. The firm name now became Allen & Bass, which continued until in 1847—a period that was in some respects quite remarkable. Putting it in the words of the pioneer historian, Thomas E. Randall: "Scarcely any snow fell and so intensely cold was the weather that the water in the Chippewa at the 'Falls' froze to the bottom, forcing it to overflow, in the same manner we frequently see small rivulets rise to the surface and cause a fresh layer of ice every night, and this was continued until every rock, island and tree at the 'Falls' were submerged in ice, lying solid in many places twenty feet in thickness from the bottom. I have never known this to occur since. This scarcity of snow extended the whole length of the river to its source, and would have proved ruinous to 'long hauling' contracts had there been any at the time; but Messrs. Colton & Moses on Yellow river, for the 'Falls' company, and the Hoosier Logging Company on the Eau Claire had 'bank hauling' and managed even without snow to get large stocks of logs for their respective companies. But if the winter was remarkable for

want of snow, the spring was still more remarkable for absence of rain, there being scarcely enough to lay the dust through the entire months of April and May, and not a log floated in either the Yellow or Eau Claire rivers during the whole time. But on the evening of the 5th of June, after a foggy morning, and a hot, windy day, rain commenced falling, accompanied with the most fearful thunder and lightning, unlike anything I ever before heard or witnessed, and continued to pour down in torrents until 8 o'clock the next morning, at which time the Chippewa had risen twelve feet and was covered with logs, driftwood and the debris of piers and booms from the 'Falls,' where a total wreck of all the costly structures placed in the river during the previous winter, to stop and hold logs, had been made. Nothing was left but the mill, and its race and guard locks were completely demolished or filled with gravel. More than ten thousand logs, the entire stock out of Yellow river, were carried away and the total avails of a winter's operations perished in this flood. Not often does it fall to the lot of enterprising men to sustain so heavy a calamity as fell upon those two young lumbering establishments at Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. The savings of years of toil and struggle had been invested in these undertakings and now scarcely a vestige of all remained, and worse than that, heavy liabilities had been incurred, for which there was no possible adequate provision to meet."

The damage done by the turbulent waters of the Chippewa was irreparable as far as Mr. Bass was concerned, and compelled him to withdraw from the firm of Allen & Bass at the "Falls." With his wife he removed to St. Paul, then just starting into being, to secure land near the city, in which he speculated, and associating himself with other enterprises, soon became one of the solid business men of that city. Mr. Allen continued in the mill, being able to do so from having credit at his command. J. C. Thomas, who had been connected with the mill, went back to the Blue Mill, and McCann located on a farm in the town of Eagle Prairie, above the "Falls."

The reader is given a good insight to the settlement immediately prior to the advent of Brunson & Bass by the following description of the place written by Rev. Dr. Brunson:

"In 1842, I was appointed Indian agent at La Pointe, Lake Superior, and in going there went up the Chippewa river in a keel boat to the mouth of the Red Cedar. It was in the month of November, and so cold that the floating ice cut a hole in the bow of our boat, and we were compelled to land. The next morning the river was closed with ice, and the snow was a foot deep. Jean Brunet was in charge of the boat, which was laden with provisions, clothing, etc., for the company's mill at the 'Falls,' to

which place Mr. Brunet sent messengers for teams to draw up the freight. But the cattle being out on the Rush bottoms (Lowe's creek bottoms), a week passed before the team arrived, and we were two days reaching the 'Falls.' My position as Indian agent made Mr. Warren (the sub-agent and blacksmith before named) one of my employes, and I went to his house and stayed several weeks waiting for the ice to bridge the rivers, lakes and swamps so that we could make a winter's passage through to La Pointe, which detained me until nearly Christmas.

"Finding an excellent library at Mr. Warren's I improved my time in reading; and Mrs. Warren, though seven-eighths Indian, and spoke only the Chippewa language, was an excellent cook and neat housekeeper. Their house was of hewn logs, two stories high, furnished with good beds, and I fared like a prince. The Indians for forty or fifty miles around, hearing that their 'Father,' the agent, was there, came in to see me, and both they and the lumbermen who had troublesome teeth came in to have them extracted, the tools for which I carried with me, as every traveler among them should. In the meantime Mr. Warren fitted out the trains, one for dogs, the other a one-horse rig. These vehicles are very peculiar, being a thin rock-elm board ten feet long, and from twelve to fifteen inches wide, bent up at the forward end like a runner, and strips of cedar fastened to the edge having holes through them to facilitate binding on their loads. We reached La Pointe in ten days, five men going ahead on snow shoes, but I rode on the train."

The following summer Mr. Brunson made another trip, and writes as follows:

"On the 24th day of May, 1842, I left Prairie du Chien with a company of miners, bound for the newly purchased copper mines of Lake Superior. We had three wagons, nine yoke of oxen, three horses and fourteen men. After the first ten miles we had to look out our own road, bridge some of the deep narrow streams and ford others. I had learned from Cadott, brother of Mrs. Warren, the previous winter, what the face of the country was between Black river and Chippewa Falls. At the former place we found the Mormons in possession, getting out timber for their Nauvoo Temple; to them, and our company, I preached the first gospel sermon ever delivered in that valley. We ferried over Black river on their keel boats, except the cattle, who swam. The Trempeleau was crossed high up the valley, and thence over the ridge into the valley of the Eau Claire, which we crossed on a raft, the water being too deep to ford, as we judged ten miles from its mouth.

"We sighted an elk while ascending the ridge between the Eau Claire and Chippewa, from whence we descried Mr. Warren's barn, for which we

steered our course and struck the Chippewa within twenty rods of the 'Falls,' and ferried over on the company's keel boats fastened together and covered with plank.

"Obtaining a guide from Mr. Warren, and an addition of three or four men to our force, we took the divide between the Chippewa and Red Cedar, crossed the outlet of a lake we called Cedar Lake, fifty yards wide and three feet deep, with a fleet of canoes sailing around us, wondering at our wagons and hungering for provisions.

"The Fourth of July found us at Lake Che-tack, with a dozen Indians in our camp, and feeling a glow of patriotism, the men with me must have an oration, and I being the only talker by trade, was selected as the orator of the day, and delivered, I suppose, the first speech of the kind ever pronounced in that valley. William Warren, my interpreter, explained my discourse to the Indians present, who said they understood the history of our revolution. Very little game was seen along the route, and that little between Black and Chippewa rivers, that being a kind of neutrally forbidden ground between the hostile bands."

A TREATY OF PEACE AND A HANGING

In the year 1846 Thomas E. Randall, one of the earliest settlers in Chippewa county, attended a powwow, held between the chiefs of the Chippewa and Sioux tribes at Chippewa City. He gives a very interesting description of a treaty of peace entered into between the red men on that occasion in a little volume entitled "History of the Chippewa Valley," published in the year 1875. In the same article he describes the incidents leading up to the hanging, in 1849, of an Indian by a gang of "roughs," habitues of Tim Hurley's notorious saloon and gambling place. What follows below is in the words of the author just mentioned:

Many of the collisions between the hostile bands of Sioux and Chippewas, during the time covered by this history, have created so little interest among the white settlers that it is difficult to obtain definite and positive information in regard to them. In most instances, too, these encounters are utterly unworthy the name of fighting. Nothing can be more dastardly, or better calculated to induce a mean, cowardly disposition than their mode of conducting war—assassination or murder better defines their treacherous, stealthy, fiendish butcheries than any other terms. In 1840, a party of Sioux were thus waylaid near the Red Cedar river, and entirely cut to pieces; and in November of the same year, a party of six, belonging to the opposite belligerents, was cut off in the same way. The following year, a large party of Sioux came up by invitation of the



SCENE ON YELLOW RIVER, CHIPPEWA COUNTY

Chippewas to Eau Claire, where they held a friendly meeting, and smoked the pipe of peace. This was repeated in October, 1846, when 150 braves, all mounted on ponies, came up to the Falls, and thence to Chippewa City, and held a treaty of peace with their hereditary foes. Among them were the great chiefs, Wabashaw, Red Wing and Big Thunder. Their first meeting took place at the Falls, about sunset, and was rather informal, owing to some misunderstanding as to the place of meeting. The writer was present and heard part of the reception address, and subsequently learned from Ambrose—one of the interpreters—the substance of what was said on both sides. The Sioux remained mounted on their ponies during the entire interview. The Chippewa chiefs and braves were painted after their mode indicating peace, and the head chief advanced toward their guests with a large red pipe, made of stone from Pipestone mountain, in one hand, and in the other a hatchet, which was thrown with considerable force so as to partially bury it in the earth; then raising the pipe to his mouth and taking a whiff or two, and turning the stem toward the Sioux chief, presented it for his acceptance. All this was done in silence; the Sioux chief received the emblem of peace also in silence, smoked a few whiffs, bowed respectfully as he handed the pipe, reined his pony one step to the right, and waited the next salutation, the substance of which was, "Friends, we are glad you have come, we are anxious to make peace with the Sioux nation. As you have seen us throw down and bury the hatchet, so we hope you are inclined to make peace." The Sioux chiefs then threw down whatever arms they held, and declared their purpose to maintain permanent peace. They said their great father, the President, with whom they had never been at war, had requested them to conclude a lasting peace with the Chippewa nation; and although they had sold their lands on the east side of the Mississippi, they still wanted to hunt there, and were glad that in the future they could do so without fear. This was all done through interpreters, several of whom were present on each side, and closed every sentence they repeated with the expression of "That's what we say."

The delegation met a much larger number of Chippewa chiefs and braves the next day at Chippewa City, where the ceremonies were still more imposing, and a dinner was served, of which both parties partook. These demonstrations were so earnest, and seemed so sincere, that outsiders really supposed these hitherto mortal enemies had become fast friends. But in the summer of 1849, an event occurred that showed that one party to this treaty reposed very little confidence in the faith of the other. It will, however, be necessary to relate some intervening circumstances before we reach this.

During the summer of 1848, a wealthy merchant of Galena, by the name of Bloomer, sent some agents up the Chippewa to select a site for a

sawmill, and immediately came on with a large force and commenced operations. The site fixed upon was the lower chain of Eagle Rapids, on the site of the present dam. The men brought along to execute the work were mostly from the Wisconsin river, and at their head was the reckless and notorious Tim Hurley, and another hard case by the name of Tim Inglar, and several others of like temperament. To secure hay for the winter, some of these men were sent up on the meadows in the neighborhood of Vanville, and hence the name of Bloomer was given to the prairie and town.

Before winter came on, Mr. Bloomer got discouraged and sold the whole thing out to H. S. Allen at the Falls, and the project of building a mill on Eagle Rapids was thenceforth abandoned.

Bloomer himself returned to Galena, but his men were all turned over, with the teams and supplies, to Allen, that is if they chose to stay, which most of them did. Hurley was married and built a house and saloon at the Falls, the first ever started in this valley, which soon became the headquarters of every gambler and hard case in the upper valley, amongst others a Frenchman named Martial Caznobia, who on the fourth day of July of this year 1849, with a crowd of these fellows, having imbibed pretty freely of "benzine," repaired to the wigwam of an Indian then camping near the Falls, wherein the Frenchman attempted some liberties with the Indian's squaw, which was promptly resented, and drawing a dirk-knife, he instantly drove it to the handle in the body of the would-be violator of his home.

The wound was a very dangerous one, bled profusely, and was thought the next morning to be positively fatal. It was Sunday morning, a great crowd assembled around, and at the Hurley house where Caznobia was supposed to be dying, when some one raised the cry, "let's hang the d——d Indian," and no quicker said than done. A rope was procured, and headed by Tim Inglar, a rush was made for the Indian's residence, a noose was formed around his neck, the rope thrown over the limb of a pine tree, standing near the present site of the Union Lumber Company's store, the weight of several of these men was thrown upon the other end of the rope, and the body of the Indian soon dangled between heaven and earth, a lifeless corpse.

Mr. Allen remonstrated in vain against these outrages, well knowing it would involve the whole settlement in danger; and threatening demonstrations were very soon made by the Indians, who assembled to the number of 1,500, determined to burn the place unless the murderers of their brother were surrendered to them. And only the commanding influence over and great esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Allen were held by

their chiefs restrained them. After much delay and full explanations had been made, in which the offenders disclaimed any intentional wrong against the Chippewa nation, that it was caused by whiskey, and they were sorry now, the chiefs and braves became somewhat mollified, and agreed that the ringleaders only should be molested, and that they might be tried and punished according to our laws; upon which Tim Inglar and three others surrendered themselves prisoners, and were placed on board of a boat to be taken to Prairie du Chien for trial. Eight Chippewa braves volunteered to escort them down the river.

But as the party approached that point on the Chippewa, "half a day's march from the Falls," alarm and terror seized the brave escorts, and nothing could induce them to go another rod, in such constant dread were they of the Sioux, who twenty months before had promised eternal friendship.

The prisoners, however, continued their journey to Prairie du Chien, and surrendered themselves to the sheriff of Crawford county, to await an examination, but as there was no one to appear against them, they were discharged. They took good care, however, not to be seen on the Chippewa river again.

To the credit of "Hole-in-the-day" and all the chiefs and braves assembled at the Falls on this occasion to obtain redress for a flagrant wrong done to one of their people, it must be said they behaved with great moderation. All the young braves were forbidden under severe penalties to taste a drop of whiskey during their entire stay in the Falls, more than a week, and no depredations upon any of the whites were permitted, the only levy made being for sufficient food to subsist them until the difficulty was amicably settled, when they retired peaceably to their several abodes up the river, dinner having been served, and a few cheap presents distributed amongst them by Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

Caznobia recovered and also left the country, for the country's good. Mr. Randall relates the following incident growing out of an

INDIAN CUSTOM

During the winters of 1848, 1849 and 1850, my residence was in the pine woods near the mouth of "Bob's Creek," at that time a locality much visited by the Chippewa Indians, several families with whom we established something like social intercourse, and learned some things of their domestic and social usages that may be new and interesting to my readers.

In February of our first winter's stay there, a young couple with their infant child encamped just across the river. The child was sick, and the

mother frequently came to get medicine for it of Mrs. Randall, who soon took quite an interest in the young mother's anxiety for her offspring, but soon discovered that no skill could save it, and after lingering a few weeks it died. The young parents seemed almost inconsolable, but after a few days came and bade us good-bye, and went on with the others of their band up to the head waters of the Chippewa, and we saw no more of them until summer, when they came down the river, landed their canoe and hastened to our domicile. Mrs. Randall's interest was very soon fixed on the bereaved mother, who, to her surprise, carried what she supposed to be an infant child, and with feminine and maternal curiosity removed its coverings to take a peep at it, when not a new and living baby presented itself, but an image of the dead one lost in the winter.

How strong is a mother's love! What undying affection was exhibited by this untutored young mother! During all those weeks of toilsome march and ever moving weariness she had carried the image of her lost darling. It seemed to be her only consolation under bereavement to carry near her heart the likeness of her lost loved one. How we wished to tell her that her babe still lived, and that she should one day meet it in immortal embrace fast by the throne of God.

This young mother said all good parents who lost children carried with them similar memorials of their departed little ones. This image was carved in wood, and though very imperfect was still a tolerable representation of the infant we first saw with her. The woman and her husband were at our place when the Indian was hung at the Falls, as heretofore related, and assured us we need not be alarmed, for no harm should befall us.

CHAPTER V

ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION OF CHIPPEWA COUNTY—FIRST OFFICIALS—INITIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPERVISORS' COURT—THREE VOTING PRECINCTS ESTABLISHED—COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1856—PLANS FOR COURTHOUSE—JAILS AND COURTHOUSES.

In a former chapter will have been noticed that the county of Crawford was divided into two parts. From one portion Chippewa county was created, and included all that section of county lying west of Portage county, as enlarged by the act of February, 1841; all east of the county of St. Croix, as prescribed by act of the Legislature of 1840, and all north of a line commencing at the mouth of the Buffalo river on the Mississippi; thence up the main branch of the Buffalo river to its source; thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of the Chippewa and Black rivers, until it reaches the head waters of the Black river; thence in a direct line due east to the boundary line of Portage county. For all judicial purposes the newly formed county was attached to Crawford, and remained so until the year 1853, when Chippewa county was formally organized under the following act of the territorial legislature, passed and approved that year:

An Act to locate the County Seat of Chippewa County, and organize the same for judicial and county purposes.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. From and after the next annual election in November, 1853, the County of Chippewa shall be organized for county purposes, and also for judicial purposes.

Sec. 2. The County of Chippewa shall remain one town until the board of town supervisors shall divide the same into three or more towns, which division shall be made before the annual town elections of 1854.

Sec. 3. There shall be elected at the annual town election, on the first Tuesday of April, 1853, in the said town of Chippewa, which comprises

the whole territory of the said County of Chippewa, three supervisors, and all the town officers required to be elected in other towns of this state.

Sec. 4. There shall be elected in the said Chippewa county at the annual election in November next, such county officers as the said county by virtue of its organization and the privileges of this act shall be entitled to; and said officers shall hold their said office during the period of two years from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1854, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 5. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of said Chippewa county, on the third Tuesday of September next, a county judge, who shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office the first day of January, 1854, and hold his office for the term of four (4) years.

Sec. 6. The circuit court in and for the said County of Chippewa, shall be held twice in each year, and at such times as the circuit judge may determine; and the county judge shall also have power to regulate or appoint the terms of his county court.

Sec. 7. The village of Chippewa Falls is hereby declared to be the seat of justice of the County of Chippewa, and it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of Chippewa county, at their first session after the passage of this act, to locate the county buildings in such part of said village of Chippewa Falls, as they may deem most conducive to the best interests of the said County of Chippewa,

Sec. 8. At the same meeting of the board of supervisors they shall take such measures as they may deem proper to raise the necessary funds for the erection and completion of said buildings.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 29, 1853.

Today, Chippewa county has not the boundary lines, nor the area given it in 1845. Since that time various changes took place, namely:

Under an act approved January 14, Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1846, the boundary line between Crawford and Chippewa counties was changed to Buffalo river to its source, thence following the water shed of Chippewa and Black rivers to the western boundary of Portage.

Under section 4, chapter 77, Laws of 1849, the boundaries of Chippewa were defined as including the territory lying between Crawford, Portage, La Pointe and St. Croix counties.

Under the General Laws of 1854, all of Chippewa between Beef and Chippewa rivers, south of the line between townships 24 and 25, was annexed to Buffalo county. Under chapter 12 of the same year, Dunn county was erected from Chippewa, including the present Dunn and Pepin

counties. Under chapter 100 of the same year, the southern boundary between Chippewa and Jackson was made the line between townships 24 and 25, and portions of Chippewa were detached to form Clark county, making the eastern boundary of the former the line between ranges IV and V west, as far as the line between townships 31 and 32, thence east to range 11 (2) east.

Under chapter 114, General Laws of 1856, Eau Claire, with the same boundaries it has today, was formed from Chippewa, whose southern boundary became as at present.

Under chapter 235, General Laws of 1860, townships 32-27 of ranges X and XI west were detached from Chippewa and added to Dallas (now Barron) county.

Under chapter 462, General Laws of 1864, townships 38-40 of ranges X and XI west were detached from Chippewa and annexed to Burnett county.

Under chapter 178, Laws of 1875, townships 32 and 33 of ranges I east, and I-IV west were incorporated in Taylor county.

Under section 1 of chapter 103, Laws of 1879, townships 34-40 in ranges 1 east, and I and II west were included in Price county. Under section 18 of the same act, townships 35-37 of ranges III-V west were declared to be a part of Chippewa.

Under section 1 of chapter 47, Laws of 1883, all of Chippewa north of the line between townships 36 and 37 was made part of Sawyer county. Chippewa was now reduced to the limits of the present Chippewa and Rusk counties.

Under section 1, chapter 469, Laws of 1901, Gates (now Rusk) county was taken from Chippewa, which was thus reduced to its present boundaries.

Before the last dismemberment occurred in 1901, creating the county of Rusk, Chippewa county contained about 1,980 square miles, or 1,178,800 acres. In the year mentioned the towns of Big Bend, Dewey, Flambeau, Lawrence and Strickland were taken from it, and now belong to Rusk county. Chippewa's area in square miles has dwindled to 1,002, and acreage to 664,960, of which 195,967 acres are in improved farms. The county is now bounded as follows: On the north, by Rusk and Barron counties; on the east, by Taylor and Clark counties; on the south by Eau Claire county; and on the west by Barron and Dunn counties.

The act providing for the organization of the county also designated when the first election should be held, which was set for "the annual election in November next," and in pursuance of that mandate the qualified

voters of the county elected its first officials on the day and date designated by the Legislature.

E. A. Galloway, William Henneman and Henry O'Neil were the choice of the people for supervisors, with H. S. Allen, treasurer, and George P. Warren, county clerk. The officers were required to serve two years, or until their successors were elected. In the month of February, 1854, the board was organized by electing E. A. Galloway, chairman, and Samuel Allison, clerk. Moses Rines was appointed sheriff. H. L. Humphrey was appointed district attorney. From this on until the month of December there is a hiatus, there being no further record of any proceedings by the board until that time.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On the 29th of the month, the board met; that is to say, George P. Warren, chairman, and Stephen S. McCann, supervisor, were the only ones present. They constituted a quorum, however, and at this session E. A. Galloway, J. M. Baxter and John C. Flanigan were appointed to locate a road to the county seat of Dunn county. Thomas E. Randall was made superintendent of its construction. The board also directed that a road be laid out to the mouth of the Eau Claire river by way of Frenchtown (South Chippewa Falls) and the "Blue Mill." William Wiley, Pierre Reiss and Jesse S. Gage were appointed commissioners for the purpose, and Thomas E. Randall superintendent. The order for the construction of this road was later rescinded on the ground that the enterprise was thought highly injudicious and unnecessary. A road to Vermilion Falls was sanctioned and its course was to be defined by James Ermatinger, Henry O'Neil and Daniel McCann, commissioners. Ermatinger was named as the superintendent.

William Galloway was appointed to the seat on the board made vacant by James Reed, who had refused to qualify for the position. This was February 1, 1855.

At the same meeting of the board the resignations of Moses Reins, constable, and William Wiley, justice of the peace, were accepted.

William I. Young was authorized to proceed to the land office at Willow River and the land office at La Crosse and procure a copy of the field notes of all the government surveys in the county of Chippewa, and that he make such arrangements as "he may deem most expedient and proper in procuring the town plats of said county. It is furthermore ordered that the said William I. Young is authorized to procure such books



SCENE IN WILCOX VALLEY

of record as he may deem requisite to record the surveys made by the county surveyor."

The board proceeded to take into consideration the most economical measures by which the county erect a courthouse and other public buildings in order to obtain a correct idea of how the said county buildings should be constructed.

On motion by S. S. McCann it was determined that James Reed be fined \$10 for neglect of duty as supervisor for the town and county of Chippewa.

On motion of E. A. Galloway it was determined that the upper story of the carpenter's shop belonging to H. S. Allen & Co. shall be used as a court room for the March term of the circuit court of Chippewa county.

On motion of S. S. McCann it was determined that the clerk of the board be authorized to request H. S. Allen & Co. to furnish seats in the court room and also two jury rooms furnished in a suitable manner.

On motion it was determined to remove Joseph King from the office of overseer of roads in district No. 3, and that T. E. Randall be and is hereby appointed in his stead.

On motion of E. A. Galloway, seconded by S. S. McCann, it was ordered that the following witnesses be subpoenaed for the purpose of ascertaining if the reports are true that Peter Rosseau in his traffic in spirituous liquors is overstepping the bounds of the license granted him by the board of supervisors. Witnesses Ambrose Brunett, Peter Dougall, Moses Rines, John Kent, Ira Isham, J. D. Marks, Baptiste La Sartt and Reuben Sherman.

March 24, 1855, supervisors' court. The "board commenced proceedings in the case of the County vs. Peter Rosseau by examining Baptiste De Marbias under oath. On being questioned by the chairman of the board, the witness denied having bought any larger quantity than two pints of whisky at any one time, or having known of any one else to buy any larger quantity at one time, or of his giving away any larger quantity than two pints at one time. He also denied having seen or known of any gambling in the house of the said Peter Rosseau since he took out his license. Questioned by E. A. Galloway says that he, viz., witness and others had played poker in the house of said Peter Rosseau, but contrary to his orders and without his knowledge, he being asleep at the time.

At a meeting of the board held August 16, 1855, the county was divided into three towns, as follows: Clearwater, at which the first town meeting was to be held, at the house of Gage & Reed; Chippewa Falls, the first town meeting to be held at Chippewa Falls; Eagle Point, first town meeting to be held at Chippewa City. At this same meeting it was ordered

that a tax of 2 per cent be levied on all taxable property in the county, and 3 mills on the dollar additional road tax.

The board met in special session on the 10th day of October, 1855. There were present J. B. Brunett and S. S. McCann. The chairman, E. A. Galloway, was absent. James Ermatinger, justice of the peace, was called upon to act with the board and was accordingly duly sworn.

It was ordered that the clerk of the board be authorized to procure a suitable desk for the use of the register of deeds.

It was ordered that George Downer be employed at the expense of the county to search for John Maskell, who was represented as insane and wandering at large, and that he be authorized to employ such assistance as he may deem expedient.

It appearing that the office of district attorney was vacant, the board at its January meeting in 1856 appointed P. Murray McNally to the office.

At the January meeting of 1856 Daniel McCann was issued a tavern keeper's license upon the payment of \$30.

February 18, 1856, the board selected a site for the purpose of a court-house in what was designated on the plat as Court House Block.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1855

To the board of said county, the treasurer would respectfully report that there has been paid into his hands on taxes assessed for the year of 1855, the sum of \$841.13, as seen by reference to paper marked A and to tax duplicates where the parties paying are properly credited. He would further state that owing to the illegality of assessments and to the late date that the tax list came into his hands, he was unable to enforce the payment of taxes. He would state that he has received the sum of \$113.70, specifically paid by said tax, and the sum of \$75.24 as school tax, of which both sums are included in the full amount of total receipts. The orders presented and paid amount to \$656.75, which with the said school tax to be accredited from the whole amount would leave a balance due the treasurer of \$4.46, as may be seen by reference to the papers and orders attached, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Chippewa Falls, March 31, 1856

H. S. Allen, County Treasurer.

Record of paper marked "A," referred to in the preceding report.

A

Amount paid by different individuals on their taxes for the year 1855:

Carson & Eaton, state.....	\$103.26
S. S. McCann Co.....	61.43
J. Cook paid all his taxes.....	6.61
Cochran & West in part.....	24.24
M. Cook	3.30
James Ermatinger in part.....	5.25
David Hendrick in part.....	79.19
Leop. Hoover in part	15.00
J. King in part.....	7.00
George Mishler in part.....	27.82
J. B. Morton.....	6.61
C. D. Rogers.....	2.63
Joseph Trepania	44.96
O. Walker	30.85
A. Walker	50.12
William Wiley	8.20
J. O. Wiley in part.....	5.00
William Henneman	15.00
R. Goodrich	136.94
S. F. Weston.....	207.72
Total	\$841.13

The board met in regular session, April 16, 1856, and there were present C. M. Seley and William Wiley. The latter was elected chairman. B. F. Manahan absent.

In the same meeting it was resolved and determined that the amount of school money be raised by order of the board of supervisors in this county in the several towns be as follows: In the town of Eagle Point, \$50; Chippewa Falls, \$100; and Eau Claire, \$50.

By this time it was found by the board that the town of Eau Claire's assessment amounted to.....	\$185,580.80
Chippewa Falls	132,056.25
Eagle Point	87,612.76
Total	\$405,249.81

It was ordered and determined that the county tax be levied to the amount of \$5,900, and it was further determined that of the said amount, the town of Eau Claire raise the sum of.....\$2,701.86 and that the State tax assessed to Eau Claire be 503.95 School tax 50.00

Total\$3,255.81

It was ordered that the town of Chippewa Falls be assessed for

County tax\$1,922.60
State tax 358.45
School tax 100.00

Total\$2,381.05

It was ordered that the town of Eagle Point be assessed for

County tax\$1,275.54
State tax 237.81
School tax 50.00

Total\$1,563.35

The board for 1857 was made up of Manahan, Wiley and J. W. Ward.

At the June term of the board of 1857 the proposal of D. K. Weir to furnish a room for county officers and the use of the ball room in the new hotel for two terms of court a year at the rate of \$75 per year for both rooms was considered, and on motion of Mr. Manahan it was decided to accept the proposal and vacate the present room used for the office as soon as the office room in the hotel be completed.

August 22, 1857, the board appointed A. K. Gregg, Sr., district attorney for one year, at an agreed salary of \$400 per year.

In the December meeting of 1857, Supervisor Manahan presented the report of the courthouse committee and recommended that a contract be entered into with Messrs. Andrews & Grim for the finishing of the building now in course of erection on Court House Square according to certain specifications, for the sum of \$2,200. The district attorney having prepared the necessary papers, Messrs. Manahan and Ward, being a majority of the board, signed a contract in accordance with the recommendations of the courthouse committee and issued orders to the amount of \$500, to

meet the first payment on the same, and ordered the clerk to enter on his day's proceedings a copy of the contract and specifications.

PLANS FOR FIRST COURTHOUSE

Specifications referred to in annexed agreement, "courthouse to be 26x40 feet, two stories high, with scantlings 20 feet long, 3x5 sills, 8x10 lower joice, 2x10 middle joice, 2x8 ceiling joice, 2x6 rafters, 3x5 siding to be clear and lapped one inch. There was to be 1¼ inch dressed, tongued and grooved, to be shingled with 4½ inches to the weather, lower story to contain twelve windows with 10x16 lights, and upper story thirteen windows with 10x14 lights, two double doors, one above and one below, and four doors 6 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 8 inches. Lower story to be divided into four apartments, two flights of stairs to ascend from either side of the entrance door, lobby 10 feet wide, courtroom upstairs to be furnished with seats. Judge's bench, jury boxes, witness stands, etc., according to the direction of the board. To be properly lathed, plastered and painted and to contain two chimneys of brick, house to rest upon a solid foundation of stone laid with sand and lime mortar."

At the sitting of the board held December 17, 1857, it was ordered that the register is authorized to procure on the most favorable terms a transcript of all records belonging or relating to the lands in this county which may be on record in the register's office at La Crosse, or Prairie du Chien, and to provide a suitable book for that purpose, the same to be at the expense of Chippewa county.

In 1859, at the January meeting, Thomas E. Randall's account for a stove and stove pipe destroyed by fire of the Allen House, then used as a temporary courthouse, amounting to \$30, was cut to \$26.50.

COURTHOUSES ERECTED

For a few months after the organization of the county the "court house" was the second story of a carpenter shop belonging to H. S. Allen & Company, who rented the place to the county for that purpose and furnished it with seats.

The next place in which court was held was the ball room of a hotel, built by D. K. Weir in 1857. That year, the county built its first temple of justice. It stood in the center of "Court House Square," as marked on the plat. This structure was of frame and cost about \$2,500.

The dimensions and specifications are mentioned in the chapter relating to the board proceedings of 1855.

For a few years this courthouse of 1857 met the purposes of the county and then gave way to another building that later became known as the "Pine Tree House." It served for many years as a tavern and is still standing on West Spring street. Part of the building was converted into a jail.

The present courthouse, situated on the corner of Bridge and Spruce streets, and occupying a beautiful square, was erected in the year 1875, at a cost of about \$40,000. The material is brick and stone facings. On the main floor are the county offices, which face a wide corridor running from the main entrance on the west to another on the east. The basement, built of stone, is capacious and gives room to vaults and the heating plant. In the second story is a spacious court room.

THE JAIL

The corner stone of the jail, which stands on the corner of Spruce and New Court streets, was laid July 25, 1875. The structure is of stone and was built in a workmanlike manner. So much so, that it is still in use as first built, with the exception of some interior remodeling and attachments. To the front of the jail is attached the sheriff's or turnkey's residence, a tasteful building of brick. Fortunately, for the county, little use of the jail is made necessary by malefactors. The community is peaceful and law-abiding and they see to it that the taxpayer is put to but small expense to keep up an institution of this character.

CHAPTER VI

PIONEER LIFE

THE LOG CABIN WAS THE PALACE OF THE PIONEER—CHINKED LOGS, COVERED WITH CLAPBOARDS—RIFLE AND SPINNING WHEEL—ALMOST ANYTHING WAS A BEDROOM—COOKING WAS PRIMITIVE FOR SHARP APPETITES—WELCOME FOR THE WAYFARER—PRAIRIE FIRES AND WOLF HUNTS—AMUSEMENTS FOR THE FRONTIER PEOPLE WERE NOT LACKING—WHAT UNREMITTING TOIL HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

PIONEER LIFE

Most of the early settlers of Wisconsin came from older states, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those states good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

THE LOG CABIN

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of the younger readers, as in some sections these old time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be redaubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out the greater part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and

a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight poles" corresponding in length with the joists just described and these again were held in their places by "runs" or "knees," which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were obtained from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob house fashion. The fireplace thus made was often large enough to receive firewood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back log," would be nearly as large as a saw log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity, the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had, otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, the latch being raised by anyone on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fireplace would be a shelf, called the "mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock and other articles. In the fireplace would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood. On it the pots were hung for cooking. Over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever trustful rifle and powder horn. In one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle bed for the children. In another stood the old fashioned spinning wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, which was in the house. In the remaining corner was a rude cupboard holding the table ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue edged plates standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous, while around the room were scattered a few splint



IN THE EARLIER DAYS

bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools. These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine, for, as described, a single room was made to answer for the kitchen, dining room, sitting room, bedroom and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall. Clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the mid-floor and put themselves to bed in the center. The signal was given and the men came in and each took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside beyond them.

COOKING

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by the hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also called "flapjacks," batter cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it bread or biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been

taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump in the shape of a mortar and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well sweep. This and the well sweep consisted of a pole twenty or thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran flated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half of the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

WOMEN'S WORK

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The "big wheel" was used for spinning yarn and the "little wheel" for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable many years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers. Not every house had a loom, one loom having a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers, having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth. Wool was carded and made into rolls by hand cards and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find in the house of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey woolsey, the chain being

linen and the filling woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men were also home made. Rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If occasionally a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

HOSPITALITY

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might already be a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the newcomer at the big fire. If the stranger was in search of land he was doubly welcome and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half dozen miles away perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a newcomer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a newcomer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the newcomer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gettin' " it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs, another with teams would haul the logs to the ground, another party would "raise" the cabin, while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the newcomer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not the chase until he found the meat in the shape of a deer.

Returning, he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher and was thankfully eaten.

PRAIRIE FIRES

Fires set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often rise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could barely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises and keeping it under control next his property he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degree a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads

of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

“Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass. The gentle breeze increased to stronger currents and soon fanned the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor, and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed as if by the magician’s wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke, curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening. Danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims, yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loath, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.”

WOLF HUNTS

In the early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animals and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so frightful and menacing to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the “circular wolf hunt,” by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operations, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller “varmint.” Five, ten, or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, everyone being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let

them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

SPELLING SCHOOLS

The chief public entertainment for many years was the celebrated spelling school. Both young and old looked forward to the next spelling school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we nowadays look forward to a general Fourth of July celebration, and when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yes, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better of course when there was good sleighing, then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the teacher, to "choose sides;" that is, each contestant would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen one could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion one side had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign or counting the misspelled words would be canvassed for a moment. There were several ways of conducting the contest, but the usual way was to "spell across;" that is, the first on one side would spell the first word; then the first on the other side; next the second in line on each side, alternately, down to the foot of each line. The question who would spell the first word would be determined by the "choosers." One would have the first choice of spellers, the other spell the first word. When a word was missed, it would be repronounced, or passed along without repronouncing (as some teachers followed the rule never to repronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled a missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side. If the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved" and no tally mark was made. An hour perhaps would be occupied in this way and then an "intermission" was had, when the buzz-

ing, cackling, hurraing and confusion that ensued for ten or fifteen minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing the longest. But often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would again take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling down" process there would virtually be another race in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing sides," for the "spelling down" contest, and sometimes the spelling down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoosuc" or "baugh-naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until it became tedious, the teacher would declare the race ended and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to go home, very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which, of course, was the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commenced, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture, but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not adverse to a little relaxation and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting bee," "corn husking," "paring bee," "log rolling" and "house raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusements, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon, ladies for miles

around gathered at the appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilts, and the desire always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass quickly by in "plays," games, singing and dancing. "Corn huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn which was arranged for the occasion, and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner, the husking began. When a lady found a red ear of corn she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present. When a gentleman found one he was entitled to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked, a good supper was served, then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed and quite as innocent as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a sort of half holiday. The men usually went to town and when that place was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped," difficulties settled and free fights indulged in. Whisky was as free as water. Twelve and a half cents would buy a quart, and it was 35 or 40 cents a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE

Wisconsin is a grand state, and in many respects second to none in the Union, and in everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate and many other things that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. Where but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air, where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and



SCENE AT POPPLE LAKE, CHIPPEWA COUNTY

school houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk of the old foggy ideas and foggy ways and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, hardships, misfortunes and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy, and if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand mills, or pounded up in mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, woven and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of today they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions; yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men; yet the visitor of today, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 2,340,000, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older states. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little of the old landmarks left. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of

revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are remembered only in name.

In closing this section we again would impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered this state, which can be but partially repaid. Never grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE

CHIPPEWA COUNTY IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE—ONE MEMBER BECOMES
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE—ORGANIZATION OF ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—
POLITICS AND ROMANCE—LIST OF COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM 1859 TO
1913—POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

Several changes have been made in the senatorial and assembly districts of the Chippewa valley since the establishment of the territorial government of Wisconsin in 1836. Until 1840 the entire northwestern portion of the territory, with the valley, was included in Crawford county, which was represented in the House in 1836 by James H. Lockwood and James B. Dallam. The representatives in the following year were Jean Brunet and Ira B. Brunson. To the first session of the Legislature in 1838, Crawford sent George Wilson, who served in the council, and Alex McGregor, in the House. For 1839, Ira Brunson served in the House. Wilson resigned and Joseph Brisbois was his successor. An extra session was held in the winter of 1839-40, at which time St. Croix county was created and with Crawford formed an assembly district. From this district Charles J. Learned succeeded Joseph Brisbois. In the third assembly Rev. Alfred Brunson and Joseph R. Brown were in the House. The seat of Brunson was successfully contested, however, by Theophilus La Chappelle in the succeeding session of the Legislature. During the years 1842-3-4, La Chappelle continued in the council; John H. Manahan was in the House. Wiram Knowlton served in the council in 1845 and James Fisher in the House. The same year the counties of Chippewa and La Pointe were created out of Crawford but remained in the assembly district, which continued to be represented, in 1846, by W. Knowlton and James Fisher. The members from the district in 1847 and 1848 were Benjamin F. Manahan, in the council, and Joseph Furber in the House.

A constitutional apportionment of the districts was made in 1848, under which the third senatorial district comprised the four counties of Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe; Crawford and Chippewa constituted the assembly district. D. G. Fenton was sent to the Senate, and William T. Sterling to the Assembly that year. The two succeeding years

James Fisher was in the Senate and James O'Neil in the lower house. In 1850 came William T. Sterling. Hiram Wright was the Senator in 1851-2; William T. Price Assemblyman in 1851, and Andrew Briggs in 1852.

The districts were reorganized in 1852. When the nineteenth senatorial district was created and made up of Crawford, La Crosse, Bad Ax, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe counties. The counties of Chippewa and La Crosse made the assembly district. From this district Benjamin Allen was sent to the Senate in 1853-4, and W. J. Gibson in 1855-6; the Assembly members were Albert D. La Due, of La Crosse, 1853; William J. Gibson, 1854; Charles A. Stevens, of La Crosse, 1855; Dugald D. Cameron, La Crosse, 1856.

In 1856, by a reappointment, the counties of La Pointe, Polk, Douglass, Chippewa, St. Croix, Dunn, Pierce, Burnett and Clark made up the twenty-eighth senatorial district. In 1857, William Wilson, of Menomonie, was the Senator; Daniel Meares, of St. Croix, in 1858-9; Charles B. Cox, of Black River Falls, in 1860-1. The Assemblymen were: Orrin T. Maxon, of Prescott, 1857; Lucius Cannon, Pepin, 1858; Richard Dewhurst, Neilsville, 1859; W. T. Bartlett, Eau Claire, 1860; Rodman Palmer, Chippewa Falls, 1861.

The districts were reorganized in 1861. This time Jackson, Clark, Buffalo, Trempeleau, Pepin, Chippewa, Eau Claire and Dunn counties formed the thirty-third senatorial district, and two assembly districts were organized, one of which comprised the counties of Chippewa, Eau Claire and Dunn; the other, Buffalo, Pepin and Trempeleau. The senatorial district, which included Clark, Jackson, Buffalo, Trempeleau, Eau Claire, Pepin, Chippewa and Dunn counties, was represented in 1862-3 by M. D. Bartlett, of Durand; Carl C. Pope, of Black River Falls, in 1864-5; Joseph G. Thorp, 1866-7; A. W. Newman, Trempeleau, 1868-9; William T. Price, Black River Falls, 1870-1.

The assembly district of Chippewa, Dunn and Eau Claire; Horace W. Barnes, Eau Claire, 1862; William H. Smith, Eau Galle, 1863; T. C. Pound, Chippewa Falls, 1864; Francis R. Church, Menomonie, 1865; T. C. Pound, Chippewa Falls, 1866. Assembly district of Buffalo, Trempeleau and Pepin: Orlando Brown, Gilmantown, 1862; Alfred W. Newman, Trempeleau, 1863; Fayette Allen, Durand, 1864; John Burgess, Maxville, 1865; William H. Thomas, Sunner, 1866.

The districts were again readjusted to suit the emergencies created by an increasing population. In 1866, Eau Claire and Pepin formed one district and Chippewa and Dunn were joined to form another. The first named district was represented by Fayette Allen in 1867; Horace Barnes,

of Eau Claire, 1868; Fayette Allen, 1869; Charles R. Gleason, Eau Claire, 1870; Henry Cousins, Eau Claire, 1871; the latter by Thaddeus C. Pound, of Chippewa Falls, in 1867; Samuel W. Hunt, Menomonie, 1868; T. C. Pound, 1869; Jedediah Granger, Menomonie, 1870; James A. Bates, 1871.

The thirteenth senatorial district took in the counties of the valley by the apportionment of 1871. In the Senate the Representatives were: J. G. Thorp, Eau Claire, 1872-3; Hiram P. Graham, Eau Claire, 1874-5; Rockwell G. Flint, Menomonie, 1876-7; Chippewa and Eau Claire counties became an assembly district at this time and the members were as follows: John Jenkins, 1872; Albert E. Pound, 1873; James M. Bingham, 1874; Thomas L. Hulbert, 1875; C. J. Wiltse, 1876; Louis Vincent, 1877; A. R. Barrows, 1878; Hector C. McRae, 1879-80; James A. Taylor, 1881; William B. Bartlett, 1882.

By a vote of the people at the general election held November 8, 1881, the constitution was amended, whereby the members of the General Assembly were chosen biennially. Those from Chippewa county who later represented the twenty-eighth senatorial district in the Senate were: George C. Ginty, 1885-7; Levi F. Martin, 1893-5; John W. Thomas, 1909-11; Edward T. Ackley, 1913. Since 1881 Chippewa county has been represented in the lower house by the following: James A. Taylor, 1881-83-91; William B. Bartlett, 1882; H. J. Goddard, 1885; Thomas J. Cunningham, 1887; B. F. Millard, 1889; Henry Lebeis, Bloomer, 1893; John C. Harmon, 1895; Charles A. Stanley, 1895-97; Lycurgus Rusk, 1899; Joseph Maloney, Bloomer, 1901; William B. Bartlett, 1903; P. Stanley Cosgrove, 1913; L. L. Thayer, Bloomer, 1905; Thomas A. Roycraft, 1907-11; Clarence B. Culberson, Stanley, 1909; Arnt Erickson, New Auburn, 1909; T. W. Bartingale, 1913. In the Assembly of 1878, August R. Barrows, of Chippewa county, was elected speaker of the House.

POLITICS AND ROMANCE

Even in the early days of Chippewa county's history men had their weaknesses and women their foibles and inalienable privileges. There was a gubernatorial contest in 1855, in which the county took a conspicuous place, owing to the claim of one of the contestants that many illegal votes had been cast in what was then known as the Bridge Creek district. Then there came on in 1856 an election for State Senator. The campaign developed a great deal of wire pulling and finesse on the part of the candidates and their cohorts, which, coupled with the separation of the new county of Eau Claire from Chippewa in the same year, engendered no

little bitterness of feeling. But let Mr. Randall tell the story as he remembers it:

In the election of 1855, the famous gubernatorial contest between Barstow and Bashford was participated in here, and produced the still more famous, or infamous, bogus Bridge Creek election returns. The twenty-eighth senatorial district chose a member for the first time this year, 1856.

In the absence of party organization, local interests had much to do with the nomination of candidates for Senator. The term was for one year only, and the St. Croix politicians conceded the choice to Chippewa and two aspirants were soon found for the position on the democratic side. The first was P. M. McNally, an Irish lawyer, who came from Hudson to Chippewa Falls the year previous, and had some supporters at the former place; the other was W. H. Gleason, of Eau Claire. Both were young, unmarried men, having very little property interest, but high aspirations and a great deal of pluck.

Amongst the republicans it was difficult to find anyone in this part of the district to accept the honor. At the democratic convention held at Hudson, McNally came out ahead and was declared the unanimous choice of the party, and for some time it seemed as though there would be no one to compete with him for the honor; but, in time, local interests and the self-respect of influential business men began to develop an unlooked for opposition. Capt. William Wilson, of Menomonie, was after much persuasion, induced to allow his name to be used in the republican convention as a candidate, and although he personally made no efforts to secure it, found himself elected by a handsome majority. The friends of Gleason, it was observed almost everywhere, not only scratched McNally, but worked hard for Wilson on election day, so that no test of the strength of the two political parties was determined by it in this district, but outside it was considered a republican victory and the twenty-eighth has always maintained a strong proclivity for these principles.

County officers for Chippewa county were chosen at the same time, and although the extra session of the Legislature had passed the act creating the county of Eau Claire, approved October 6, 1856, and only a month intervened between this election and the election of county officers in the new county, special pains were taken by a few influential parties at the county seat, to elect certain candidates for offices, in the former county (Chippewa), very distasteful to a majority of its electors. This and some other things which occurred, growing out of the separation, and a feeling of rivalry which soon began to develop, is adverted to in the first number of the American Sketch Book, from which I take the liberty to extract the

following comprehensive description of Eau Claire and its enterprising citizens at this time:

JAMES A. TAYLOR CAPTURES AN EAU CLAIRE BELLE

"This year (1856), the country round about began to rapidly fill up with farmers. Merchants and mechanics located in the village. Gage & Reed sold out their entire interest in the mills, pine land and half the village plat to Chapman & Thorp. The Presbyterian church edifice, the first in the valley, was commenced this year, as a mission church, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. McNair, to whose energy and perseverance its establishment is mainly due. Messrs. Chapman & Thorp entrusted their interest during the first year to the supervision of Gilbert E. Porter, an energetic young man from Michigan, now a prominent citizen, and formerly mayor of the city. The Eau Claire House was erected by Adin Randall, and the Bank of Eau Claire went into operation under the free banking law; W. H. Gleason, president; C. H. Gleason, cashier. The former, since so conspicuous as lieutenant governor of Florida, was at that time a young man. A little romance is connected with his adventures here, or rather in this valley. In his peregrinations while in the service of the state, he had somewhere along the stage line between this place and Black River Falls, become much interested in a young lady, beautiful, intelligent and agreeable, and withal, very much inclined to favor his suit, which he pressed with much earnestness whenever he could make an interview convenient. But the lady, having friends at Chippewa Falls, a place that had already begun to look with distrust and jealousy upon the rising young sister village, she concluded to spend the summer there. The young bank president found he had a powerful rival, who, having the advantage of continual proximity, eventually carried off the prize, and the lady became Mrs. James A. Taylor, of Chippewa Falls, instead of Mrs. William H. Gleason, of Eau Claire. How slight a cause may have induced the choice between these two suitors for her hand, and how widely different might have been the lives of all these parties had she chosen the other! This was not the last of the rivalry between the two young villages, nor the last instance in which the first named village won the prize.

NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM 1859 TO 1912

COUNTY CLERK

1859-60	John P. Mitchell	1869-70	Thomas J. McBean
1861-62	F. S. Capron	1871-72	Levi Martin
1863-68	W. Richardson	1873-74	L. F. Martin

1875-78	J. T. Hurlburt	1894-96	Magnus Firth
1879-82	James Comerford	1896-98	William Larson
1883-86	P. Bergevin	1898-1900	Magnus Firth
1887-90	Thomas B. Leonard	1902-10	W. F. Horn
1891-92	B. F. Dunnigan	1910-12	William N. Hebert

COUNTY TREASURER

1859-60	F. H. Bussy	1887-88	Angus J. McDonald
1861-62	William J. Skinner	1889-90	Syvert Serley
1863-66	H. R. Whipple	1891-92	Robert Patten
1867-68	R. Palmer	1894-98	Henry Goetz
1869-70	Herman Baumgrath	1898-1902	George Walters
1871-72	A. R. Barrows	1902-06	Julius Howland
1873-76	Hector C. McRae	1906-10	William D. Cameron
1877-80	A. Hoffman	1910-12	William Robinson
1881-84	E. P. Hastings	1912	Anton Solberg
1885-86	J. W. Thomas		

CLERK OF THE COURT

1859-64	H. Coleman	1883-84	J. M. Carr
1865-66	F. H. Bussy	1885-88	M. S. Bailey
1867-68	O. H. Stillson	1889-90	E. H. Coleman
1869-72	John F. Hall	1891-92	Ole S. Shervey
1873-74	J. B. Taft	1894-98	William Larson
1875-76	A. J. Lockwood	1898-1910	Charles E. Preston
1877-78	L. Meyer	1910-12	Edward F. Ackley
1879-82	J. Weinberger	1912	R. J. Emerson

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

1859-60	A. K. Gregg, Sr.	1889-90	T. J. Connor
1861-62	H. Richardson, Jr.	1891-92	William M. Bowe
1863-64	H. E. Frink	1894-96	William R. Hoyt
1865-72	A. K. Gregg, Jr.	1896-98	Clarence B. Culberson
1873-74	H. Richardson	1898-1900	William H. Stafford
1875-76	J. S. Carr	1900-06	Dayton E. Cook
1877-82	W. R. Hoyt	1906-08	T. J. Connor
1883-84	W. F. Boland	1908-12	Alex. Wiley, Jr.
1885-86	T. J. Connor	1912	Alex. Wiley, Jr.
1887-88	J. P. Wall		

COUNTY JUDGE

1863-65	W. Richardson	1877-81	R. D. Marshall
1866-68	C. J. Wiltse	1882-90	W. H. Stafford
1869	Arthur Gough	1891-1902	J. A. Anderson
1870	W. F. Thomson	1902-06	J. E. Pannier
1871-72	W. R. Hoyt	1906-12	Henry Lebeis, Jr.
1873-76	John J. Jenkins	1912	Henry Lebeis, Jr.

SHERIFF

1859-60	Robert Marriner	1887-88	Charles Revoir
1861-62	A. B. Morse	1889-90	Arthur Ford
1863-64	W. E. Martin	1891-92	Fred Stumm
1865-66	J. P. Mitchell	1894-96	John O. Putnam
1867-68	O. M. Blashfield	1896-98	A. F. Colburn
1869-70	Paul Gayon	1898-1900	James Lavell
1871-72	Michael Hall	1900-02	Andrew Larson
1873-74	Peter Tronson	1902-04	Lon Ackley
1875-76	Frank Colburn	1904-06	Isaac H. Lund
1877-78	F. Hoenig	1906-08	Levi P. Smith
1879-80	E. H. Everett	1908-10	Martin P. Walker
1881-82	Frank Colburn	1910-12	Henry McGann
1883-84	E. H. Everett	1912	James G. Connell
1885-86	John Reiner		

SURVEYOR

1859-62	R. Palmer	1883-84	W. B. Liddell
1863-64	J. Waterman	1885-86	David Kirk
1865-68	Lewis Nado	1887-88	W. F. Liddell, Jr.
1869-70	Joseph Beaudette	1889-90	John King
1871-72	D. W. Campbell	1891-92	W. B. Baker
1873-74	Myron Lund	1894-1900	John King
1875-76	William Baker	1900-08	Charles A. Grahm
1877-78	J. O'Brien	1908-10	H. F. Sargent
1879-80	J. H. McGraw	1910-12	J. A. Duncan
1881-82	S. A. Carpenter	1912	John J. Hogan

CORONER

1859-60	Isaac Sheldon	1867-68	John Hall
1861-62	Joseph Britton	1871-72	E. F. Martin

1873-74	M. B. Bateman	1889-90	J. Weinberger
1875-76	F. Schmeyer	1891-98	William Martin
1877-78	S. B. Allen	1898-1902	J. E. Andrew
1879-80	M. B. Bateman	1902-06	J. W. Lewis
1881-82	V. E. Smith	1906-08	Andrew Larson
1883-84	H. Herbert	1908-12	Michael Steichen
1885-86	P. H. Letourneau	1912	Henry Larson
1887-88	A. D. Aldrich		

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1865-66	R. Palmer	1889-90	Alexander Sherman
1867-70	Theodore Coleman	1891-92	M. S. Bailey
1871-74	J. A. McDonald	1894-1902	Anna E. Schaffer
1875-76	James A. Bate	1902-06	Angeline Prince
1877-78	J. A. McDonald	1906-10	Albert Brunstad
1879-84	C. D. Tillinghast	1910-12	Bertha J. Trudelle
1885-88	T. J. Kiley	1912	Bertha J. Trudelle

REGISTER OF DEEDS

1859-60	R. Palmer	1883-86	C. G. Ermatinger
1861-62	Alexander McBean	1887-90	W. T. Dalton
1863-66	William J. Cornell	1891-92	Frank Hamlin
1867-68	Ludwig Meyers	1894-96	John A. Morris
1869-70	W. B. Liddell	1896-98	Edward Outhwaite
1871-72	Fred C. Dahl	1898-1900	George Dorland
1873-74	W. W. Crandall	1900-06	John H. Stanley
1875-76	A. Hoffman	1908-12	Edgar A. Firth
1877-80	W. D. McGilvray	1912	Edgar A. Firth
1881-82	Edward Emerson		

POPULATION OF CHIPPEWA COUNTY 1850 TO 1910

The county of Chippewa has changed materially in its conformation. When created it covered a vast territory, but from time to time contiguous counties have been formed and for this purpose portions of Chippewa have been cut off, until today the original area of the county is greatly diminished and its geographical lines differently defined. In 1845, there were but a handful of people within the borders of the country then known as Chippewa county. In the space of five years the number of inhabitants was roughly estimated at 615; by 1855, the number had increased to 838;

in 1860, 1,895; 1865, 3,278; 1870, 8,311; 1875, 13,995; 1880, 15,492; 1885, 25,135. Below is given the population of the county for the last three decades, by townships. In observing the total in the year 1900, a margin of 4,381 must be left for the towns of Big Bend, Dewey, Flambeau, Lawrence and Strickland, which were taken from Chippewa county in 1901 to make a part of the newly created county of Rusk:

	1910	1900	1890
Anson town	791	697	533
Arthur town	665	924	622
Auburn town	1,362	1,678	1,584
Bloomer town	1,368	1,470	1,720
Bloomer village	1,204	811	631
Boyd village	527	674	545
Cadott village	765	840	889
Chippewa Falls city	8,893	8,094	8,670
Ward 1	1,164	....	....
Ward 2	1,338	....	....
Ward 3	1,122	....	....
Ward 4	531	....	....
Ward 5	1,080	....	....
Ward 6	939	....	....
Ward 7	675	....	....
Ward 8	839	....	....
Ward 9	752	....	....
Ward 10	453	....	....
Cleveland town	530	577	395
Colburn town	807	513	247
Delmar town	1,130	....	....
Eagle Point town	1,399	1,398	1,282
Edson town	1,140	1,986	1,619
Holcombe town	732	....	....
Howard town	754	....	....
Lafayette town	2,415	1,797	1,514
New Auburn village	364	....	....
Ruby town	251	....	....
Sampson town	653	626	....
Sigel town	1,183	911	698
Stanley city	2,675	2,387	....
Ward 1	567	....	....
Ward 2	581	....	....

Ward 3	674	....	....
Ward 4	853	....	....
Tilden town	1,334	1,413	1,313
Wheaton town	1,161	1,860	1,400
Total in the county	32,103	33,037	25,143

CHAPTER VIII

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

MOVEMENT FOR GOOD ROADS—BUILDING OF RAILWAYS IN THE COUNTY—
STREET RAILWAY AND INTERURBAN—AN INDUSTRY OF THE PAST—THE
WEALTH OF CHIPPEWA COUNTY—FAIR ASSOCIATIONS.

When the country was opened to settlement and the white man came into the county and took up his abode, he found no roads or thoroughfares other than the trails made by Indians and these were rarely over eighteen inches wide. The settlers used these trails to reach the vicinity of their chosen farms, and then cut across the prairie or through the timber to their destination. Many of these pioneers, in order to reach a trading point whence building material and provisions were to be transported to their homes, were compelled to cut their way to the main trail or road and in the work necessary to accomplish this end a great amount of valuable time and much labor would often be consumed.

Road building was one of the first necessities that confronted the pioneer settlers and those first made were simply makeshifts; but, as there were no thoroughfares whatever when the county was organized, plans were at once adopted even at the first meeting of the board of supervisors to construct roads from one point of settlement to another. For years after the organization of the county, there was hardly one, if any, meeting of the board at which there was not one or more petitions submitted praying for the opening and construction of a road, or roads, in the county.

As the community became more and more settled mills were built and later farms opened. For the products of these industries a more rapid means of reaching the outside markets became a prime necessity. The question of railroad building sprang up and was the topic of conversation and mass meetings. Finally the day appeared when Chippewa Falls was no longer isolated from her neighbors.

The first railroad built into Chippewa Falls and connecting the city with the marts of the busy world was the Chippewa Falls & Western, built by the company of that name. The company was organized in Chippewa Falls in July, 1873, and had for its officers: President, Thaddeus C. Pound;

vice-president, J. B. C. Roberts; secretary, L. C. Stanley; treasurer, D. E. Seymour. The road was completed to this city from Eau Claire in June, 1875, and the event was celebrated by a great demonstration June 29, 1875. A committee of arrangements consisting of A. E. Pound, George C. Ginty, Hector C. McRae, T. F. Hollister, H. J. Goddard and a number of ladies (too bad their names are missing) was selected. Thaddeus C. Pound was presiding officer and orator of the day and A. E. Stiles marshal. There were many prominent people from abroad present on the occasion, among whom were: William R. Taylor, Governor of the state; Mayor Luddington, John Nazco and O. W. Wright, of Milwaukee; General Atwood, of Madison; Judge Humphrey, Alexander Mcgett and J. G. Thorpe, of Eau Claire; Charles R. Gill, Winfield Smith, Lyle Mead and S. Clark, with a delegation of Chippewa Indians. The day was given over to oratory, music and feasting and great rejoicing was manifested by the thousands of citizens and visitors. Later, the road went under the management of the Wisconsin Central and for the past few years the latter road has been controlled by the "Soo" and is now a part of that system of railroads.

In November, 1880, the Wisconsin & Minnesota Railroad was completed from Abbotsford to the "Falls," and later on the St. Croix & Chippewa Falls Railroad from the "Falls" to Lake St. Croix, to connect with the road extending thence to St. Paul, constructed by the St. Paul & St. Croix Railroad Company. Both these roads were consolidated in June, 1884, and for some time formed a part of the Wisconsin Central road, now under the management of the "Soo" system. The extension of the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was completed in 1883.

The line of railway between Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, forming a part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha system, was constructed in 1883. It is now a part of the Chicago & North Western system, and has its depot in South Chippewa Falls.

STREET RAILWAY AND INTERURBAN

In the year 1897 a franchise was granted to the Chippewa Valley Electric Railway Company to build an electric line in this city. This road has long maintained a splendid service not only within the corporate limits since 1898, when it was completed, but also an interurban service between this city and the city of Eau Claire. The road was projected by Arthur E. Applegard, of Boston. It is now under the ownership and control of the Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Company, the officials of which are: President, O. H. Ingram; vice-president, John S. Owen; treasurer,

B. A. Buffington; secretary and general manager, George B. Wheeler; assistant manager, A. E. Peirce, Jr.; superintendent railway department, H. G. Lawrence; superintendent lighting department, J. J. Kelley, Jr.

MOVEMENT FOR GOOD ROADS

Within the past several years, the people throughout the whole United States have become alive to the importance of good roads. Heretofore, road making, or road repairing, has been done in a spasmodic and makeshift manner, under a system entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory, which has resulted in the main thoroughfares and by-ways being several months in the year almost impassable, entailing a great loss on the rural sections, as the farmers there have been prevented from marketing products of the farms. The necessity for better roads became apparent, so that theoretical and practical suggestions for road building and maintenance have occupied space in the press, meetings have been held where the subject was thoroughly discussed and various states of the Union have passed laws, whereby financial aid has been provided, as an incentive for counties and townships to improve their highways and keep them passable the year round.

The good roads movement was inaugurated in Chippewa county in 1912 when several stretches of state highways were built under the direction of County Highway Commissioner George W. White from plans furnished by the state highway commissioner at Madison. Last season proved to be a bad one for building roads on account of frequent and heavy rains. While it was planned to spend about \$11,000 on pieces of state highway, yet the road crew got in only \$6,085.83 worth of work. At the outset the county invested \$5,000 in road machinery and equipment. This year the county has added \$5,000 more of equipment, including another gasoline road roller, now having two.

Under this plan the following towns either put in a stretch of macadam road or made a grade for the same totaling about five miles; Eagle Point, one-half mile at \$1,486.99; Lafayette, one-eighth mile at \$582.87; Edson, one and one-half miles (graded) at \$1,002.68; Colburn, one-half mile (grade) at \$820.32; Sigel, one-half mile (grade) at \$359.47; Anson, the hill at Yellow river bridge (macadam) at \$1,433.50; Holcombe, rock supplies at \$400.

Other road work as dragging and grading and repairing the dirt roads in all the towns amounted to approximately \$20,000. Besides there was a new stretch of graded clay and gravel road made by the Brunet Falls

Manufacturing Company on the west bank of the river between Cornell and Holcombe, amounting to \$7,000.

Bridges were put in at a cost approximating \$30,000 in all parts of the county, including repairs.

This year the work will far exceed that of 1913. There is \$30,000 available for expenditure on state-aid roads and the towns will spend another \$30,000 or more on their dirt roads, while the bridge expense will total \$50,000, including the work on the wagon bridge at Cornell and the new Jump River bridge above Holcombe.

Besides at the county board meeting, May 20, 1913, provisions were made for a fine system of trunk line roads, laid out and on which active construction was begun this summer and it is predicted that next year \$50,000 will be expended on these routes. Thus it may be seen that the good roads plans are rapidly developing and expanding in this county. The time is nigh when Chippewa county will be expending \$125,000 yearly on its roads and bridges, which will mean progress.

AN INDUSTRY OF THE PAST

The first comers to Chippewa county were attracted not by her soil or climate, but the mighty forests and rapidly rushing streams of water within her borders. The timber was of marketable quality and greatly in demand; and the rivers and creeks had pent up in their waters immeasurable propelling force for the machinery necessary to change the trees into lumber. First one mill was built to take care of the logs cut by the French-Canadian, half-breed Indian and the Norseman, under the direction and supervision of an American. Others were attracted by the successes of their forerunners and in the course of time the roads and streams were alive with the loggers, who created an industry far-reaching in its results and peculiar to themselves.

Thomas E. Randall was essentially a woodsman and his early life in Chippewa county was spent in the forests, which he destroyed to his own benefit and that of the outside world. He was familiar with all the ins and outs of the lumberman's craft and the various methods employed to bring the great logs under subjection to his will. One of the most interesting and at the same time dangerous parts of the work was in getting the logs from the forests to the mills, and Mr. Randall's description of this is an interesting one. He says:

"Every science employs certain technical terms or phrases peculiar to itself, and every branch of industry makes use of names and words which belong exclusively to that art, many of which require explanation in order



EAGLE RAPIDS ON YELLOW RIVER, CHIPPEWA COUNTY

to be understood by the general reader. A few instances of this kind will perhaps occur in speaking of our inventions, and their appropriation to the business of this valley.

“Every person who has ascended the Mississippi, or any other shallow, sandy river, in low water, on a steamboat, and felt the shock as she ran on a sand-bar, must have some idea of the shape or form of the bar, which, in almost every instance, is a continually moving mass of sand stretching obliquely across the river, with a bold, bluff bank and deep water on the lower side, with a thin sheet of uneven depth spread out over the long, upper slope, everywhere getting shallower, until it reaches the very brink, where a perceptible fall is noticed, and the current slackened by its fall into deeper water, and any one who has observed the course of the boat as she feels her way along, endeavoring to find out where the channel is, has noticed that she ran along on the under side of the bluff bar, perhaps nearly across the river, the channel having changed to the opposite side in that short distance. Now, a raft floating down the river, guided with long sweeping oars, needs to be kept in the same serpentine channel, because the steamboat has taken the deepest water there is, and the only way it can be made to float over the next bar is to keep it up close under the bar above, until the draught of water will take it through, which is frequently a difficult task to perform, requiring the maturest judgment, skillful piloting and rapid handling of the raft.

“The reader will bear in mind that there is a shallow draft of water probably, over the whole length of this oblique sand-bar, and a constant tendency of the raft to drift down with the current onto the bar below, although it may be very thin, and whatever appliances can be brought to bear upon the raft to check its downward force, must be an important auxiliary in guiding the raft; and for many years the raftsmen on this river (Chippewa) felt the need of some such mechanical agency, which was at length found in the very simple, but immensely serviceable, contrivance called the ‘snatch pole.’ Who was its inventor, or precisely where (on what river) it was first used, I have not been able to ascertain, but its great value to the lumbermen on this river induces me to honor it with a minute description, as, by its aid in low water, fifty per cent is saved in running lumber to the Mississippi.

“The method, or art, of rafting lumber on the Chippewa is very much like that pursued on the Delaware, Susquehanna, Allegheny and Ohio rivers. Cribs 16x32 feet, instead of the old style platform, is now the invariable shape of the first compact form of raft, into which the lumber is placed and firmly fastened by ironwood ‘grub-pins’ inserted through two-inch plank, those on the under side, or bottom of the crib being called

'runners,' and those on the top 'binders.' The grub-pins are turned in a lathe, with the head on one end, which is neatly fitted into the other side of the lower plank, or runner, so as to make a smooth surface. These cribs are formed on ways, with rollers on which they rest, and when the crib is of the desired thickness—twelve to twenty courses, according to the stage of water—a strong lever, called a 'witch,' having a heavy iron clamp on one end, is placed over the end of each grub-pin, with a fulcrum bearing on the binder, by which means the grub-pin is drawn upward, thereby causing the runner and binder to be drawn together with great force, and binding the lumber between tightly together, when the grub-pin is securely wedged and the crib is finished. The fastening which holds it to the ways is then removed, and away glides the crib into the water. Seven of these cribs constitute a string, and four of these strings form a Chippewa raft. The grub-pins are left standing, extend a foot or more above the binder, and by their aid the cribs and strings are united and bound together. By their aid 'snubbing works' are erected on the raft by which it is checked and landed. It is, too, by means of these pins that the snatch-pole and line are operated to check the headway, and also in guiding the raft. This implement is about sixteen feet long and six inches in diameter at the thickest part, which is about three feet from the lower end. Upon the lower end a strong steel-pointed socket is fastened, and a band of iron, to which a strong ring is fastened, being driven down to within three feet from the end from which it tapers gradually to the upper end. A line called the 'snatch line' is fastened to the ring, and lies coiled up near the stern of the raft, and as it approaches one of these intricate passages before described, and before the stern has passed the first-named bar, one of the oarsmen seizes the snatch-pole and, bounding into the water, hastens along the bar, in the direction desired to hold the raft, and by rapid movement thrusts the heavy steel point of the pole into the sand, holding firmly to the other end at an angle of forty-five degrees, while the pilot, quick as thought, has the rope coiled around first one grub-pin and then another, as the raft passes on, continually checking its downward force, so that by the time the bar is passed the raft lies nearly still, under the bar. The man returns to the raft with the snatch-pole, and it is easily guided with the oars to the precise channel over the bar below, although involving the necessity of winding along a serpentine route that, without the aid of a snatch-pole, could not have been made, and the raft must have drifted hopelessly upon the bar, where the cribs must be separated and taken, at great expense, singly over or around, and down to some convenient place to couple up again. Sand-bars are the bane of navigation, either for boats or rafts, on all the Wisconsin tributaries to the Mississippi, and

the bed of the Chippewa, for fifty miles from its mouth, is a constantly ever-changing mass of sand, bewildering the pilots and utterly defying all attempts at permanent improvement in its navigation, as several vast sand-banks slope down to the river at different points, and every high rise of water displaces immense quantities of sand from these banks, which floats along in restless masses, blocking up all the old channels, and mocking all human efforts to improve the river or make it a reliable and cheap thoroughfare for the navigation of boats or rafts."

THE COUNTY'S WEALTH

The United States is a great, big, growing country, and the State of Wisconsin is an integral part thereof. For its beer, cheese and other industries she is famous. Her wealth has been garnered from the forests, mines, farms and manufactories, and Chippewa, as one of her brood of counties, has contributed no small part to the galaxy of the State's manifold industries. In something over a half century of strenuous effort, the county of Chippewa has gained a fair place in the ranks of the State's units, and a comparison made with the official report of the county treasurer of the year 1855, two years after its organization, with the table below, is interesting and instructive. In the year just mentioned, the total amount paid in taxes, on real and personal property, was \$841.13. The assessed valuation of property was \$405,249.81. Compare these figures with the returns of the assessor of incomes for the year 1912, and note the wonderful strides made by Chippewa county on its road to wealth and prosperity.

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN 1912

Assessment District	Total Real Estate Aggregate Value		Total Real and Personal Property Aggregate Value		Acreage and Real Estate Values per Acre	
	Assess- ment	True Value	Assess- ment	True Value	Total No. Acres	Average Value Per Acre
Anson, town.....	\$ 311,646	\$ 771,460	\$ 363,569	\$ 876,697	25,183	\$34.60
Arthur, town.....	320,383	578,040	368,655	668,713	26,750	21.61
Auburn town.....	787,065	1,591,180	968,938	1,824,659	44,754	35.55
Bloomer, town.....	799,560	1,627,660	927,372	1,831,208	42,915	37.93
Cleveland, town.....	413,695	767,906	451,335	826,659	66,431	11.56
Colburn, town.....	378,150	636,740	416,804	705,249	42,478	14.99
Delmar town.....	641,945	932,116	730,662	1,080,132	28,123	33.15
Eagle Point, town.....	879,136	1,355,440	1,044,642	1,569,352	41,340	32.99
Edson town.....	753,475	1,072,640	874,182	1,223,508	34,532	31.06
Holcombe, town.....	532,482	808,638	632,774	916,830	41,395	19.53
Howard, town.....	359,050	715,214	430,378	828,932	23,020	31.06
Lafayette, town.....	671,055	1,333,380	778,900	1,530,007	40,565	32.84
Ruby, town.....	296,915	473,632	306,729	487,812	34,315	13.80
Sampson, town.....	326,450	561,434	363,793	623,642	41,896	13.40
Sigel, town.....	466,230	853,696	538,460	997,637	42,311	20.17
Tilden, town.....	876,080	1,862,000	1,009,372	2,068,870	34,360	54.19
Wheaton, town.....	678,405	1,389,400	795,150	1,580,757	35,250	39.41
TOTAL, towns.....	\$ 9,491,722	\$17,330,576	\$11,001,715	\$19,670,664	645,613	\$26.84

Bloomer, village.....	\$ 390,640	\$ 693,298	\$ 557,453	\$ 918,448
Boyd, village.....	205,136	247,278	303,426	390,686
Cadott, village.....	196,050	246,012	287,885	371,565
New Auburn, village.....	107,310	188,982	159,239	266,680
Chippewa Falls, city.....	2,813,100	4,493,320	3,727,194	5,832,797
Stanley, city.....	585,000	924,306	998,627	1,509,556

TOTAL, villages and cities	\$ 4,327,236	\$ 6,793,196	\$ 6,033,824	\$ 9,289,732
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TOTAL, county.....	\$13,818,958	\$24,123,772	\$17,035,539	\$28,960,396
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Assessment District	Horses, Mules and Asses				Neat Cattle			
	Assessment		True Value		Assessment		True Value	
	No.	Aggregate Assessed Value	No.	Aggregate True Value	No.	Aggregate Assessed Value	No.	Aggregate True Value
Anson, town.....	421	\$ 23,485	421	\$ 39,995	1395	\$ 18,715	1395	\$ 38,611
Arthur, town.....	361	19,747	361	34,295	1369	17,321	1369	35,599
Auburn, town.....	930	89,745	930	93,000	3130	65,301	3130	97,496
Bloomer, town.....	853	63,930	903	90,300	2696	41,565	2696	73,218
Cleveland, town.....	243	16,435	243	21,870	792	11,233	792	21,192
Colburn, town.....	237	13,010	237	21,330	1199	18,835	1199	33,822
Delmar, town.....	532	38,655	550	52,250	2396	36,580	2396	71,150
Eagle Point, town.....	695	67,785	695	69,500	2468	47,603	2468	74,784
Edson, town.....	492	55,605	492	49,200	1590	38,790	2217	69,104
Holcombe, town.....	210	15,385	235	21,150	616	9,503	616	17,378
Howard, town.....	473	34,573	473	46,354	1462	24,528	1462	44,061
Lafayette, town.....	943	60,157	943	90,394	2554	36,800	2554	78,245
Ruby, town.....	20	1,585	20	1,900	97	1,855	97	2,766
Sampson, town.....	317	18,343	317	28,530	831	13,064	872	23,346
Sigel, town.....	620	29,705	620	58,900	2395	36,563	2395	66,861
Tilden, town.....	916	70,840	938	93,800	2474	45,709	2575	77,063
Wheaton, town.....	853	63,630	853	83,594	2087	31,614	2225	66,083
TOTAL, towns.....	9116	\$682,615	9231	\$896,362	29551	\$495,579	30458	\$890,779

Bloomer, village.....	125	8,605	125	12,982	106	2,140	106	3,866
Boyd, village.....	106	7,880	106	10,600	199	4,613	199	6,200
Cadott, village.....	119	11,060	119	11,900	288	6,060	288	9,304
New Auburn, village.....	88	6,700	88	8,800	207	3,332	207	7,070
Chippewa Falls, city.....	445	29,944	445	49,405	380	9,375	380	14,997
Stanley, city.....	185	11,810	185	19,425	259	5,855	259	9,832

TOTAL, villages and cities	1068	\$ 76,059	1068	\$113,112	1439	\$ 31,375	1439	\$ 51,329
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TOTAL, county.....	10184	\$758,674	10299	\$1,009,474	30990	\$526,954	31897	\$942,108
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Assessment District	Sheep				Swine			
	Assessment		True Value		Assessment		True Value	
	No.	Aggregate Assessed Value	No.	Aggregate True Value	No.	Aggregate Assessed Value	No.	Aggregate True Value
Anson, town.....	513	\$ 1,044	513	\$ 1,796	317	\$ 1,504	317	\$ 3,170
Arthur, town.....	403	595	403	1,410	249	914	249	2,366
Auburn, town.....	691	2,386	691	2,419	770	6,286	770	7,700
Bloomer, town.....	828	1,754	828	2,898	439	2,216	439	4,390
Cleveland, town.....	385	770	385	1,348	234	1,146	234	2,213
Colburn, town.....	291	460	291	1,019	226	894	226	2,147
Delmar, town.....	398	824	398	1,393	489	3,031	489	4,890
Eagle Point, town.....	287	1,147	287	1,005	546	4,492	546	5,460
Edson, town.....	394	1,576	394	1,379	414	4,371	414	4,140
Holcombe, town.....	403	804	403	1,411	602	1,426	202	1,919
Howard, town.....	188	441	188	658	352	2,465	352	3,520
Lafayette, town.....	574	1,326	574	2,009	661	2,130	661	6,610
Ruby, town.....	11	35	11	39	24	101	24	228
Sampson, town.....	243	609	243	851	148	982	148	1,406
Sigel, town.....	356	1,103	356	1,246	526	2,904	526	5,260
Tilden, town.....	447	1,398	447	1,565	766	4,585	766	7,660
Wheaton, town.....	270	478	270	945	687	4,278	687	6,870
TOTAL, towns.....	6682	\$ 16,750	6682	\$ 23,424	7450	\$ 43,725	7050	\$ 69,949

Bloomer, village.....				31	\$	256	31	\$	310
Boyd, village.....	13	\$	65	13	\$	46	34		340
Cadott, village.....				49		380	49		490
New Auburn, village.....	132		396	132		462	23		179
Chippewa Falls, city.....	6		20	6		21	14		95
Stanley, city.....	1		2	1		4	54		223
TOTAL, villages and cities	152	\$	483	152	\$	533	205	\$	1,325
TOTAL, county.....	6834	\$	17,233	6834	\$	23,957	7655	\$	45,050
							7255	\$	71,999

FAIR ASSOCIATIONS

On the 14th day of November, 1877, the first meeting was held in Chippewa county for the organization of an agricultural society. A large gathering of citizens was called to order at Chippewa Falls, by George C. Ginty, who stated the object of the meeting, and, by unanimous choice, Captain Wilson Hopkins was placed in the chair as presiding officer. T. J. Cunningham was the secretary. At this time a committee was appointed on organization, of which Colonel Ginty was made chairman, and at a called meeting, held December 11, 1877, the organization was completed by the election of the following officers: President, L. C. Stanley; vice president, Wilson Hopkins; treasurer, W. B. Bartlett; secretary, Hector C. McRae.

A fair was held here for many years, on the grounds now used by the present fair association, belonging to the county. For the first few years the meetings were largely attended and exhibits were of a high order. But the interest finally waned. The county frequently was called upon for assistance and financial distress came to be the rule.

About the year 1896 the county organization lapsed for want of proper sustenance and the Northern Wisconsin State Fair Association was organized, with the following counties as members: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Forest, Rusk, Iron, Jackson, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempeleau, Vilas, Washburn and Wood.

Since the formation of this association the exhibits of stock and other products of the farm and factory—at its annual meetings—have been second only to the State Fair at Milwaukee and as the years go on greater become the attractions and attendance; 1912 was the banner year. The entries of stock were overwhelming in number and on the big day—Thursday—the people on the grounds were all of 27,000.

The Northwestern Wisconsin Fair attracts exhibits and visitors from all over the State. Its grounds, opposite Irvine Park, are spacious, beau-

tifully shaded and provided with ample buildings, deliciously pure and cold water, and shaded localities that give it a real park-like appearance.

The present officials are: President, A. G. Cox, of Osseo; secretary, W. F. Horn, Chippewa Falls; treasurer, Jerry Palmer, Chippewa Falls; first vice president, John Horrigan, Eau Claire. A vice presidency is assigned to each of the several counties members of the association.

CHAPTER IX

WAR OF THE REBELLION

PART TAKEN IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE BY CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY—THEIR NAMES AND ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH THEY SERVED—THE IRON BRIGADE—"OLD ABE" AND THE EAGLE REGIMENT—A FALSE ALARM OF 1862.

The part taken by Chippewa county in the Civil war gave her a most honorable place in the archives of the State and Nation. The people of the community were loyally and heartily for the maintenance of the Union and were ready and willing to assist the President in putting down rebellion and killing the viper of secession. The traitorous assault upon the flag at Fort Sumter was heard with the intensest indignation and horror by the great body of the citizenry of Chippewa county, and when the astounding news was fully realized that Fort Sumter had surrendered, all was excitement and the eagerness for details was beyond description. Business stopped on every side. The merchant, banker, lawyer, farmer and artisan jostled one another to learn every detail of the great crisis that had come upon the nation. Meetings, in halls and upon street corners, were addressed by citizens of influence and the local journalists printed regular and extra editions of their papers, which teemed with intelligence relative to the situation, crowding out the more prosaic items of general interest. The presses were kept busy and editor, compositor and pressmen were taxed to the limit of physical endurance.

The news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon and had surrendered, reached Chippewa Falls, Saturday evening, April 13, 1861, but was not generally disseminated until Sunday. Everything was dropped and people rushed to the centers of population and information for the latest news. Newspapers were in demand and commanded almost any price, one man paying a dollar for the Chicago Tribune. Impromptu meetings to sustain the government were held in Chippewa Falls, and the spirit of loyalty to the government and abhorrence of the acts of the secessionists of the southern section of the country prevailed on every hand.

There were in the county at that time but comparatively few inhabitants, the number being about 2,500. They were scattered over a wide

range of territory. It was surprising, however, how quickly the news spread to every nook and corner of the almost trackless wilds of this region. Soon the proclamation of the governor, calling for troops to put down rebellion against the government of the United States, had reached the eyes of every one concerned, and the county's full quota of men was voluntarily filled from the lumber camp, farm, workshop, business house and the professions. The infantile town of Lafayette alone, sent over half a hundred men to put down rebellion and many enlisted in regiments of other states, thus losing their identity in a work of this kind, as no record of their service is at hand. And to give a complete list of the brave soldiers who went into the Civil war from Chippewa county is found to be practically impossible. The rolls, returns, reports and records, which form the basis of the roster of Wisconsin troops in the great rebellion, were found to be at fault when a compilation of them was made by the adjutant general of the State. Furthermore, the State does not possess a full complement of rolls and returns of any organization of the Civil war, hence it is, that the list of men given below, who did credit to themselves and honor to their country in upholding its integrity by force of arms, is incomplete and unsatisfactory. The list is published, however, under the justification of the old adage that "A half loaf is better than none." Perhaps a future historian of Chippewa county will be enabled to supply the names of all not shown here.

There was at least one company of troops enlisted in Chippewa Falls, being Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry. Col. Hollen Richardson was chiefly instrumental in forming the company and went into the service July 10, 1861. The first captain was George Bill, who was succeeded by Richardson. The latter upon being promoted to a majorship was succeeded by James Johnson and he in turn by Oley Grasley. Samuel J. H. Phillips was regimental adjutant. Names of enlisted men follow:

COMPANY A

Harvey P. Ball, George W. Barhydt, Erastus Barth, Linus Bascom, Francis H. Beauregard, Orin C. Bell, Francis Blair, Antoine Basso, John H. Brown, Charles K. Brown, Joseph Brown, Joseph Carron, Marcellus Chase, Otis N. Cole, George J. Congle, William H. Coon, William P. Copp, William W. Crandall, Alex. Cross, Horace A. Ellis, Pliny Ellis, John Farr, Philip Frazer, John B. Gilmore, Thomas H. Grist, Alex Hall, Francis Herrith, Jr., Orson B. Hobart, Albert Huey, Sabert Johnson, John Klatt, Alonzo H. La Barre, Jacob Leininger, Lewis Mishler, John Moore, Richard Phillips, Samuel Phillips, John Pollock, Orrin



ON THE CHIPPEWA ABOVE THE DELLS

J. Poole, Thomas Price, Peter R. Rafferty, Seraphin Reopell, Maurice Sheehan, Joseph Simmons, John Stadler, David E. Steers, Oliver H. Stillson, Albert Stone, David W. Storm, Rudolph Swaneberg, Gabriel Truckey, Joseph Walker, J. B. Wilson.

COMPANY B

Andrew Donaldson.

COMPANY E

Joseph A. Janes.

RECRUITS NOT ASSIGNED

Marquis L. Coon, John Garrh, John Mere, John McLaren, John Newman, Warren Nelson, Frederick Nogle, William Ogden, John Preston, James Petty, John Quinn.

FIRST WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY B

John Bozner, Joseph Balansha, Henry Bochine, Antoine Bodvine, Hugh Cathcart, Basile Champagne, Baptiste Demara, Frederick W. Diercks, George Downer, Isaac Ermatinger, Andrew Foster, Napoleon King, Baptiste La Roche, John McAfee, Stephen S. McCann, George Mischler, Albert Mullen, Joseph Screw, Anthony M. Smith.

COMPANY I

Marion Lake, William B. Lake.

FIFTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY H

Thomas I. Wood.

COMPANY K

Heinrich Christman, Charles O. Foote, James W. Wiggin.

SIXTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY D

Moses Decker, Leroy Fowler, James Jackson, Marcella Kotta, James McDonald, Henry Riley, Reuben Sherman.

COMPANY E

John Boque, Nathaniel Dilamater, Henry Jewett, John L. Martin, Stephen D. Tuttle, Otto Kalk.

COMPANY F

Hans Hanson, Andrew C. Holst, Samuel Shaffer, John Shults, Henry Smith, Adna Warner, Lansing A. Wilcox, Walter Wilcox.

COMPANY H

Peter Gebhard.

COMPANY I

Emanuel P. Gleason, William H. Ralston.

THIRD WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY C

Francis Larouche.

COMPANY D

Eugene Cossette.

COMPANY H

Benjamin Gussette, Sylvester Rose, Daniel Richenback, John Reuter, James Robinson, William Sales, George Smith, Orrin Trumbull, Joseph H. Thompson.

EIGHTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY C

Frederick Morse, Peter Ole Oleson, Adolph Pitwch, David K. Reynolds, Mark Sibbald, Daniel A. Wyman.

NOT ON ROLLS OF COMPANY

Orrin Bringham.

NINTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY H

John Hille, Henry Scherle.

COMPANY A REORGANIZED

Jacob Faeh.

COMPANY C

August Huber.

TENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY A

Mortimer Adams, Ira E. Babcock, Plimpton Babcock, Charles H. Conklin, James H. Conklin, George H. Holland, Frank Jokich, Martin V. Sharer, Franklin Sterling, John M. Thomet, James S. Wilson.

COMPANY D

John W. Doughty.

TWELFTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY C

William Gardner.

COMPANY D

Mark H. Gordon, George W. Longhurst, Jason M. Wheeler, Franklin B. Wheeler.

FOURTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY A

Dwight Eldridge, Silas Ferguson.

COMPANY G

Luke Jourdan, Michael Kelley, Benjamin Lake, Henry J. Loomis, William H. Merwin, Archie Scott, Eleazer Sischo.

FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY H

Ole R. Dahl.

COMPANY I

Jens Anderson, Bjorn Thompson.

SIXTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY H

Alfred Devereux, Emanuel M. Emmerton, Martin L. Wilcox, James Murney.

EIGHTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY D

George Collins, Owen H. Purdy, Norman B. Stacey, James M. Stillson.

NINETEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY C

Francis S. Pangburn, John B. Perkins.

COMPANY E

David McLean.

TWENTIETH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY D

Sanford Doane, Morrill W. Ketchapaw, David Mountain, Henry S. Remington, James L. Rockwell, Dwight J. Stevens, Henry C. Wood.

COMPANY K

John Walsh.

TWENTY-FIRST WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY B

Jeffrey Binder.

TWENTY-THIRD WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY D

Walter Wall.

TWENTY-FIFTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY D

Alfred Burdick, Cheney Reed.

COMPANY K

Benjamin Joyal, John McCloud, William W. Putnam.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY A

Samuel Bentley, Freeman E. Brigham.

COMPANY I

Alexander T. Seymour, first lieutenant; Smith A. Hartwell, second lieutenant.

PRIVATES

Samuel R. Bell, William H. Bowman, Ralph E. Burr, John Carl, Stephen J. Concklin, Asa S. Cowles, Albert O. Daniels, George W. Farrar, Hiram P. Frank, John Gaskell, Burnam Gleason, John Guest, Jackson V. Hicks, John Hodges, Alva B. Hubbard, Donald Matheson, John Matheson, John Mountain, Bernard G. Morton, Patrick O'Brien, Jr., William O'Brien, Michael O'Brien, Arthur Poland, Thomas Pollock, Fayette S. Ranney, James Short, George W. Short, Harvey Shubert, Delos C. Smith, James H. Sterling, Alonzo Vaughn, Henry Vaughn, Isaac E. Waters, John Whitton, Duncan Wright.

COMPANY K

Alvin Gould.

THIRTIETH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY I

Henry Spaulding.

COMPANY K

John Klatt, captain; Samuel Casimer, second lieutenant.

PRIVATES

Thomas Allen, William Beckhaus, Russell Buchner, Patrick Burke, William Cadotte, John B. Caston, Isaac P. Chase, Christopher V. Clark, Edward H. Coleman, John Cranie, Vincent Crow, David Crowley, Thomas Cunningham, William B. Dearborn, Edward Duhoux, Elisha Ermatinger, John B. Ghoka, George E. Gould, Charles D. Gould, Seth Higgins, George L. Jones, George W. Jones, John L. Kingsley, William Koughan, Albert S. Lambert, Baptiste La Roche, Francis La Rush, John Louther, John Mashague, Francis McLain, Manuel McMichael, John Melville, John Murphy, David Myers, James O'Sullivan, Alanson L. Pickett, John Reim, Joseph Rushover, Ezra Shipman, Baptiste St. Martin, Curtis S. Smith, Andrew D. Stacy, Leonard F. Stilson, John F. Stone, Henry Stooch, Andrew D. Whitney, Charles A. Whitney, Charles W. Withrow.

THIRTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY

Frederick S. Capron, quartermaster.

COMPANY E

Simon Clearwater.

COMPANY K

Albert B. Adams, Nelson C. Bates, Demas Bassette, Nathaniel G. Calkins, Joseph D. Cooper, Charles Corbin, Ambrose Corbin, Anthony P. R. Dahl, Charles L. Ermatinger, Alex Gokee, John B. Houn, Stephen S. McCann, Arthur J. McCann, Jordan J. McCann, Columbus Miller, Lewis Pratt, John S. Rains, Adolph Rodenmacher, Albert H. Shipman, Perry Soules, Peter Strum, John Thomas, George P. Warren.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY A

Martin Page, Calvin D. Rogers.

COMPANY G

Joseph Dupont.

COMPANY I

Austin Goodnow.

FORTY-SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY F

Ebenezer B. Colton, Jacob F. Greenman.

FORTY-THIRD WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY C

Samuel Brandt.

FORTY-EIGHTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY G

Hans Amundson, Fred Martin.

COMPANY K

Charles J. Fox, Royal Robinson.

FIFTY-FIRST WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY H

John Beck.

FIFTY-SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY—COMPANY D

Frederick Hellmer, Peter P. Just, Nicholas Luskuske, Thomas Mulvenin, Jr., Simon Winter.

FIFTY-THIRD WISCONSIN INFANTRY

Stephen V. Crouch.

FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY

Joseph Phillips, Robert Smith, John Stacy, Napoleon B. Sterling, Henry Stevens, Jared L. Stevens.

COMPANY M

Henry Bonchine, Batees Larush, John Rasuer.

SECOND WISCONSIN CAVALRY—COMPANY I

Was partly recruited at Chippewa Falls by Captain Arthur M. Sherman.

Thomas McBean, hospital steward.

COMPANY I

Frank Bazor, John Betzner, Louis Blair, Alex Chisholm, Marquis L. Cressy, Peter Deuker, John Denfy, Christian Hirche, John Johnston, John La Chappelle, Alex McLeod, Andrew M. McMan, James A. Mitchell, Tone McGrath, William McFarland, John S. Monat, Charles Phillips, Thomas Sheehan.

COMPANY L

James L. Leroy, John P. Bateman, Marquis L. Coon, Peter Deuker, John O. Gates, Henry A. Gear, Daniel W. Gillmore, William F. Hall, William H. Stowe, Joshua T. Thompson, William R. Foote, Benjamin Fullager.

COMPANY G

Thomas O. Drinkal, Alfred Burdick.

FOURTH WISCONSIN CAVALRY—COMPANY D

Joseph Holt, William Shuabs.

COLORED TROOPS UNASSIGNED

William Brown.

HANCOCK'S FIRST ARMY CORPS OF VETERANS

Eleazer Sischo, Abijah Tarble.

RECRUITS FOR REGULAR ARMY

Andrew Sherrner.

The history of the Civil war has been written over and over again and many able pens have preserved for coming generations the innumerable stories of that great conflict. The part taken by Wisconsin troops has been given a prominent place. The many brave boys from the new and sparsely settled county of Chippewa have been remembered in a general way, in the recital of a drama that never grows old, and whose influence on the destinies of a free people has not reached its culminating point. Lasting renown was gained by individual regiments sent to the front by the State of Wisconsin and in many of these Chippewa county had her representatives. Unfortunately, the records of the adjutant-general's office do not identify them with their actual place of residence, so that, in preparing a list of names the certainty is apparent that the list is but fragmentary and incomplete.

Hollon Richardson, then a rising young lawyer of Chippewa Falls, by personal efforts and an eloquent tongue, raised a body of men which was incorporated in Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, enlisting himself in the same organization and in September, 1862, becoming its first lieutenant. The regiment set up tents in Camp Randall, at Madison, and was afterward made a part of the famous Iron Brigade, whose commander, General Edward S. Bragg, died at his home in Fond du Lac, in the year 1912.

The Eighth Wisconsin, more popularly known as the Eagle regiment, saw constant and strenuous service. The first company was organized at Eau Claire, a number of whose members was from Chippewa county. The Eagle, "Old Abe," from which the regiment derived its name, was purchased by S. S. McCann of an Indian, "Chief Sky," at Chippewa City, in the town of Eagle Point, and taken to Eau Claire while the company was in its formative stage. Mills Jeffries, according to Thomas E. Randall, the local historian, bought the eagle of McCann and presented the national bird to the company, which had assumed the name of "Eau Claire Badgers." This was changed to "Eagles." The organization was designated on the rolls as Company C, Captain John E. Perkins commanding. Some time later the regiment itself became known as the Eagle Regiment and became famous as such. After the war "Old Abe" was presented to Gov-



LOOKING TOWARD CHIPPEWA FALLS FROM RIVER

ernor Lewis, and lived many years. His fame and glory have been commemorated both in prose and poetry, for in the eyes of the soldier he was a wonderful bird, as an incident, told by Captain William J. Dawes, who was wounded in the battle of Farmington, indicates. He says:

“The same volley that did the mischief cut the cord of Old Abe, who sat on his perch viewing the scene, and slowly raising himself on his broad pinions, floated over the rebel lines until I lost sight of him. I was gathered up in a blanket and carried from the field, hardly knowing which most to deplore, our defeat, my own disaster, or the loss of our guardian ægis. Our broken regiment fell back and passed me, as I was slowly carried along, and raising my head to salute them, what joy filled my heart when I saw our noble bird in his proper place! And it was a sure omen of the terrible slaughter made among the rebels the next day. Our eagle accompanied us on the bloody field, and I heard prisoners say they would give more to capture the eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin than to take a whole brigade of men.”

O. R. Dahl was a pioneer of the town of Bloomer. He was educated at a military school in Norway and served eight years in an engineers' corps. With his family he immigrated to the United States in 1853, and became one of the first settlers in the town of Bloomer in 1857. When the war broke out in 1861, he made provisions for his children, who in that year had been left motherless, and then tendered his services to the Government. Receiving a captain's commission from Governor Randall, he began work as a recruiting officer and enlisted thirty-two men at Eau Claire for Company H, Fifteenth Regiment. When the company was organized, Dahl only lacked two votes in an election for the captaincy. However, he shouldered his rifle and served in the ranks. After the battle of Stone River, he was commissioned first lieutenant in Company B, for meritorious services and shortly thereafter was appointed topographical engineer in the First Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Cumberland. He spent the time from the 13th day of March, 1864, until the close of hostilities in 1865, in Southern prisons. Soon after his capture his oldest son, Anthony, enlisted and served in the Army of the Potomac until the end of the war.

John Klatt, ferryman at Chippewa Falls, enlisted with Lieut. Holton Richardson in Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, but on account of physical disability he returned home in the fall of 1862. Klatt had acquired a military education in Germany, and while home raised a company of men, which was assigned to Company K, Thirtieth Regiment. He was elected captain. This company, which was also raised in Eau Claire

county, performed service on the northwestern frontier against the troublesome Indians.

The Second Wisconsin Cavalry had quite a number of Chippewa county men within its ranks, among whom were James Leroy and a Frenchman named Louis Blair. The regiment was scattered over the departments of the Mississippi and Tennessee, guarding railroads, fighting guerrillas, making raids into the enemy's country, doing provost duty, and harassing the rebels generally. Amusing and thrilling incidents took place, among which may be related the following: Louis Blair, on one occasion, was one of six selected to reconnoitre a certain road leading from the camp into the interior then infected by guerrillas, a strong party of whom had come suddenly upon the little squad, all escaping but Blair, who was wounded. The rest of the story is as the Frenchman put it:

"I know dat guerilla reb too well to tink dey keep dare word wid me if I surrender-r-r; and don't been all, I don't been dat kind of stuff, an' I was tole him he might cut me up, but surrender, no sir-ee! A dozen of de cowardly villain den make for me, an' you see dat scar on my face, an' dat one on my neck?" Then, uncovering his back and breast, he showed scar after scar where great saber wounds had been inflicted. "An' dare, an' dare," said he, "dey cut an' gash me, an' all de time dey say, 'Surrender, you d--n Dutch Yankee.' But by an' by our boys was come, and den de reb he was shoot me right dare," pointing to another scar. "When our boys dey come, dey think I was dead, but I don't been goin' die dat way."

"OLD ABE," THE EAGLE, HELPS THE UNION ARMY

Rev. Dr. Alfred Brunson, who at the time was a resident of Prairie du Chien, was appointed Indian agent at La Pointe, in 1842. From that time on for many years, he came in contact with the early pioneers of the Chippewa Valley, and knew many of them personally. He became deeply interested in all that pertained to the locality and kept himself well informed of its early history. Upon reading an article, written for the Daily Free Press of Eau Claire, by Thomas E. Randall, reminiscent of the "Eagle Regiment," he addressed and mailed on November 28, 1874, the following letter to him:

"Dear Sir—I read your numbers on history, etc., with deep interest. The twenty-ninth number is now at hand, but one thing about the Eagle, and the good service he rendered his country, you must have overlooked. You remember the Sanitary Fair got up in Chicago, towards the close of the rebellion, for the benefit of the sick and wounded. The Eagle, at the time, had a national fame, and to aid in raising funds upon that occasion,

a picture of the Eagle was struck off by millions and sold for ten cents a piece, resulting in the receipt of over \$10,000, which was applied to the objects of the Fair. By this means the Eagle contributed to the relief of sixteen thousand or more sick and wounded soldiers; more, perhaps, than any one man did, though it took benevolent patriots to make him so. When the Fair was gotten up, a friend of mine wrote to me from the State of New York, for one of Old Abe's pictures. How many thousands of others did so to their friends, I know not, but the incident shows the national fame of the Eagle.

"Another incident: When that Eagle company was mustered into the service, and the regiment started for the front, an editor, speaking of it, alluded specially to the company that came from the pinery on the Chipewewa, and said, 'they are accustomed to camp life, are hardy, can endure the hardships of the war, and from habit can sleep on a saw log, if necessary.' "

A FALSE ALARM OF 1862

By Thomas E. Randall

I suppose the organ of caution or fear was given man as a very necessary element in his compensation to guard against danger; but when suddenly or unduly excited, and especially from concealed or imaginary evils, sometimes leads to ludicrous misapprehensions or fatal consequences. The very fact that the danger is illy defined, or its point and whence it is to come hid from view, always invests it with indefinable dread, and causes what are known as panics. And panics, whether in monetary and financial circles, in an army or community, are usually fraught with very serious evils. Of the first, the Rhode Island senator declared there was nothing under heaven so cowardly as five hundred thousand dollars, unless it be a million, which accounts for their frequent occurrence in the business world; and so often have the people of the United States been afflicted with this kind of "scare," that they expect about every ten years or so to be frightened out of their wits by some convulsion in financial affairs.

And the best disciplined armies in the world are subject to the malady. The first Bull Run was lost to us through a panic. The Bible often speaks of great armies suddenly stricken with dismay, and profane history everywhere abounds with instances of even well trained armies seized with unaccountable terror, just as victory was ready to perch upon their standards. But what shall we say when whole communities become paralyzed with fear; when the people in half a dozen counties, covering an area of hundreds of miles in extent, are in a moment seized with dread and fearful

apprehension from unseen danger—from a foe whom no one has seen, and which in the very nature of things could have no existence.

Nevertheless, such was the fate of Dunn, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Buffalo, Trempeleau, Jackson, Clark and Monroe counties, on the last Sunday of August, 1862. A few weeks before, at New Ulm and other localities in Minnesota, bands of Sioux Indians, while feigning friendship, had fallen upon the unsuspecting settlers and committed the most horrid barbarities, murdering men, women and children, maiming and torturing those left alive and mutilating the bodies of their victims, and carrying terror and dismay into every remote settlement in the Northwest. Stories of these fiendish cruelties were everywhere circulated, and the timid caught up every whisper of news in regard to the Indians on our frontier, and every hostile indication was a thousand times magnified, until many really supposed that all the Indians on the continent were stealthily assembling in their neighborhood, prepared without a moment's warning to wreak their brutal ferocity upon our defenseless heads. Under such circumstances, the very atmosphere becomes laden with terror, and the slightest intimation of approaching danger is heralded in hot haste from neighbor to neighbor and from village to village without any definite knowledge or tangible reason for their alarm.

In the early morning of the Sabbath in question, a dense fog rested upon the landscape in all the region named, and terror-stricken pedestrians in several localities, their vision strained to discover danger, imagined that stumps were armed savages and gopher hills were forts, and forthwith the country was alarmed. Indians had been seen in the big woods with hostile intent; a thousand of the fiends were assembled in the big swamp on Mud creek, and as many more at Point Bruley, on the Chippewa bottom. Sudden and improbable as such statements were, almost everyone put faith in them, and ran to his nearest neighbor to know what he should do. People in the country rushed with frantic haste to the villages, carrying with them everything in the shape of weapons for offensive or defensive operations, while in the city everything was in a state of consternation and dread; but all were resolved to defend their homes to the last.

At Chippewa Falls, Rev. Bradley Phillips was chosen captain of the army of defense, with headquarters at the church. Pickets were stationed at every vulnerable point, armed with rifles, shotguns, pitchforks, scythes and spades; patrols guarded the streets at every corner, and squads of men marched from point to point, where danger was most imminent; but the only enemy discovered was in the shape of sundry jugs of whiskey, which before morning laid many a gallant soldier low on the field of battle.

At Eau Claire, the alarm being sounded early in the day, the churches were instantly emptied, and the worshipers, like the puritans of old, flew

to arms, resolved individually, no doubt, that as "the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," and as he had given it to them, his saints, to possess it, they would defend their homes to the last. A large body of citizen soldiers were at once enrolled, who, by virtue of a commission from the Governor some years before, appointing William Pitt Bartlett, Esq., an officer, in the militia in this department of the state, with the rank of major, would rightfully be subject to the command of that official; but recognizing the extreme danger, and the necessity of greater military experience to give prompt direction to the forces, so ardent and yet so green, that gentleman deferred to the wishes of his fellow citizens in the selection of a veteran soldier to command the citizen brigade in this emergency. But where could such a person be found? He was here at the call of his adopted country. A German had joined his fortunes with Walker in his filibustering expedition against Nicaragua, and like him had lost, but unlike him had saved his head, and, imitating the exiled Whaley, came to the rescue of the beleaguered village with all the experience of a trained soldier.

E. R. Hantzsch was a rigid disciplinarian. The best troops in the world could accomplish nothing without discipline, and his first business was to organize and drill the command; and ordering all to report instantly, on Union Square, he was soon surrounded by a rabble rout, impatient to be led against the foe. Not so with the commander. He knew that discretion was the better part of valor; and after organizing his forces and appointing his subordinates, his next concern was to see that each and every detachment was well supplied with rations for the campaign.

Fine-cut, to fill their meerschaums, and lager were the principal items of inquiry with the German element; but whiskey was the great staple with the river boys. Many ludicrous scenes and circumstances occurred in arming and equipping the different squads, and in posting them for the night; and as rumors of the enemy's approach were constantly coming in, confusion, alarm and insubordination were to be expected, especially when we consider that for many miles around the farmers, with their wives and children, had thronged pell mell to the village, and filled every nook and corner of every public house; and between squalling children, frightened mothers and half-sober men a pretty lively time was kept up. But the night wore away, and the morning revealed no enemy, save that subtle foe whose victims were laid hors du combat beside every camp-fire.

Many other villages were equally alarmed, and just as prompt to defend their homes; and all that seems wanting to make a bright page in our valley's history is the enemy.

CHAPTER X

THE BENCH AND BAR

FIRST COURTS, JUDGES AND LAWYERS—SKETCHES OF SOME OF CHIPPEWA'S NOTED ADVOCATES—MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT BAR.

The counties of the Chippewa valley were part of the eighth judicial circuit from the date of its organization in 1853 until 1878, save and except in 1861, when they were made part of the twelfth. The judges were S. S. N. Fuller, 1854 to 1861; L. P. Weatherby, 1861 to 1866; H. L. Humphrey, 1866 to 1878. In 1877 Dunn and Pepin went to the eighth, Barron and Chippewa to the eleventh, and Eau Claire to the thirteenth. H. D. Barron was elected judge of the eleventh circuit. In 1882 he was succeeded by Salon H. Clough. R. D. Marshall was elected in 1889. His term expiring in 1895, an able successor was found in A. J. Vinje. In the year 1909, the nineteenth circuit was created, to which Chippewa, Rusk, Sawyer and Eau Claire counties were assigned. James Wickham, of Eau Claire, is the presiding judge. His term expires in 1916.

Notwithstanding the fact that the county of Chippewa, after having been created in the year 1845, remained attached to the parent county, Crawford, for judicial purposes until 1853, law and order were practically unknown in the new bailiwick. Several grave offenses had been committed and the necessity for a court of record became imperative. To meet this end, Chippewa county was organized and officers for its government were chosen, some by election and others through appointment by the board of supervisors. At the same time the eighth judicial district was erected, of which the new county was made a part.

At the first election held in the judicial district of which Chippewa county was a part, S. S. N. Fuller was elected judge, and held his first term of court in the upper story of a carpenter shop belonging to H. S. Allen & Company, which had been furnished with seats by the firm mentioned, also two jury rooms, at the request of the board, for which was paid a stipulated sum of money. In June, 1857, a proposal of D. K. Weir to rent two rooms, one of which was the "ball room," in his new hotel, for the

holding of court, was accepted by the board of supervisors. The rent of these rooms was placed at \$75 per year for both.

The only attorney present at the first term of the circuit court was H. L. Humphrey, who was appointed the first district attorney for Chippewa county. Blois Hurd, a millwright, had been appointed sheriff by the board. A root house belonging to H. S. Allen & Company was used as a jail, but it is doubtful if the improvised prison ever kept a malefactor over night.

Much time was consumed by the court at this initiatory period in the way of organizing and formulating rules. There were few civil cases to be adjudicated, but the grand jury which had been empaneled and which was composed of almost every eligible citizen in the county, returned a goodly batch of indictments. There were two bills for assault with intent to commit murder, several for selling liquor to the Indians and selling whiskey without a license. The men indicted all pleaded "not guilty," but no lawyer other than the state's attorney being present or procurable, each one withdrew his plea and throwing himself upon the mercy of the court, "took his medicine," which Judge Fuller did not prescribe in homeopathic doses—and retired with the admonition to honor and respect the law under all circumstances and upon every occasion.

Before this the first term of court expired, Samuel Allison, a capable young Kentuckian, who had been appointed clerk of the court, was laid low by an attack of typhoid fever and in less than a week succumbed to its ravages.

Below are reproduced two sketches of equal worth by men who both practiced at the Chippewa county bar, Judge Arthur G. Gough, now past his eighty-fifth year, still hale and hearty and able to wield a pen with pristine virility and interest; and Rublee A. Cole, who at one time practiced law at this bar and later became a prominent and successful member of the Milwaukee bar. By them the subject has been covered, if in a general way, still comprehensively and impartially. One discrepancy has been noticed, however—S. S. N. Fuller should be given the credit for being the first judge to hold court in Chippewa county:

By Arthur G. Gough

Chippewa county when first organized formed part of the eighth judicial circuit, with L. B. Weatherby of Hudson, judge, and H. L. Humphrey of Hudson as district attorney. Judge Weatherby was a democrat and kept his court after the good old democratic manner. When off the bench he delighted to smoke his pipe with the old settlers and pioneers, swap old stories and tell yarns, which kept his memory green among the "boys." There



OLD PAINT CREEK DAM, CHIPPEWA COUNTY

was little law doing in those days. The H. S. Allen Lumber Company, which ran the mill at the Falls, wished to keep out lawyers and settlers, and the workmen at the mill and in the woods settled all their disputes with their teeth and nails. They lived in little shanties in a place which still goes by the name of "Battle Row," on account of the many disputes settled there in the manner aforesaid. Andrew Gregg, Sr., an attorney from New York, arrived at the Falls about this time and hung out his shingle at a little shanty on River street. He was warned to leave by the company, and for several years lived in idleness. At last the company took him into its services at \$1,000 a year. His son, Andrew Gregg, followed, and father and son did all the law needed between them. The boys often brought fictitious suits to prove which was the better lawyer. Stephen McCann, a jolly old soul, but never sober if he could help it, was always elected justice of the peace. H. S. Allen's root house was the only prison in the county and it was a mere matter of form to imprison a culprit, for as soon as the justice turned around, some one opened the door and let the prisoner out. In 1866, Hon. H. L. Humphrey of Hudson succeeded Judge Weatherby; Andrew Gregg, Jr., was district attorney. In the following year at the October session, Arthur Gough, an emigrant from the "old sod," was examined and admitted to the bar. C. J. Wiltse, who was then county judge, was also examined, but failed to pass, and had to wait until the following year. In 1868, W. R. Hoyt, a young man who had come from Vermont, applied for admission to the bar and was received, as he had already been admitted in the state from which he had come. In 1868, Judge Wiltse resigned the office of county judge and Arthur Gough was appointed by Lucius Fairchild, the Governor of the state. Two years later he was appointed court commissioner, an office which he held a number of years. Andrew K. Gregg was county judge and the same year Hon. John Jenkins, later member of Congress, came to Chippewa Falls from Baraboo and entered into partnership with Mr. Hoyt, the firm name being Hoyt & Jenkins. A short time after, Hon. J. M. Bingham arrived in Chippewa Falls from Palmyra and became a member of the same firm, the name being changed to Bingham, Hoyt & Jenkins. Meantime a young man named Joseph S. Carr arrived and added another attorney to the list of the Chippewa bar. He was followed by John Miles, who hailed from Illinois, and was one of the best read men we had in common law. About this time law had become a profitable business. Deeds and mortgages, log liens and lawsuits gave business to most of the practicing attorneys. Appeals and suits to the supreme court were common. In 1872 or 1873 the Chippewa bar received the accession of N. W. Wheeler from Baraboo, and his young partner, R. D. Marshall, now judge of the supreme court. Mr. Wheeler

was one of the wittiest men at the bar and never let a chance pass for a joke. Judge Barron was then on the bench and was looked upon as a very clever man, and of fair judicial ability. Wheeler and he had often "locked horns," as the judge himself used to say. On one occasion about the year 1875, several members of the bar, among whom was Mr. Wheeler, were going down to Madison to attend the supreme court. Judge Barron was also on his way there. All the time from Eau Claire to Elroy, Mr. Wheeler kept the attorneys and the judge in a roar, telling how he began life as a lawyer, carrying the statutes strapped on his back as he roamed around the country trying cases when he could get them, and earning a living by killing hogs and husking corn when law failed. The writer omitted to say that Gen. Hollon Richardson had taken up the practice of law about the year 1877, and went into law practice with C. J. Wiltse. The general had come west from Baltimore, where he had a very lucrative practice, trying cases until the democrats got the upper hand in Maryland, when his occupation was supplanted by a democrat. Daniel Buchanan, Jr., began practicing law sometime in the '70s; we believe it was the year 1876. Mr. Buchanan received a university education and read law in the office of Bartlett & Hayden in Eau Claire before he came to Chippewa Falls.

About the year 1876, W. F. Boland, a young lawyer from Fond du Lac, came to Chippewa Falls as the protege of the Gaynor brothers. He entered into partnership with C. J. Wiltse and continued the practice of law some years, but finally gave it up and went to Superior, where he became a coal dealer. A man who made a name for himself later came to Chippewa Falls about the year 1876 and read law in Mr. Bingham's office. This was "Bill Nye," as he has always been known. He surprised his friends in this city when he branched out as a comic writer when he left here and went west, for when we knew him he seemed to be about as dull as "Joe Miller," who only became a wit after his death, because his old companions fathered everything they thought funny upon him. John Sherwood was another bright young man who graduated at the university law school, opened a law office and engaged in practice for a few years. He left the city about 1878 and we understand became a justice of the supreme court of Iowa. A. M. Thompson had the making of a great lawyer. He went to St. Paul, where he met with some success. We might mention H. R. Whipple as an attorney at law who was in Chippewa Falls about 1860, but Mr. Whipple never practiced at the bar and during the greater part of his time in Chippewa Falls was county treasurer of this county.

There were very few additions to the bar during the '80s. Judge Clough was on the bench, a very honest man, and a safe authority as

a judge. He was succeeded by Judge Marshall, who proved to be one of the best judges we ever had. He was painstaking and industrious and pushed court work with a vigor never before known. Many of the old bar fell by the wayside between the years 1880 and 1890. Some died and others left for the West. T. J. Connor came to Chippewa Falls about the year 1885 and is still in active practice. William Stafford was admitted to the bar in 1879 and at once became prominent by being elected county judge. John J. Anderson* and William Bowe are two of the well known attorneys who have been actively engaged in the practice of law for some time and are still in Chippewa Falls; also Col. L. J. Rusk, who came here and opened a law office in the '80s. He is now one of the examiners of students for admission to the bar and does not practice much in the home circuit. Of all the attorneys who began at the Chippewa bar more than twenty years ago, there remain only W. R. Hoyt, Daniel Buchanan, R. D. Marshall, Arthur D. Gough, William Stafford and T. J. Connor. All these gentlemen have been successful lawyers and have all accumulated a considerable fortune. Of the present bar it would be invidious to make comparisons. They are all good men who are doing their work creditably, but the amount of law has sadly fallen off from what it was in the olden times. In this hasty sketch it is possible we have omitted some names that ought to be mentioned and perhaps made mistakes in the dates, as we write only from memory and can give only approximations.

By Rublee A. Cole

The bar of the Chippewa Valley, at least for the past thirty years, has been a very able one and its impress is deep in the judicial history of Northwestern Wisconsin and of the state. From its ranks have been chosen learned judges and distinguished leaders in public affairs. Association in its membership and the training achieved in the conflicts upon its forum have carried with them a broader view of both private and public rights leading to cosmopolitan and liberal views upon judicial and public questions.

It has drawn into its membership lawyers from widely different places of birth and with a diversified early education and environment. From such elements amid the worthy professional strife of its membership have developed men of great ability whose solid or brilliant qualities have shown forth on many and varied occasions and in different fields of private and public usefulness as well as in the more restricted activities of the profession of the law.

In thinking or writing of the bar of the Chippewa Valley, and of the litigation conducted by its members, one is necessarily confronted with the

* Deceased.

many names and personalities involved, chiefly at Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, in the intertwining of professional interests and antagonisms arising out of the business and litigation of the Chippewa Valley.

It is difficult within the necessary limits of this article to do justice to my subject and award appropriate reference and commendation to the learning, industry, integrity, fairness and legal ability and acumen of the respective individual members of this bar, which, without disparagement to that of any other section of the state, can be said to be the equal in the foregoing qualities of its brethren in other localities of Wisconsin.

Oversight in the appropriate mention of individuals will not be intentional nor invidious, but may be consequent upon lack of knowledge of acquaintance or the limitations of space within which I am circumscribed, as well as some diffidence upon the part of the writer through the short period of membership in the bar of the Chippewa Valley. Whatever may be lacking in this respect it is hoped may be supplemented by friendship in its acquaintance and pride and loyalty towards its achievements.

My first thoughts of this bench and bar bring to my mind the names of the Judges Barron and Clough, Humphrey and Bundy, and more recently, Marshall, Bailey, O'Neill, Helms and Vinje. Some of these names may be more strictly classified with the valley than the others, but all have presided at times within its courts.

Coming to this bar fresh from collegiate and professional schools and early clerical and office training, the writer for some years had known by sight and something by reputation of the elder members of the bar.

On the one hand there were Bartlett, Hayden, Griffin, Bailey, Vilas, Frawley and others at Eau Claire; and on the other Bingham, Wheeler, Marshall, Gough, Jenkins, Richardson, Hoyt and Buchanan at Chippewa Falls, including for years the well known character, Judge Wiltse, as well as many younger and more recent acquisitions: at Eau Claire, the Larsons, Doolittle, Walmsley, Sutherland, Wickham, Farr and others; and at Chippewa Falls, Pierce, the former Attorney General Barlow, Colonel Rusk, Boland, Condit, Stafford, Connor and Anderson.

My mind recalls early impressions of that worthy member of the brilliant Wisconsin family, Levi M. Vilas, a kindly, learned, sympathetic and able lawyer, offering kindly advice and suggestion to the young lawyer and wishing him well in his early difficulties. His success in his new field and promotion to a judgeship in Minnesota was only a harbinger of the great career in store for him were it not for the comparatively early termination by death of the promising opportunities yet in store for him. His many friends, prior to his removal to Minnesota, had expected soon to wit-

ness his elevation to the bench of the Wisconsin state supreme court at the first appropriate opportunity.

The scholarly and dignified Lieutenant Governor James M. Bingham united the nicest appreciation of literature to the clearest conception of the law and the very breadth of his learning and ability militated somewhat against that concentration of purpose which might have increased his worldly prominence. The dignity of his bearing both at the bar and as presiding officer of the state Senate were united to graces of private character which in the trial of a contested jury case made him almost invincible.

Who can judge what fruition in broadening of character and in inspiration for greater opportunities the association with Governor Bingham may have induced in his one time partners—a Pierce or a Jenkins? The one in another state, California, rises to a judgeship on the Pacific slope; the other, through those gradations of professional and public advancement which lend both cheer and encouragement to the humblest child of an American citizen, achieves, in a long congressional career, the great place of chairman of the judiciary committee of the national House of Representatives and later expounder of the law from the bench in far-off Porto Rico. Let him who has gone through such a career from equally humble origin be the first to cast reflections upon the achievements and success of John J. Jenkins, and beyond it, in its personal sense, the first to discountenance the developing force of intellectual strength of his career at the bar of the Chippewa Valley.

To me a sketch of the bar of the Chippewa Valley would be incomplete without some allusion to that dear friend of mine since the days of my youth at the Chippewa bar, that old-school, kindly, earnest, industrious, lawyer-editor, and as it always seemed to me, patriotic Irish-American country gentleman, Judge Arthur Gough. His loyalty to the institutions of this country are only equaled by his sincere adherence to the religion and best traditions of his ancestors. Fearless in his championship of what he believes to be right, this trait of his character is worthy of emulation by the young men now at, and in future years to come into, membership in the bar of the Chippewa Valley.

The bravery, impulsiveness, eloquence, friendliness and open-handed hospitality and patriotism of Gen. Hollon Richardson are ingredients making towards great success in criminal and other jury cases of that well known member of the bar.

The long and honorable career of Judge W. R. Hoyt in professional, official and judicial station is a worthy reward to a happy, cheerful, com-

panionable, unselfish and patriotic gentleman, who always had at heart the progress and success of the younger men in the profession.

Daniel Buchanan, brave, outspoken, fearless, industrious, adds to hard-headed common sense and strength of intellect, great force of character and professional ability and learning. Midway between what might be called the older and younger members of the bar and always faithful to any private or public confidence in him reposed, Buchanan, in the many years yet before him, will not lower the standard of excellence of this bar.

Equally true this may be said of those active practitioners who are now laying or have placed the foundations of great legal learning and ability deep in the recesses of their characters, which is now recognized and in the coming years undoubtedly will bring fruition by addition to the professional and other honors already earned. I think of Colonel Rusk, honored son of that great Wisconsin soldier, governor and statesman; of Judge Anderson,* close and earnest student both in college and at the bar; Judge Stafford, the honest and industrious lawyer, earnest Jeffersonian democrat, sincere and helpful friend, worthy of any honors either political or judicial which may come to the minority party in Wisconsin; "Tom" Connor, the dashing, dauntless, eloquent and skilled lawyer and politician, a modern Henry Clay.

Since the above was written by Mr. Cole, Judge Jenkins received the appointment and served as a federal judge at San Juan, Porto Rico. In the month of June, 1910, he left Chippewa Falls for his post in the West Indies and while there his health gave way. He was ordered home and returned on April 14, 1911. On June 10th following, the lawyer, statesman and jurist succumbed to his maladies and died at the home of his son, Judge F. W. Jenkins.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY BAR

The members of the Chippewa county bar now in active practice are the following:

Chippewa Falls, J. Howard Browne, Daniel Buchanan, T. J. Connor, Dayton E. Cook, Arthur Gough, F. W. Jenkins, W. F. Larrabee, Orrin Larrabee, Henry Lebeis, Jr., Vesper Morgan, James R. Murphy, J. E. Pannier, L. J. Rusk, W. H. Stafford, Fred A. Smith, Alexander Wiley, Jr.; Stanley, C. B. Culbertson, Anson Green; New Auburn, George Leroy Abrahamson; Bloomer, J. G. Preuher; Eagle Point, C. L. Richardson; Cadott, Frank Watson.

MUNICIPAL COURT

A court of limited jurisdiction was created and established for the county of Chippewa in 1876. In the year 1878, certain amendments to the

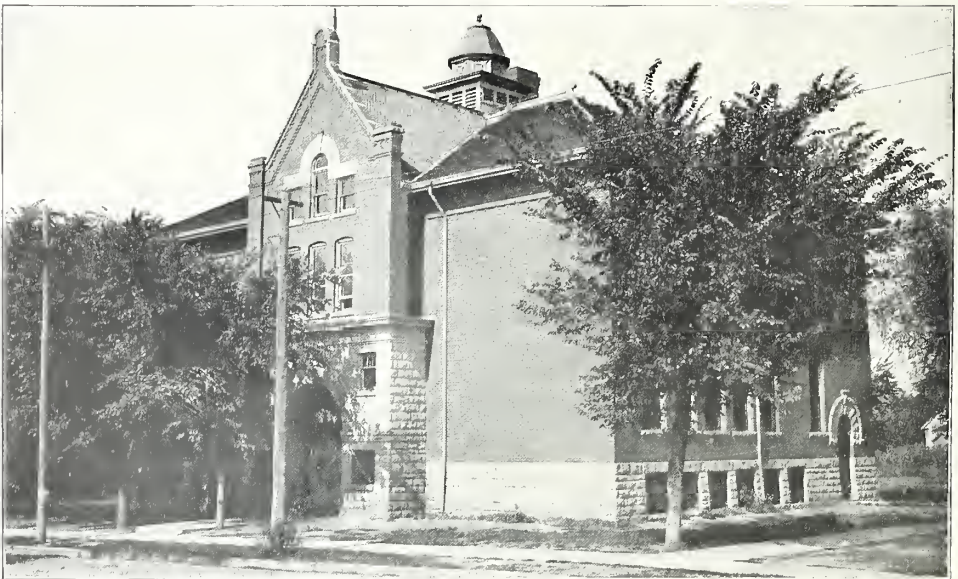
* Deceased.

original acts were made, one of which provided for the filling of any vacancy that might occur through the inability of the incumbent to serve as such official. Instead of the county judge acting in the absence of the municipal judge, the nearest justice of the peace is given jurisdiction, with full power to act.

Henry Coleman, an early settler of the county, was the first judge of this court. He served faithfully and well, but resigned the office in the midst of his last term and W. R. Hoyt succeeded him. He remained about six years. F. T. Condit was the next municipal judge and for three terms, or a period of twelve years, acceptably performed the duties imposed upon him. In 1901, F. W. Jenkins was elected and retires January 1, 1914, when his duly elected successor, Frederick Smith, qualifies.



ISLAND STREET SCHOOL, CHIPPEWA FALLS



SOUTH SIDE SCHOOL, CHIPPEWA FALLS

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATIONAL

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CHIPPEWA COUNTY—LOG SHANTY FIRST TYPE OF SCHOOLHOUSE—PIONEER STRUCTURE ERECTED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES WAS IN CHIPPEWA FALLS OR VICINITY—BEAUTIFUL MODERN RURAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS—SCHOOL LIBRARIES—COURSE OF STUDY—THE HIGH SCHOOL—A. B. M'DONELL MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The educational history of Chippewa county began to be written as soon as the pioneer settler felled the first tree or turned the first sod.

The home, the church, the school constitute the Christian trinity and they go hand in hand with civilization.

In the order of physical necessity, the home comes first, that it may be a means of establishing its co-partners in the great work of life, here and to come.

The pioneer settler of Chippewa county built first of all a shelter for himself and family. This home was generally a small shanty, about 16x20, and one story in height. Whether this crude abode was built of logs, stones or sods, depended upon the immediate surroundings. The most accessible material was used.

Because the major portion of Chippewa county was well timbered, the log shanty was the first type of dwelling, and for the same reason the little log schoolhouse was the educational home of the child. Just how many log schoolhouses were built in the county would, at this late date, be difficult to determine. However, as about seventy-five per cent of the county was timbered, it is safe to assert that about that proportion of the schoolhouses, first built, were constructed from logs hauled direct from the stump of the tree to the site. A few schoolhouses were built of limestone rock, field stones or gravel. With the advent of sawmills, in the late '40s and early '50s, lumber came into use and this, together with a few cans of carmine paint, gave birth to "the little red schoolhouse," which during the Bennett law campaign in the year 1890, cut a wide political swath, changing the complexion of Wisconsin from republicanism to democracy.

In the absence of any written record, it is fair to presume that the first schoolhouse erected in Chippewa county was located on the site where the

steam sawmill of the Chippewa Falls Lumber & Boom Company was afterwards erected, in Chippewa Falls.

The early schoolhouses have passed into history, but the older settlers of the county will remember them, both externally and within. From without, rough, unhewn logs, slab roofs and a few small windows greeted the eye; nor can the rusty stove pipe protruding about one foot above the ridge pole escape the memory.

The interior of the building was finished in hard wood, if oak doors, oak plank floors and oak-slab seats may be so designated. The seats were highly polished, from the activity of constant pushing and sliding, due to much over-crowding and some hostility. They were also elaborately carved, notwithstanding the daily punishment inflicted on the sculptors. The desks were family affairs, high, heavy and ponderous. They were usually made of basswood and suffered much from the possessors of jack-knives. Nor was the desk of the teacher free from inscription. A few jack-planed boards, nailed together and daubed over with a solution of lamp-black, a Webster's dictionary, a wooden water pail and a distorted tin dipper constituted the furniture. Nor should the old box stove in the center of the room, which roasted the nearest and strongest but sent no message of cheer or comfort to the outer circle, be forgotten. Such was the "good old schoolhouse, in the good old days." And yet it cannot be denied that with all its faults there be those who praise and love it still. With the betterment of conditions, there still linger memories of bygone things, times and places. Lord Byron put these words into the mouth of his "Prisoner of Chillon" when he regained his freedom:

"My very chains and I grew friends,
So much a long communion tends
To make us what we are."

But the old schoolhouse has passed away, and although a few structures of the middle ages, more or less dilapidated, are still to be seen in Chippewa county, all are rapidly giving way to the modern school building, constructed on scientific plans and fully equipped for the purpose intended.

An addition of two new rooms was made to the school building at Cornell in 1912, and since that time this institution has been classed as a graded school, and increasing the number of schools of that class to eight.

Within the past few years the school buildings throughout the county have taken on a new character, as distinguished from those of the early days. There have been some built on modern lines, comparing very favorably with those of the villages. The schools will range in number from four to

nine in a township, and are scattered over a territory of 1,002 square miles; these were presided over in 1912 by 161 teachers. Almost every school, whether rural, graded or high, has a good working school library, to which new books are being added from year to year. Most of these are selected by the county superintendent, from a list of books approved by the state superintendent, and are paid for from a fund created by setting aside annually 10 cents for each person of school age in the county.

The schools of the county are under the general supervision of the county superintendent, although the state graded schools and the high schools are inspected annually by officers sent out from the state department of education. A state rural school inspector is also in the field, but most of his time is devoted to work in the school board conventions which are held annually in each county. In the early days the schools were wholly under the supervision of town superintendents, who are usually the town clerks. These men examined and qualified the teachers and inspected schools. In 1861 the Legislature of Wisconsin abolished the township system and established a county system of superintendency. A list of the men and women serving in this capacity is given on another page.

COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study for the rural schools of the county is the same as that throughout the entire state and is prescribed by the state superintendent of public instruction. This course is fully outlined in the manual of the course of study, a copy of which is in the hands of each teacher. The body of work is divided into three forms, known as the primary form, the middle form and the upper form, each section requiring for its completion a period of three years, thus making the entire course nine years. Rural school pupils who complete this course and successfully pass a final examination, conducted by a board of examiners, receive from the county superintendent a common school diploma. This diploma admits the holder to admission into any high school, without further examination, and at the same time makes it obligatory on the part of the town in which he resides to pay the tuition of the pupil while completing the full course of study in the high school.

The course of study for the state graded schools is also prescribed by the state department, and fully detailed in a printed manual, issued for that purpose. Students completing the state graded school course are entitled to high-school privileges, the same as those coming from the rural schools. The state graded schools of the second class (those having not more than two teachers) offer only the work covering the first eight grades,

while those of the first class (more than two teachers) may give nine and even ten grades of work, of which that beyond the eighth grade is high-school work, for which students receive full credit when the high-school work is taken up.

As in the case of the rural and state graded schools, the course of study for the high schools is also prescribed by the state educational department. This course, while generally uniform, may be modified to meet the requirements of local conditions. Students completing the high-school course of study are entitled to admission to the junior classes of the state normal schools, or to the freshmen classes of certain courses in the state university.

It will thus be seen that the entire course of study forms a closely connected chain from the rural school to and through the state university.

THE SCHOOLS OF CHIPPEWA FALLS

As soon as a few families became in a measure settled, provisions were early made for the future welfare of the children. At first, a school was started at the home of a pioneer, where the children would gather and acquire the fundamentals of an education taught by a member of the community, whose scant stipend consisted of a few dollars a month, the joint contribution of the settlers benefited. As the community grew in numbers the necessity for a school building made itself felt and, after a site had been selected and most probably donated for the purpose, everyone turned in, cut logs, trimmed them into shape and by united efforts a schoolhouse was built and rudely furnished. This was the character of the first place of learning in Chippewa Falls.

In 1903, the Times prepared and issued an illustrated Christmas edition. One of the contributions to the interesting publication was an article on the public schools of Chippewa Falls, which seems to have covered the subject up to that time in a careful and comprehensive manner. The article is worthy of a place in this history and is given below in its entirety:

The first public school in Chippewa Falls was opened in July, 1854, in a small building once used for a Catholic church, which stood just west of the present site of the gas and electric light plant.

The first teacher was Miss Mandane Buzzell, who arrived one morning on the stage from Portage, Wisconsin. The river was still high from the June freshet and was full of logs, so she was compelled to wait on the south bank until nightfall to be carried across on the pole ferry. Her trunk was carried up from the ferry on the back of a sturdy woodsman and taken across Duncan creek upon a single plank, after which Miss Buzzell, holding fast to the broad shoulders of the raftsmen, was herself conveyed

across the stream upon the plank. She successfully passed the trying ordeal of an oral examination before H. S. Allen, director, and Thomas Randall, clerk, each of them in turn asking her questions. After a delay of a few days for the water in the creek to subside and for the bottom land on which the schoolhouse was situated to dry out somewhat, school was begun with twenty-four pupils in attendance.

The teacher was hired in those days by the term, a term being three months in length. Miss Buzzell taught two years of six months each and was then married to J. A. Taylor, who was at that time the second county superintendent of schools which the county had had. He assumed the great responsibility of supervising the work of the three district schools of the county at a salary of \$100 per year.

Mrs. Taylor was succeeded by Miss Regina Eustis, who taught in a new one-story frame schoolhouse situated on the ground now occupied by the city hall. After about four years of successful work, Miss Eustis was followed by Miss Annie Gilmore, afterward Mrs. J. L. Leroy, who also taught about four years. In those early days the Indians were more numerous in this vicinity than they are now; and the schoolhouse affording a more desirable lodging for the night than the forest, they frequently slept and smoked there, sometimes leaving it in such a filthy condition that no school could be held on the morning of the following day, to the delight of the children, to whom a half holiday is ever welcome.

As the population of the village increased, additional school accommodations were demanded. To meet this demand the Catholic society erected a fine schoolhouse in a sightly spot overlooking the city and valley; and a commodious school building was constructed, near the present site of the high school, by the village. In 1870 we find a school of four departments: one primary, two intermediate and one high-school department in the Bay street school, with George Cass as principal; and a two-department school upon the hill, with Prof. T. J. Kiley in charge. The schools then had an enrollment of 275 and an average attendance of 117, costing \$5,000 per year to maintain them. Professor Cross resigning at the close of the year to engage in newspaper work, H. C. Wood, a man of scientific attainments, was employed as principal. During Professor Wood's incumbency of two years he delivered many lectures, using the proceeds for the schools. In 1871, by a change of the city charter, the members of the board of education were chosen by the common council instead of being elected at large, as was formerly done.

In 1872 Prof. E. S. Tilson took charge of the schools; and for nearly five years he continued to teach with signal success, when he was compelled, by reason of failing health, to resign his position and seek the milder cli-

mate of Florida. All efforts to restore his health, however, proved unavailing, and he died at West Salem, Wisconsin, in July, 1878, of consumption. In 1874 the free high school law was passed, granting \$500 to any city or village which would by taxation raise a like amount for higher education. This city gladly availed itself of this opportunity and easily established such a school.

In 1875 the board of education announced its intention henceforth to charge tuition to non-resident pupils. It is interesting to note that the reason assigned for this step was not that the city was educating the children of parents whose taxes were paid to other districts, but because the schools were so crowded. During this year the school on the Catholic hill exceeded in the number of its pupils all the other schools of the city. The following year the schools became so overcrowded that many pupils were refused admission; and in 1877 the board, then composed of Hon. L. C. Stanley, Rev. Dr. Goldsmith, D. E. Seymour, H. S. Allen, J. Leinenkugel and I. W. Sheldon, determined to build a new schoolhouse.

Upon the resignation of Professor Tilson in January, 1877, Nathaniel Wheeler, of Lodi, New York, formerly a professor of languages in an eastern college, became principal of the schools. He remained only the rest of that year and then received the appointment to the chair of Greek and Latin in Lawrence University. His successor was C. A. Congdon, of Utica, New York. He had four assistants in the Bay street school, then called the Second Ward school; and Professor Kiley had five assistants in the First Ward school on the hill. We find that the attendance at the high school was so small at that time that the board felt compelled to advance all the lower grades so as to give more pupils to Principal Congdon, whose department was then conducted in the old bakery building.

The school year of 1879 began with T. B. Leonard as principal of the First Ward school and F. B. Secor of the Second Ward school, each with five assistants. The city grew rapidly during the latter part of the '70s, and in 1879 the Columbia street school was built. In 1882 the Chestnut street school was erected, and in 1887 the First Ward building was constructed. The present First Ward school is the old one enlarged and made over.

The attendance had more than doubled in the decade from 1870 to 1880. Thoroughness and efficiency of educational work had steadily grown in favor with the people, and we find the board, in July of 1880, by resolution declaring it their opinion that a principal should hold a first grade certificate, and that under no circumstances ought a person holding anything less than a second grade certificate to be employed for so responsible a position. The following year the board took still more advanced ground,

resolving to employ none but normal graduates or teachers of long and successful experience.

In the fall of 1880 the high school building was burned to the ground. It was rebuilt in 1881, and was again burned down in 1884. On January 14, 1886, it was again destroyed by fire, when the present building was erected.

The board was notified in May of 1881 that the Catholic society would the ensuing fall take possession of their school building on the hill near their church, and would henceforth conduct a free school to be taught by the Sisters of Charity. Up to this time the rental of the building had been given to the city. The salaries of the teachers had been paid from the public school funds, but in consideration for the use of the building, the board had been accustomed in the selection of teachers for that school to defer to the wishes of the priest in charge of the parish. The opening of this school by the Catholic society relieved the public schools of an expense at that time of about \$4,000 per year. Sister Estella was the principal in charge of the new school, and six assistants were engaged in the work with her.

The first school on the south side was held in the town hall, but a school-house was soon provided, and the pupils transferred to it in January, 1882. Vesper Morgan was at one time the successful head of the south side schools. They were maintained as a separate system until 1887, when they were incorporated into the city system.

Professor Burlew succeeded Mr. Secor as principal of the schools and special efforts were made by him to increase the punctuality and regularity of the attendance, which were not certainly very creditable to the schools, if one may judge by the three column articles on the subjects from the pen of the principal, which used often to appear in the local newspapers.

In 1885 the high school was accredited to the state university, and since that date graduates of the high school have been admitted without examination to that institution.

In 1883, on account of the refusal of the council to allow the board sufficient funds to properly conduct the schools, some departments were closed, and all pupils under six years of age were refused admission. But the needs of the schools were more adequately provided for by succeeding councils, and a more liberal policy pursued.

The schools continued to grow rapidly and Prof. W. C. Du Mont, who followed Professor Burlew, had fourteen assistants. By the union of the south side schools with the city system and by the rapid increase of the school population, C. R. Long, who was the next principal, was given

twenty-three assistants in 1888. The cost of maintenance of the schools at that time exceeded \$17,000 per annum.

After four years of progressive work, Mr. Long was superseded by Professor Parker, who was followed the next year by Clarence M. Boutelle, and he, after two years, by Robert L. Barton, who for six years held the position of superintendent and principal. His work, like that of most of his predecessors in the schools, was of a very high order. Upon his resignation in 1899, to accept the principalship of a large ward school in St. Louis, Missouri, Silas B. Tobey, the present superintendent, was chosen by the board.

During the fifty-six years since the first school was opened in the little 8x20 building down by the creek, the enrollment of the schools has increased from 24 to nearly 1,500 in the public and to almost 1,000 in the parochial schools. From a course of study which comprised the "Three Rs" only, the curriculum has been enlarged until it includes not only all the common branches, but a course of study in the high school, which affords the pupils three years' work in history, three years of science work, four years of English, two years of German, four years of Latin, and two and one-half years of mathematics. The little church building has given way to eight well ventilated, well lighted and heated, and splendidly equipped public schools, and to three fine parochial schools. The school population has grown to almost 3,500, and the number of teachers from one to fifty-seven.

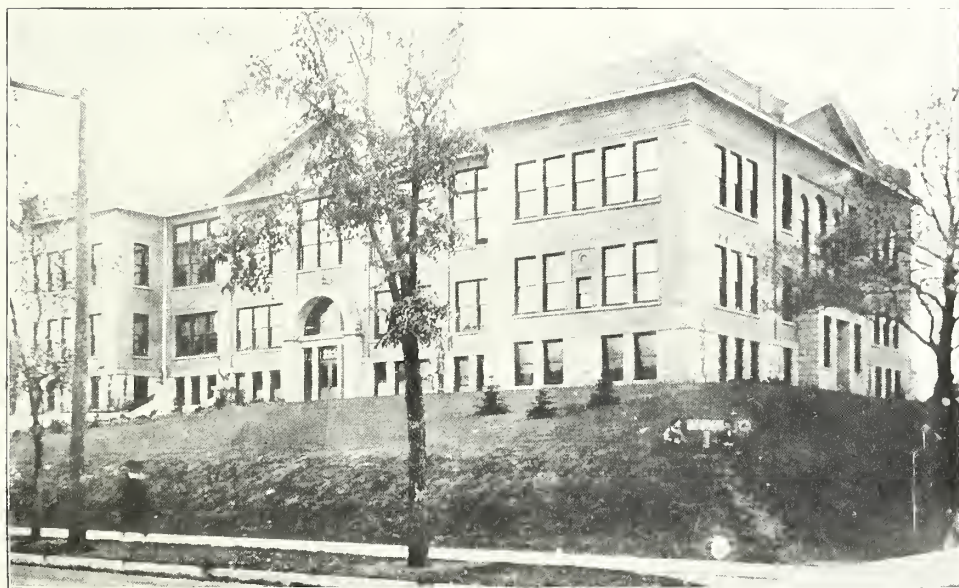
The equipment of the schools will compare favorably with that of the schools of any city of equal size in the state. The library of the school numbers 5,000 volumes, and the chemical, physical and botanical laboratories are well supplied with the best of modern scientific appliances.

Through the generous gifts of Messrs. Edward Rutledge, L. C. Stanley, C. A. Mandelert, M. A. Poznanski, William Irvine, Mrs. Mary J. Fletcher, and others, the initial equipment for manual training and domestic science was installed. The board employed strong teachers to take charge of these departments and it can be said without boasting that few cities in the West furnish young people as fine educational advantages as Chippewa Falls offers.

During these years the school boards have been composed of some of the most prominent and worthy citizens. Among the many who have served upon the board since the first school was organized we note such representative men as Hon. L. C. Stanley, Hon. George C. Ginty, Rev. Dr. Goldsmith, Hector McRae, I. C. Kibbie, Hon. T. J. Cunningham, H. S. Allen, Levi Martin, M. P. Larrabee, A. E. Pound, C. F. Smith, William Irvine, I. W. Sheldon, D. E. Seymour, T. B. Leonard and a score of others whose



BAY STREET SCHOOL, CHIPPEWA FALLS



THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL, CHIPPEWA FALLS

names lack of space forbids special mention. To the sound judgment and progressive spirit of these men and to the untiring devotion of the noble body of teachers whom they have employed, Chippewa Falls owes the enviable reputation which its schools have so long enjoyed. Among the many names of lady teachers whose faithfulness and skill have given character to the schools appear those of Mary Bowe, now Mrs. E. Coleman; Fanny H. Shields, now Mrs. W. H. Stafford; Mrs. Tilson; Anna Schaffer; Mary E. Leonard, now Mrs. D. Chisholm; Mrs. L. R. Peck; Carrie Sutherland, now Mrs. M. P. Larrabee, Mary A. Ritchie; Grace Clisbee; Laura Keller, now Mrs. T. B. Leonard, and many others.

THE HIGH SCHOOL

The city of Chippewa Falls can boast of having one of the most beautiful and best appointed high school buildings in the State of Wisconsin. The site stands out proudly and majestically and attracts the admiring notice of everyone. This lovely, mound-like location was purchased from S. C. F. Cobban in the fall of 1905 for \$3,500, and is a tract 225x260 feet, lying on Bridge street between West Elm and West Cedar streets. Here formerly stood the magnificent home erected and occupied by George Winans in 1873. Some time thereafter it was sold to William Irvine, who made it his home for a time, and then disposed of it to Thad C. Pound. Eventually the property was used for residence purposes by William Carson, of Eau Claire, then Thomas L. Halbert lived there. Finally the noted residence degenerated into a boarding house, presided over for many years by Mrs. Elizabeth Patton.

In the spring of 1906 the cornerstone was laid for the present magnificent building and in the year of 1907 it was occupied by the schools. The structure is 170x100 feet, two stories in height, with a basement. The material is a beautiful buff brick with stone trimmings. The main entrance is on Cedar street, which is approached from the thoroughfare by massive concrete steps and walks. A similar entrance is on Bridge street. The interior arrangement was planned with a view toward observing the convenience, and at the same time, not forgetting a fair measure of architectural taste. There is a large auditorium, at the end of which is a capacious stage. The seating capacity of this room is about four hundred. There are sixteen class rooms, each having commodious desks and seats. Tastefully arranged offices for the superintendent and principal were also provided for. There is a well stocked library room and plenty of space for the school board meetings. Domestic science is taught here in a room fully equipped for the pupils. In connection therewith is a dining room. The manual train-

ing school occupies three large rooms in the basement. These are fully equipped. There is a commodious gymnasium, with running track suspended around the sides. This is used when occasion demands as a seating gallery. There are also shower baths and lockers for both male and female students. The building is heated with hot water and is ventilated by a system of fans. The structure cost \$75,000 and is one of the show places of Chippewa Falls. Here pupils are taught in the various high grades and are given splendid preparation for entrance into the various colleges of the country.

NOTRE DAME SCHOOLS

When Father Goldsmith arrived in Chippewa Falls in 1869, he found on the present site of Notre Dame schools a little three-room frame building known as the First Ward school, in charge of Dr. Lambert, assisted by Miss Skelly and Mr. Schofield. His predecessors, Fathers Koke, Smeddink and Abbelen, had always evinced a special interest in the pupils of this school. By reason of its proximity to St. Mary's church and also to the home of so many Catholic families, it became known as the Catholic school.

Soon after commencing his pastorate, Father Goldsmith found it necessary in order to accommodate the increasing number of pupils to provide an extra room. This was rendered possible with the proceeds of a 4th of July picnic, with which he purchased four lots adjacent to the old site, together with a small house thereon, which was converted into a school room. When the present St. Mary's church was so far advanced in completion as to render it fit for divine services, the little frame church, which remained standing until 1881, was used for years as a schoolhouse. During all these years the Catholic population of Chippewa and the consequent attendance at Notre Dame school have been steadily increasing, and in 1876 the pupils rejoiced in the prospect of entering new school rooms. These rooms now form the central portion of the present building, and the lower story of the east wing is all that remains of the old school on the hill. Many ladies and gentlemen, now prominent and respected citizens of Chippewa, while away many a pleasant hour recounting the old time escapades and tricks upon the teachers and each other in that primitive old schoolhouse.

In May, 1881, Father Goldsmith notified the board of education that he would take possession of the school the following September for the purpose of conducting it as a parochial institution. Previous to this time the rental of the building had been given the city, in lieu of which Father

Goldsmith had the privilege of selecting the teachers for his school, but their salaries were paid from the public school funds.

The principals during these years were: Messrs. Lambert (deceased), T. J. Kiley (deceased), and George H. Singleton. Assistant teachers were B. F. Dunnigan, Miss Mary Leonard (now Mrs. D. Chisholm), Miss Anna Cummings (now Mrs. J. C. Bronsky), Miss Margaret Hanrahan (now Mrs. C. T. Regan), Miss Anna Bowe, afterward Mrs. J. A. Morris (now deceased), Miss Mary Bowe (now Mrs. E. H. Coleman), Miss Mary Bonville (now Mrs. John Proulx), Miss Julia Bowe and Miss Anna McBean.

Happy was the heart of the pastor of Notre Dame on September 27, 1881, when the desire of a decade or more years was realized. On that day his school opened in charge of the school sisters of Notre Dame from Milwaukee. These noble women confronted a difficult proposition. They found but little more than the building; school paraphernalia, including library, maps and apparatus, were things of the future. But they knew no such word as "fail," and consequently with true Christian zeal set about to use their meager supply to the best advantage. Too much credit cannot be given that versatile and intelligent educator, Sister M. Estelle, through whose executive ability Notre Dame school was first organized. As principal, hers was no easy position in those days, when the youth seemed as it were to be imbued with the pristine vigor of the pines beneath whose shade he preferred to gambol rather than climb the restricted path of knowledge within the confines of a school room.

During the first few years the sisters laid particular stress upon the grade work, knowing well that secondary education is dependent, and therefore can only be carried on advantageously upon a firm and solid elementary training.

A few years later, 1885, it became necessary to enlarge the building and the part fronting on High street was erected. This addition contained two grade rooms and a spacious, well lighted high school room. From this time on a regular high school course of study was pursued.

In 1887 Sister M. Borgia succeeded Sister Estelle as principal. She remained here until 1892. Possessing an education the best that America could give, combined with a most genial and amiable disposition, there is little use to ask why her old pupils rejoiced to spend a few minutes in her company, whenever her duties brought her to St. Mary's convent. During her incumbency occurred the first graduating exercises of Notre Dame high school, when the Misses Mary and Lizzie Jennings received their diplomas in June, 1889.

Notre Dame school continued to prosper and develop under the able leadership of Father Phelan, who came to this city in April, 1891, from a

professorship in the Holy Ghost College, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. For twelve years he labored, watched and prayed for the interests of the school, when he was appointed to the important position of Master of the Novitiate of the Holy Ghost Fathers in Philadelphia.

In accordance with the wishes of both Father Phelan and Sister Xavier, that the graduates of Notre Dame should not sever forever their connections with their alma mater when they received their diplomas, Notre Dame alumni was organized in the summer of 1901, for the purpose of developing the social spirit and furnishing an opportunity to renew old associations and recount anecdotes of other days. Every alumnus looks forward with pleasure to the annual reunion of the one hundred and fifty or more members of the association. Some come from distant parts for the sake of the days of "Auld Lang Syne," and all have an evening of conviviality and good cheer, with jokes, reminiscences and after-dinner speeches.

Emerson has said that "we cannot overstate our debt to the past," and his words are profoundly true. It is indeed difficult for us who live in this age of rapid progress to fully appreciate all that we owe to the slow processes of the past. In this hopeful, joyous, abounding present it is sometimes hard to remember all that we owe to those who have gone before. But is there any member of Notre Dame parish who shall forget that kind, generous, noble, lovable soul, Sister Mary Francis Xavier? Forgotten! No, indeed. The good she did here shall ever remain a living monument in the hearts of those who knew her. She was a great educational worker who came to Notre Dame at a most opportune time. Sister Xavier possessed a very modest nature; outside her convent home, the world which would have so readily recognized her ability, knew little of her intellectual greatness. However, one opportunity was afforded, the Columbian Exposition. She and her able corps of assistants sent thirteen bound volumes to represent Notre Dame school, which attracted the attention of educators and brought Sister Xavier an official recognition in the shape of a diploma of honor from the Catholic committee and a medal and diploma from the educational committee of the World's Fair.

Among the first things Father Park did upon assuming charge of the parish in August, 1903, was to install a central heating plant for the parochial buildings. The schools are now well heated and ventilated, and complaints no longer arise of the cold that was a natural result of the old method of heating. In 1905 an improved and modern sanitary system was placed in the basement.

The graduate of Notre Dame school ought of necessity be prepared to successfully combat the adversities of life. For twelve years he has been living in the atmosphere of the two great influences which tend to keep the

world from going to ruin—represented by the school and religion. It is the mission of the school to direct the scientific element, to discipline the mind, train it to think, and to furnish it with knowledge of earthly things.

On September 23, 1881, the following teachers arrived to take charge of the school: Sister Mary Liguori as superior; Sister M. Estelle as principal; Sisters M. Eginé and M. Pierre as assistants; Sister M. Hilarion for the intermediate; Sister M. Joanne for the higher primary, and Sister M. Justina, assisted by a candidate, for the lower primary grades; Sister M. Felicissima as organist and instructor in music.

In September, 1882, a new class room was opened and Sister M. Luke was added to the corps of teachers. During the vacation of 1883, Sisters Estelle and Eginé were replaced by Sisters Dymrna and Adelaide, respectively. The number of pupils increased so rapidly that it became necessary to divide the primary department for the accommodation of the new class of juveniles, and nothing could be done but to convert the laundry into a temporary school room, of which a candidate took charge until Sister M. Eligia arrived February 12, 1884.

The vacation of 1884 saw a number of changes. Sisters Liguori, Dymrna, Adelaide, Luke and Justina left and Sister Estelle returned, bringing Sisters Claretta, Flavian, Lothaire and De Rossi with her. In 1885 Sister Claretta was replaced by Sister Dunstan; in December Sister Brendan took charge of the higher primary. The summer of 1886 brought Sisters Filana, Rosaline and Emmanuel in place of Sisters Flavian, Hilarion and De Rossi. In 1887 Sister Eleanor replaced Sister Brendan; Sister M. F. Borgia took charge of the schools, and Sister Alphonsa came as the Sister Superior.

In 1889 Sister Andrew replaced Sister Alphonsa, temporarily, until Sister Borgia took complete charge in March, 1890. May, 1891, brought Sister Gilbert in place of Sister Lothaire. Sister Borgia was called to the Mother house to assist in the Candidature, and Sister M. F. Xavier took her place in September, 1891. In 1892, Sister Elvana came to assist in the high school; Sister Dunstan was replaced by Sister Egwin in 1893, as instructor in the eighth grade; Sister Angela came to assist in the high school. In 1894 Sister Emmanuel left, and Sister Winifred took her place. August 30, 1895, Sister Ambrose replaced Sister Angela, and the same year a third instructor arrived for the high school, in the person of Sister Joanne. Sister Ambrose's health failing, she was removed the next year, and was succeeded by Sister Paulissa, who was in turn succeeded by Sister Kevin, in 1898. The same year Sister Leola replaced Sister Gilbert. During the vacation of 1899, Sisters Rosaline, Kevin, and Winifred were appointed to other fields, and their places filled by Sisters Allowine, Frances and

Alise. Sister Filana was called away in 1900, Sister Wilhelmina replacing her. Sister Frances was succeeded by Sister Paredis, in December, 1900, and Sister Wilhelmina by Sister Richardine, in 1901. In the summer of 1902, Sister Pierre was transferred to the south side, having labored at Notre Dame for twenty-one years. Sister Richardine then took charge of the seventh grade, Sister Georgine came for the sixth, Sister Dympna for the fifth, Sister Remy for the fourth grade and the French department.

January 15, 1903, Sister M. F. Xavier went to her eternal reward, and Sister Estelle came for the third time to supervise and instruct in the high school. In September, 1903, she received a second assistant in the person of Sister Frances de Chantal, who remained two years.

CHAPTER XII

RELIGIONS

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES AMONG THE INDIANS
—THOMAS E. RANDALL FORMS A METHODIST CLASS IN 1846—PRESBY-
TERIAN CHURCH FIRST ONE ORGANIZED—IRREVERENT LUMBER JACKS
MAKE SPORT OF A GOOD MAN—ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

The first religious services in the Chippewa valley, as related by Thomas E. Randall, were held on alternate Sundays at the company's boarding house in Chippewa Falls and at the home of S. S. McCann, in Eau Claire, beginning in September, 1846, and continuing well into the winter, when the meetings were discontinued on account of a severe illness prostrating Mr. Randall, who, with his wife, a good Methodist, were instrumental in inaugurating them. Reading between the lines, one gathers that the Word was preached to his neighbors by the pioneer himself.

In 1852 there arrived in the valley, under orders of the officials of the Methodist Episcopal church, a young Englishman by the name of Mayne. He came to preach the gospel and establish a church organization. But his ambition was frustrated, both at Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. The lumbermen were principally made up of turbulent propensities, which manifested themselves in a disconcerting manner upon the reverend gentleman's last public appearance at Eau Claire, which was in the dining room of Gage, Reed & Company's boarding house. On this occasion the clergyman was quite illy and contumaciously treated by a boat's crew of irresponsible lumber jacks, who had come down from Chippewa Falls, probably with no other motive than to make sport of the good man. In the midst of his evening's discourse this disturbing element broke up the meeting and discouraged for a time the holding of others, by throwing stones and other missiles at the minister, who was only too willing to retire. He evidently was not put up on the lines of the celebrated Peter Cartwright, or his worthy successor in Methodism, the "Fighting Parson" of Tennessee.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Presbyterian church was the first Protestant organization instituted in Chippewa Falls, although the prospect of establishing one was anything

but encouraging, in 1856, when the Rev. W. W. McNair came here to inaugurate a mission church. To his energy and perseverance its foundation at that time is mainly due. He was organizing a church in Eau Claire, and made the necessary arrangements to visit this place on alternate Sundays. The services were held temporarily in a log cabin, which was used on week days as a school house. At this time there were not more than six or eight persons of both sexes who considered themselves as even nominal Presbyterians. Among them, however, were three sisters of E. A. Gallo-way, whose zeal and sympathies were at once enlisted in the good cause. What was needed was a church edifice, and the firm of H. S. Allen & Company, with its customary generosity, contributed toward it by not only presenting the organization with a lot on which to erect the structure, but furnishing the lumber and materials for that purpose. The three sisters had little to bestow in the shape of finances, but they possessed willing hearts and ready hands. Money was plentiful among those men whose hard earnings were daily squandered in gambling and drink. A fair, ending in a dance, would be a great attraction to them, and this class of entertainment, with sham postoffices, fish pools, grab bags, etc., was always a success, especially from a financial standpoint. It was a justifiable scheme of this nature that the three sisters resorted to in order to provide the funds necessary to build the church. A new hotel had just been erected. Some of its largest rooms would answer the desired purpose. Good music was secured, a generous lunch supplied and a moderate entrance fee charged. When the eventful night came nearly every young man in and around the village was present, and they were agreeably induced, no matter what religious denomination they professed, or were members of, if any, to contribute something toward the object in hand.

The church was built and completed in 1857, but was not dedicated until 1858. In 1883 this building was removed and a new edifice was erected, having a seating capacity of 500. The present membership is 234.

The pastors who have served the church are the following: Revs. Bradley Phillips, 1856-68; George W. Wainwright, 1868-70; R. C. Swinton, 1870-71; A. J. Stead, 1871-73; D. W. Evans, 1874-75; Samuel Brown, 1876-90; William A. Broadhurst, 1890-96; J. George, D. D., 1897-1901; Samuel Brown, 1901-09; J. W. Haman, Ph. D., 1909-12; Hugh H. Owen, 1913.

NOTRE DAME

A beautiful group of buildings stands out prominently on a commanding eminence, known as Catholic Hill. From time to time an edifice was constructed and today the parish of Notre Dame maintains its devotional



Notre Dame Church
Methodist Episcopal Church
Memorial High School

German Methodist Episcopal Church
Episcopal Church
Presbyterian Church

SCHOOL AND CHURCHES AT CHIPPEWA FALLS

exercises and schools in structures of superior architectural design and convenience, which have been made possible by the untiring efforts and exquisite judgment of its clergy and the love and devotion of the people of this community.

In 1906 a handsomely bound volume, entitled *Golden Jubilee Memories*, was published, in which a carefully prepared history of the church appeared. The ground was covered completely and interestingly. So, that no improvement on the sketch being deemed possible, it is reproduced in these pages:

In the year 1680 a bold explorer, bent upon reaching the Mississippi, left the extreme southern shore of Lake Superior and entered the turbulent Bois Brule. From its headwaters there is a short portage to the Upper St. Croix. This traversed, he was upon a romantic stream which swiftly carried him through dashing rapids into the mighty "Father of Waters." Here he was surprised by the information that Europeans were hunting with the Sioux near the mouth of the Chippewa river on the Wisconsin side. Pressing forward, he soon met the traders, and an old friend, the companion of his youth. Together they ascended the Chippewa river, until they reached the headquarters of the tribe bearing the same name, somewhere about the spot where Chippewa Falls stands today. The explorer was Daniel Greysolon Du Lhut, in whose honor the city of Duluth is named; the long lost friend, a Franciscan friar, Father Louis Hennepin, discoverer of the Falls of St. Anthony. His, therefore, was the first blessing that consecrated our shores; his hands offered up unto the "Unknown God" of the wondering aborigines, the first "Clean Oblation" in this far-off land.

No doubt other missionaries from time to time revisited these regions and made disciples among the Chippewa tribe; the early maps of the Jesuits even point out this their chief dwelling place, but no record remains to tell us the date of their coming, their names, their successes, until 1839, when a young Jesuit missionary from La Point, en route to Prairie du Chien, stopped on the south side of the Falls and said mass in the old log cabin of the Demaries.

Time wore on, a town sprung up where a cluster of wigwams once stood, and the silent forest gave way before the march of civilization. Catholics were in the majority among the early settlers, and now and then some other priest on his way to more important missions would stop to offer the Saving Victim. These visits were few and far between prior to 1853, when Father Gauthier made regular semi-annual visits to Chippewa Falls. Death soon claimed this veteran missionary. His successor continued the good work and the first St. Mary's—a small structure 16x18—was built in the summer of 1856. The carpenter's bench served as an altar

and a row of pine benches along the walls as seats. Thus was sown the spiritual mustard seed which was to produce a tree goodly in size and fruit-bearing. And today Notre Dame, in all humility, rejoices in the large number of her children, where fifty years ago she existed only as a speck in the wilderness, at a time "when the rank thistle nodded in the wind and the wild fox dug his hole unscared, and the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer." These children are gathered not only from French, Irish, Scotch, Poles and Germans, but are descendants even of the Arcadians, that sturdy and much persecuted people whose sorrows furnish a theme for our epic; in part descendants, therefore, of an ancestor who, on her weary way to exile, and about to die of exhaustion, with the courage born of her faith in God and devotion to her family, resolutely refused to be carried one step farther, insisting that they should go on, for delay meant more peril to these her dear ones in quest of home; she was not afraid to die alone with her God in the dense forest under heaven's blue vault.

This first structure, "Our Lady of the Pines," as it was sometimes called, at first composed of few Indians, half-breeds and Canadians, at times appeared to lose itself in space; but no, it could not be. The Canadian, rough and ready, accustomed to the services of "le bon curé," could not make up his mind to live and much less to die without him. And so, though the struggle was hard, the good work went on.

Yet these were busy days for fathers and mothers; not much time for church work; such a struggle to keep warmth in and wolf out. But when children were asleep and fathers at home to stand guard, the good women could take baby with them to the "presbytère," a small house on Court-house Square, not the mission's own, but belonging to a family named Judge, in glad effort to provide rough comfort and scant cheer for the priest.

These women years afterwards loved to tell how well the first resident pastor, Father Mignault, who came in 1858, a good-natured and genial man, could adapt himself to his environments and lend a helping hand; occasionally even tending babies, wrapping them up, snug and cosy in his own great coat, while the mothers matched and made the first carpet put down in the "presbytère." He charged the mothers to remind the "young ladies" some day of where they had slept.

But scarce a year had passed, and the good people's hearts were broken to see this first "bon curé" depart. Soon, however, Scotch, Irish, German and a new pastor came to reinforce the little band. This was in 1860, and the second pastor was Father Smeddink, a man with a constitution of iron and a slow, methodical way, neither wearing himself out with worry

and care, nor ever giving up a mission once started. For eight years this sturdy missionary bravely held the fort.

In these eight years much was done toward gathering, organizing and rounding up the flock, the cruel war hindering not a little. The nucleus of the Catholic school was formed; the pastoral residence, a small, square frame building, was built, and as logging was not being established on a respectable basis and the reliable Germans came in great numbers to clear farms round about the little town of three thousand inhabitants, money became more plentiful, the parishioners increased, and the little mustard plant grew.

In 1868 this typical missionary, who had nobly earned his laurels, was transferred to Geneva, Wisconsin, where he might somewhat rest from his labors and pass the evening of his life amid more pleasing scenes.

The mantle of Father Smeddink fell on the shoulders of one worthy in will and spirit, but, alas, physically incapable of the labor, the lamented Father Koke. Early residents of the Chippewa Valley call to mind with sympathetic expressions the pale-faced, bright-eyed little priest, who went among them with an energy and purpose of will that could but wear itself out, for he was struck with that deadly disease, consumption, ere he had been ordained, and after a few brief years of service at Eau Claire, Chippewa and the Settlement, he passed away at Eau Claire, and his body lies, as he requested it should, in the cemetery at Chippewa, in the midst of the early dead, many of whom he strove so hard to serve.

In his place, during the latter part of the year 1868, came Father Abbelen, a scholar, a preacher and a worker. Upon his arrival he found the parish in debt, and the church too small to accommodate the growing congregation. Activity and business enterprise characterized Father Abbelen, but the climate and ill health compelled him to give up his charge. A local paper thus noticed his departure: "He has been compelled to give up his church here, and will seek a more congenial climate wherein to spend a few remaining months of his life, as he is rapidly giving away to consumption." Wonderful dispositions of Providence! Twenty-one years afterwards this same Father Abbelen returned to Chippewa Falls to preach the funeral eulogy over the remains of his successor, Father Charles F. X. Goldsmith.

And here we are in the presence of one whom all classes and creeds unite to call the greatest ornament of the Chippewa Valley. Born in Rochester, New York, the 22d of December, 1845, he received his first education in the parochial schools of his native town. At the age of thirteen, through the intervention and kind offices of his friend, Father Krautbauer, later bishop of Green Bay, the young student gained admission to the provincial

seminary of St. Francis, near Milwaukee, at the opening of the fall term in 1858. He entered the junior preparatory course, from which he graduated in 1861. After three years spent at the seminary, he was sent at the age of nineteen to the American College at Louvain, in Belgium. Apropos of his studies in this famous university, it may be stated that not those alone whose "brawny hands the furrows turn or hew the giant pine" are the laborers of the world. Here, in this small bundle of nerves and will, here in this white-palmed student there burned an energy and grew a power that mere flesh and muscle know nothing of and count for nothing against. And so he grew and developed. Father Abbelen says of him that during this course he took two degrees, both of which were earned and neither of which was honorary. The final completion of his academic and canonical studies was concluded in the early summer of 1868. On the 25th day of July of the same year, in the historic old cathedral of Malines, Belgium, he was ordained priest. He offered up his first sacrifice of the mass in the little chapel at Vigneulles, in the diocese of Metz, where some sixty odd years gone by his mother had been baptized. Happy forethought, worthy of a truly great man; for no man yet became great except he had a great and good mother to thank for his greatness. In the fall of 1868 Father Goldsmith returned to this country and was assigned temporarily to the diocese of Milwaukee. Old acquaintances, formed in those days, say that the one characteristic of his make-up and nature most noticeable, was absolute confidence in his own abilities. True, this quality may be overestimated, but a very liberal quantity of it is absolutely necessary to success. In the latter part of the month of May, 1869, we find the young priest at La Crosse in consultation with Bishop Heiss. May 23d he left La Crosse for Chippewa Falls. Father James Shwebach, the present bishop, accompanied him to the boat landing to say good-by and wish him bon voyage and success. He reached Wabasha in time to catch the "Monitor," which was about to leave for Eau Claire with a crew of raftsmen returning to the Falls. Their care-free and skin-full of deviltry ways gave the young priest a good idea of the sort of people among whom he was coming. From Eau Claire the youthful missionary started overland for his destination. The new priest had come; the church must be cleaned and decorated, evergreens and flowers are procured and all is put to rights; it is Thursday, May 27, 1869, the Feast of the Corpus Christi; the little church is jammed with people; it is a heterogenous congregation, representing four or five nationalities; the new pastor celebrates his first mass. "Ah! He is a bit of a boy, God bless him, but he's too pale; he'll go like the others," laments an old lady after mass. Such was the first day of Father Goldsmith's ministry in Chippewa Falls; such the impression he produced. Yes, he went

like the others, but not until he had wrought marvelous changes in this people, their places of worship, their children, their city.

The first work to which the new pastor gave attention was the preparing of a large class for confirmation and just one month later, Bishop Heiss visited Chippewa Falls.

The one plan and purpose, however, which now engaged the mind and challenged all the energies of "the boy priest" was the erection of a suitable church building. And, so, regardless of the trying circumstances in which he found himself, he set to work with characteristic energy to accomplish this purpose. After surmounting many difficulties, work on the building was begun in the spring of 1870 and completed in the fall of 1871. The building was described in the notice for bids as of Roman style, cruciform, with a nave 138x56 feet, having a transept 85x30 feet, and with walls from Chippewa sandstone thirty-six feet above the water table. James Lawler, a builder of some note, secured the contract for the stone work and caused the cut stone to be hauled from Eau Claire, while M. J. Cummings was selected to superintend and construct the wood work. The following building committee was appointed: Louis Nado, Coliche Allen, Frank Bonville, P. Lego, L. Bonneilier, D. Felix, Louis Huber, F. Kleinhentz, M. Hogan, M. Hall, J. M. Cummings and Dr. McBean, while in a characteristic way, Father Goldsmith named himself president and treasurer of the committee. Such time as he could spare from actual church work here and attendance upon the half dozen missions scattered through the river country, he devoted to urging on and collecting for the new church. In this enterprise, apparently so daring, the good will of the whole community was so manifest, so hearty and so generous, that while we admire the labor done, the journeys undertaken, and the hardships suffered by the pastor, and honor and applaud him, we must always bear in mind that back of this splendid courage was the sympathy and the moral support of the entire people. Maid and matron, merchant, tradesman and the radiant, fearless, lumber-jack, all, did their share,—Notre Dame, as she stands giant-like, is a monument to their combined efforts, the fruit of their sacrifices. Of the many tribulations, experienced in the course of construction, the one most famous was the "pie fracas" which shook the new foundation almost to its base—but, hold villain! would you tell tales out of school? for shame! lock that unhappy pie with its career of evil securely in your bosom, let the resultant effect be what it may. How many more funny saying and doings, inventions and makeshifts succeeded one another during these strenuous days! Little was done toward the interior decoration

of the church till 1875, when stations and a sanctuary lamp were procured, and in 1878 the new altar.

All this activity did not end with the new church building. As years rolled on events crowded fast on each other. Societies were formed, a pastoral residence built, school enlarged and reorganized as a parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Members grew in numbers so that a few years later there had to be an expansion and the Germans built themselves a beautiful church—St. Charles Borromeo; still after another expansion, the Holy Ghost church, on the south side, and let us not forget the mustard seed sown in Flambeau and Bob's Creek.

November 6, 1887, was a happy day for all. It was the occasion of the solemn consecration of the church; on this occasion ceremonies of more than ordinary grandeur marked the fulfillment of a long cherished hope. But time works changes none can resist. With the pastor's ill health came the first lull in the labor. Now worn out by twenty years' hard missionary labor, the beloved pastor, still in the prime of life, sank under the weight of toil. Mourning filled each heart on November 24, 1890, as the news spread that Father Goldsmith was at rest in the Peace of God. "And enter not into judgment with thy servant; for in thy sight shall no man living be justified." His panegyrist thus summed up his career and character, "A priest, so worthy of his sublime dignity and power; a priest, so richly endowed with splendid gifts and talents; a priest, so full of noble works and aspirations. . . . Oh, let the Chippewa Valley don the raiments of mourning! One of its fairest flowers had been plucked—one of its stateliest pines has fallen—one of its foremost public men has gone from amongst us—one of its noblest priests has departed." And his biographer—the Hon. J. A. Anderson—speaks of his last moments and dispositions as follows: "The weakening of his vital powers went constantly on during the autumn of 1890 and with the failure of his bodily strength came a change most agreeable and beautiful to behold and to know. The dross and the alloy of his nature were burning out, leaving the pure gold of his better self—the heart and the soul of Goldsmith without the pride, the hauteur and the worldly mask he used to wear. And the residue was a grand and noble man." He no doubt would wish that mention should be made of those kind friends of the early times who so warmly welcomed him; the Mesdames Thornton, Rooney, Hall, McBean and Longevin and his faithful housekeepers, Barbara, now Mrs. Seffer, and kind-hearted Maggie O'Neil, but above all of that dear friend and companion, D. Chisholm, who spared the expenditure of neither time nor expense in his service. Today, after fifteen years of the life beyond the grave, Father Goldsmith's

memory is still green, his impress upon the characters of many, reverence for his name, a precious inheritance transmitted from parent to child.

The next incumbent, Very Rev. A. Ph. Kremer, now vicar general, reaped a harvest of love but was soon called to another field.

Up to April, 1891, secular priests had guided Notre Dame, and we have noted their splendid success. Now, in conformity with the express wishes of the lamented pastor, the parish passed under the direction of the Holy Ghost Fathers. And for fifteen years it has been a period of what seems to us like reconstruction. The standard of education has been raised to a point which places the school on the accredited list of the university. Not only school work, but school and church buildings have received much needed attention. Stained glass windows (\$1,600) and a pipe organ (\$3,500) have been placed in the church; a new wing (\$3,000) added to the school building; new furniture and apparatus (\$2,800) put into all the class rooms; the school grounds, once a sand pile, were made to grow grass and beautiful shade trees; two lots were added to the school property and five acres to Hope cemetery (\$1,750).

In the spring of 1894 the difficult problem of raising the Goldsmith Memorial chapel (\$2,200) was solved. The structure was completed in autumn and November 20, 1894, witnessed the solemn ceremony of transferring the remains of their last earthly abode. It was gratifying to note the generosity with which the various societies responded to the efforts of the pastor in his endeavor to beautify this tribute of gratitude to one who had done so much for them all. The Society of St. John the Baptist, the Catholic Knights, the Hibernians and the Holy Rosary Confraternity, each procured a window, while the frescoing, the splendid work of a Catholic artist of exquisite tastes, G. Satory, was covered by the donation of the Hon. A. B. McDonell.

Last, but not least, the church debt (\$8,000) long-suffering, chronic, was wiped out. Ah, yes, and it reminds us of the joy it gave to our alert and spirited pastor, who, the children assured us, had "eyes all around his head." He is reported as having become entranced; the world had suddenly changed; there seemed to be more warmth and soothing in the sun's rays; a new and strange elixir permeated the atmosphere; the pines spoke overhead in whispers of love, peace, benediction; in short, the fairies were at work—no need of more effort. And this delightful condition lasted five entire minutes. Its end was marked by the arrival of a parishioner who came to advise the father with intent to enforce. We wonder if the memory of this is with him now in his Charter Oak state.

During the years 1905 and 1906 more extensive improvements were made. A central heating plant, supplying with warmth the church, the

school, the rectory and the convent, has been put in at an expenditure of \$15,715 and a sanitary system in the school for about \$2,000. Of this debt \$3,000 were paid off with the first subscription; \$2,600 more from the proceeds of the 1904 fair; and \$2,000 as a result of the 1905 census. In addition to this the School Calendar brought in about \$2,000 since the debt was contracted, and so the new debt which at first seemed rather heavy, has, thanks to the beautiful and generous co-operation of all the people, been shorn of its magnitude and looks formidable no longer.

In 1906 improvements and decorations were made in the church and convent, this being not only the Jubilee year of the church but also the Silver Jubilee year of our good Sisters' advent to Notre Dame—in grateful return to God for the benefits received during the last fifty years and as a prayer for future favors.

At present the parish numbers about 600 families with some 3,000 souls. From a spiritual as well as material standpoint, and the spirit of union that animates all its members, few parishes in these parts equal it and hardly any surpasses it. The manner in which the ceremonies of the church are carried out is little short of perfection, and the ability and regular attendance of the choir is a joy to those in charge and an edification to the members of Notre Dame parish. Catholic societies for men—the St. John the Baptist, the Hibernians, the Catholic Knights, the Foresters and the Knights of Columbus—are well represented and flourishing. The number of monthly communicants of all classes is consolingly large, and the future is safe in the hands of a cultured, honorable, industrious rising generation.

In the last few years Notre Dame has carried the Word to Springfield, Elk Mound, Cook's Valley, Chetek, Weyerhaeuser, Strickland, Chippewa City, Anson, Bob's Creek and Holcombe, beside the Hospital ministry, the Poor Farm, the Insane Asylum and the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.

The pastors who have succeeded Father Kremer are: Rev. Eugene Phelan, who came April 3, 1891; Rev. Thomas Park, July 29, 1903; Rev. L. E. Farrell, September 8, 1909; and the present pastor, Rev. J. J. Callahan, who assumed charge August 23, 1912.

ST. CHARLES' BORROMEO CHURCH

In October, 1883, Rev. Theodor Hegemann was appointed by the Rt. Rev. Killian Flasch, bishop of La Crosse, to organize a parish on Stanley Hill, to be called St. Charles' Borromeo church, with a congregation which was up to that time a branch of Notre Dame parish. In the work of organization he was rendered valuable assistance by Father C. F. X. Goldsmith.

In the following year the corner stone of the church edifice was laid and on this solemn occasion among others present were the bishop and Rev. Father Goldsmith. In the following year the church was finished and dedicated. It is a splendid brick structure, having a seating capacity of 600. The interior is beautifully finished, having three handsome altars, the gift of Jacob Leinenkugel, a pipe organ and a well drilled choir. Its location is very advantageous from economic and architectural points of view. The church also supports fine schools, the building for which was built in 1884. Here 280 children gather to be taught by the sisters, at least nine months in the year.

Rev. Theodor Hegemann, the curate at St. Mary's, became the first pastor and continued until August, 1893, when he retired and is at present in East St. Louis, a member of the Society of Jesus. The successor of Father Hegemann was Rev. Paul Geyer, vicar general, who remained in charge until May, 1899. He has been called to his final reward. Rev. Father John B. Metzler, dean, was the pastor from May, 1899, until 1907. He passed away in October of that year. Rev. Joseph William Ritz was the pastor succeeding Father Metzler. He came in January, 1908, and died at La Crosse, in August, 1912. The present pastor, Father Louis Kazula, dean, has been here since December, 1911.

For the past several years the congregation of St. Charles has been increasing steadily, until now the families number 197, or roughly speaking, 900 souls. The seating capacity of the church has therefore for some time been inadequate, and to meet the desire and convenience of the parish, a large addition to the rear of the structure was commenced in the summer of 1913, the anticipated cost of which was placed at about \$20,000. This improvement necessitated others, or rather, a change in the interior arrangements.

After the church had been erected, a rectory was built to the east—a large, substantial, brick residence. This was the home of the priest for several years until the Murphy home, immediately east of the rectory, was purchased. Here the priest is domiciled, while the rectory has been given over as a residence for the sisters.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

On the 26th of June, 1885, five sisters, with Sister Rosa as superior, left the mother house for Chippewa Falls to start a new hospital. They first rented a large frame residence, which they afterwards bought for \$6,000, but in less than three years it was found inadequate, applications for admission from the northern part of Wisconsin being far in excess of

the accommodations. In 1889, a large hospital, 100x45x45, was built at a cost of \$25,000, but in less than four years this house also was found too small to accommodate all patients who applied for admission. In the spring of 1893 an addition was built, 60x45x45, the chapel of the hospital was enlarged and two large wards in one wing added to the rear of the hospital.

Good Sister Rosa, the head and soul of the institution for so many years, finally broke down under the work, though she had the satisfaction of seeing this new addition completed. After a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, she died at St. Joseph's Hospital on the 18th of August, 1893, amidst her faithful sisters, who with her, had borne the heat of the day. She was a faithful and zealous sister to the end and we may well hope that she received a great reward in Heaven. About three months prior to her death, when she was no longer able to attend to the many and laborious duties of her position, the superioress of the community appointed one of her former sisters, Sister Marciana, as her successor. She had twenty-two sisters under her and discharged her duties faithfully. The present superior of the institution is Sister Cunnigunif. For the past several years Rev. Father Joseph B. Wiedmann has been chaplain of the hospital, whose residence, a comfortable brick structure, stands opposite the church, and is a part of the parish possessions.

St. Joseph's Hospital, being the only one in the county, is a busy institution, and its wards and beds have been taxed by the influx of patients beyond the limits of their capacity. The number of patients has so increased that to meet the demands, an enlargement of the building became necessary; so that, in the summer of 1913, a large addition, consisting of a wing on the east side of the main building, conforming in length and height with the west wing and containing twenty-seven rooms, was added. When the improvement is completed, including furnishings, it will have cost all of \$50,000.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY GHOST

During the winter of 1885-6, Rev. Father Goldsmith, assisted by Rev. Edmund Sturm, spent a part of their time collecting funds for the founding and erecting of a church in South Chippewa. Their efforts were successful, not only from a financial point of view, but they imbued the Catholic residents of the south side with the same zeal and fervor which characterized their own labors, so that all took hold and labored with a will, assisting both by donations and by labor. The priests had planned for an edifice of fine proportions, always considering the necessity for economy, as well as a view to architectural beauty in the structure. The first floor

was laid out to accommodate the teachers and pupils of the parish. The second floor was designed for a large audience room for church purposes.

On Tuesday, June 29, 1886, imposing ceremonies accompanying the laying of the corner stone took place. A procession, composed of the societies of the parish, headed by a band, together with many in carriages and on foot, was formed at St. Mary's on the hill, the position of honor being given to the Catholic Knights of Eau Claire, who appeared in large numbers, finely drilled. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the procession moved to the south side, the bishop, a large number of clergy and citizens forming an imposing array, as with music and banners in the flashing sunlight the procession moved across the river. A vast concourse of people was present. The corner stone was blessed and laid, under the name and title of the Parish of the Holy Ghost of South Chippewa, by Bishop Flasch, who delivered a short but stirring address in English. Father Dole spoke in French and Father Goldsmith in English, the latter thanking the people in a very felicitous and happy manner for their attendance and generosity upon the occasion. A collection of between two and three thousand dollars was taken up at the close of the ceremonies. The procession then returned to North Chippewa, where the visiting Knights from Eau Claire were escorted to their train, and the ceremonies of the day were over.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Edmund Sturm, who remained until the spring of 1890. His successor was Rev. J. Foppe, who served one year and was followed by Rev. Auguste Douven. He remained from 1891 to 1892; E. Schmitz, 1892-93; A. Hopdegard, 1893-95; C. F. Schmitt, 1895-99; Alf. Coignard, 1899-1901; Joseph Roth, 1901-04; J. E. Frece-non, 1904-13.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Chippewa Falls in 1859. It formed at that time part of a circuit established on the frontier. The church was, however, unfortunate in the choice of its first exponent. A want of tact or ability to adapt himself to the class of people then resident here resulted in comparative failure. The first regular appointments were made in the Dorland district, two miles east of the village. The Rev. Thomas Harwood was the first minister here, and by his efforts he succeeded in implanting the germs of a future organization. The Rev. E. S. Havens followed him, devoting his best energies and ability to the establishment of a church. The Rev. John Holt was his successor, and he labored with indefatigable zeal and great self-denial for a year, but his anticipations were scarcely realized. Rev. Richard Cobban was next appointed to the work, and then Rev. A. J. Davies, who devoted two years of unremitting labor to the task. A lot was secured through his exertions, and by the use of his own hands a parsonage was built. Rev. Darius Bresee was

assigned to the charge in 1866, and he was followed by Rev. E. E. Clough, who immediately dedicated all his energies to the acquisition of a church building. To him is due the credit of erecting, in 1870, a church building, free from debt, in addition to improvements to the parsonage property. Rev. Clough remained from 1868 to 1871, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Wright. The pastorate was filled by Rev. H. W. Bushnell in 1873, when he was succeeded by Rev. Bert E. Wheeler, who remained until the fall of 1877. His successor was Rev. J. N. Phillips. In June, 1880, Rev. Mr. Trenor assumed the pastorate, remaining until the following fall, when Rev. W. Woodruff was appointed to the charge. After one year Rev. E. L. Seaman came and remained until 1884. During his pastorate the church building was improved, a wing added and a stone foundation put in at a cost of \$1,500. Rev. Seaman was succeeded by Rev. E. Bradford, Jr., who remained for three years. Under his ministration the membership of the organization greatly increased in numbers and its influence began to make itself felt. Rev. W. R. Irish served as pastor during the year 1887, when Rev. William Haw, one of the early pioneer settlers, was appointed, but he died suddenly at Monroe while on his way to the Falls. Rev. H. E. Beeks was then sent to the charge, and after a year he was succeeded by Rev. F. H. Wright, who remained until 1892, and his successors have been as follows: Revs. W. J. McKay, 1892-94; H. E. Beeks, 1894-97; E. E. Trimm, 1897-99; Michael Benson, 1899-1901; E. E. Clough, 1901-03; A. S. Gilbert, 1903-07; E. C. Dixon, 1907-09; Fred W. Harris, 1909, and the present incumbent.

The present membership of the church is 400. There is also a prosperous Sunday school and other societies of the church are: Epworth League, Junior Epworth League, Ladies' Aid Society, Ladies' Union Missionary Society, and the Men's Brotherhood.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The first meeting for an election of wardens and vestrymen of the church in Chippewa Falls was held at the residence of L. H. Brooks, on Monday evening, August 20, 1866. This was followed by the incorporation, August 27, 1866, of "The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Zion Church, Chippewa Falls." Rev. Charles J. Hendley, B. D., rector; L. H. Brooks and George Harding, wardens; Thomas L. Halbert, A. E. Pound, G. I. Brooks, J. Whipple, James A. Taylor, A. K. Gregg, Thomas Phillips and Charles Martin, vestrymen.

The first services were held in the afternoons in the Presbyterian house of worship, and afterwards in various halls. May 1, 1870, Rev. R. F.

G. Page took charge of the parish in connection with his work at Eau Claire.

June 1, 1873, the Rev. M. L. Kern became the first resident rector and continued to June 1, 1876. Lot 11, in block 42, having been purchased, the cornerstone was laid for the church building in September, 1873, by the Rt. Rev. William E. Armitage.

July 1, 1874, lot 12, in block 18, Allen's Addition, was purchased and the cornerstone was removed from the old lot to the new site and the church building erected. The first services were held in the new church on Easter Day, 1875, Rev. M. L. Kern officiating.

October 15, 1876, the Rev. Samuel J. Yundt became rector and continued to October 15, 1885. In June, 1877, during a fierce storm, the spire of the church was blown down.

In September, 1877, the baptismal font was placed in the church by the Sunday school. On Christmas day, 1877, a new communion set was first used.

January 14, 1882, the name was changed from Zion church to Christ church. During the winter and spring of 1882 the church building was enlarged and improved, painted outside and the lots enclosed. The inside walls were decorated, the floor was carpeted, the building was piped for gas and reflectors put up and a beautiful altar was placed in the chancel in memory of Lyman H. Brooks, first senior warden of this parish. A 1,280-pound bell was placed in the tower, a beautiful black walnut eagle lectern was given in memory of Beatrice Maude Cushing, and in March, 1885, the round window "Christ blessing little children," was put in by the Sunday school.

March 28, 1886, Rev. R. H. Weller, rector at Eau Claire, took temporary charge of the parish, holding services every Sunday evening, continuing up to Advent Sunday, November 27, 1887. From November 27, 1887, until February 4, 1889, the Rev. John O. Ferris was rector. In May, 1889, the rectory was completed. May 17, 1889, the Rev. D. F. Thompson arrived to take up the work and closed his rectorship August 19, 1891. September 6, 1891, the Rev. T. S. Richey, formerly canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, Fond du Lac, held his first services in this church. During his rectorate many gifts were made, among them being a litany desk presented by Mrs. T. J. Martin and her daughter, Miss Georgia; a pulpit executed in walnut and brass, the gift of Mrs. S. W. Chinn; a brass alms basin, being a thank-offering from Edward Cary; altar book, brass vases, hymn-boards, as well as many of the beautiful colored vestments. On October 14, 1894,

just before Canon Richey left the parish, he used for the first time the solid silver chalice and paten, obtained from the communion alms.

On January 1, 1895, Rev. E. J. Evans, formerly rector of Christ church, Waterloo, Iowa, entered on the rectorship of this parish. Shortly afterward the first pipe organ was purchased. On March 11, 1897, Christ church was destroyed by fire. Most of the furniture was saved but the organ was ruined. The contract for building the new church was awarded F. G. and C. A. Stanley. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Nicholson, July 15, 1897, and the new church was formally opened by him on December 12th of the same year. In March, 1898, the new pipe organ was installed.

November 1, 1900, Rev. E. J. Evans closed his ministry in this parish. He was followed in May, 1901, by the Rev. E. L. Jenner. During his stay of one year the guild room was finished, and the first service with the vested boy choir was held on Christmas day, 1901.

October 6, 1902, Rev. John W. Areson became rector and continued in charge until November 1, 1904. During his rectorate a brass processional cross was given by the men of the parish, a memorial window to Bert E. Reid was placed in the chancel, besides a reredos and side panels. He was succeeded by the Rev. P. H. Linley, who served as rector from November 7, 1904, until September 1, 1906. During this time many improvements on the rectory were made.

February 1, 1907, the Rev. George Hirst took charge of the work, and he was succeeded in November, 1912, by Rev. Edward Farren Hayward.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

A number of people under the leadership of Rev. C. Clement and J. W. Hennemann and who had formed a part of the Evangelical Association of Chippewa Falls, in the fall of 1893, applied to the North German Methodist Episcopal Conference, then in session in St. Paul, Minnesota, to accept them as members of the German Methodist Episcopal Association. The annual conference authorized the presiding elders to investigate the matter and on the 31st of October, 1893, the German Methodist Episcopal Society was duly organized in this city, with fifty-four charter members. Those who served on the first board of trustees were: John S. Monat, Jacob L. Friedrich, Christian Josi, George Walter, Wilhelm Hennemann, Carl Duenow and Herman Krueger; stewards, John S. Monat, E. W. Hennemann, Carl Duenow and J. L. Friedrich.

In 1895 a substantial brick church was purchased of the Baptist Society, the price paid being \$2,000. This church is located at the intersection of

Coleman and West Willow streets. In 1896, a parsonage, located at No. 315 West Spruce street, was purchased for \$1,000, and in the year 1912 this was remodeled and modernized at a cost of \$1,300.

The pastors who have served the church from the date of its organization to the present time are: Revs. C. Clement, 1893-95; W. A. Weiss, 1895-98; G. Raihle, 1898-1902; A. Biebighaeuser, 1902-07; Carl Krueger, 1907-10; and the present pastor, W. H. Koenig, who has served since 1910.

The present membership of the church is 116, while the membership of the Sunday school is 106. There is also an Epworth League Society with a membership of about twenty and a Ladies' Aid Society.

Rev. Koenig also holds services in Tilden at the home of people of the German Methodist faith, and he likewise conducts services at Bloomer on alternate Sunday afternoons, the society renting the United Brethren church for this purpose.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH

The Memorial Baptist church was formally organized August 31, 1882, at the home of Rev. H. W. Stearns, with a membership of ten. He was chosen the first pastor and during the above mentioned year a church building was erected. This building, which was located in the business portion of the city, served the congregation until May, 1886, when it was sold and a fine brick structure was erected at the corner of Coleman and Willow streets. Rev. Stearns was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. W. J. Martin, who came in 1885, and he in turn was succeeded in October, 1887, by Rev. T. Vassar Caulkins, who remained three years. The church was then without a pastor for several months, when Rev. Frank Sprague was called to the charge, May 1, 1891. Rev. Sprague remained a while and finally the society lapsed and in 1895 the church property was sold to the German Methodist society.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

This society was organized by Rev. Julius Stone, who had come to Chippewa Falls from Norway, and had accepted a position as wood turner in one of the wood-working factories. He had been baptized in Christiania, Norway, in 1878. When he arrived in Chippewa Falls he began looking about for brethren with whom he might worship, but at that time all his countrymen were Lutherans, and Mr. Stone attended an English Baptist

church. Finally he began to preach to small gatherings in the homes of friends and this led him to leave the Baptist congregation that he might devote his time to preaching to Scandinavians. In 1888, his brother, Emil Stone, and their sister and her husband came from Christiania, where they were members of the Christian church, and they proved of great assistance to Rev. Stone in his work in Chippewa Falls.

In March, 1889, the first converts were Ole Larsen Lower and wife, Greta, and their daughter Anna, who afterward became the wife of Emil Stone. This was the beginning of the Church of Christ in Chippewa Falls. From time to time others were added, some of whom came from the old country. The church was organized with elders and deacons and on the 7th of April, 1892, articles of incorporation were prepared and recorded. In September, 1897, Rev. Stone attended the Missionary Convention of the Churches of Christ in Wisconsin, and since that time the church has co-operated with the Wisconsin Missionary Association in its state work and has had a part in the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies.

In 1897, the society, which had about twenty members, decided to build a house of worship. The next year a lot was bought and a small frame building erected thereon, the location being Culver street and East Grand avenue.

Up to the winter of 1903, Rev. Stone continued to support himself and his large family by working at his trade, donating his services to the church, which would not support a preacher. During January, February and March of the latter year, he served as Scandinavian missionary and devoted some time outside of Chippewa Falls. He then returned to this city and again took his position in the factory, but in 1904 gave up his position that he might devote more of his time to the church. He, however, preached elsewhere than at Chippewa Falls. In the summer of 1906, J. W. Street, of Mackinaw, Illinois, conducted revival services and from this time on the church grew in strength and numbers. Up to this period services had been conducted in the Norwegian language and occasionally in the English language, when a visiting preacher came. About this time a number of English people joined the church and J. Siguid Stone, a son of Rev. Julius Stone, was called and preached in English on alternate Sundays. Rev. Stone, Sr., remained with the church until the spring of 1913, since which time the church has been without a pastor but the congregation is now negotiating toward the employment of one.

The Sunday school, however, continues in a prosperous condition with Ralph Sherman as its efficient superintendent, who is putting forth strenu-



CHRIST CHURCH, CHIPPEWA FALLS

ous efforts for this organization as well as sustaining an interest in the church work.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION CHURCH

The first Lutheran minister who came to Chippewa Falls was Rev. Th. G. A. Krumsieg, who came in 1862 from Fall Creek, Eau Claire county. Services were conducted here by him but the congregation was not formally organized until July 2, 1868. A church building was erected in 1866 but in 1885 this was replaced by a new structure, the cornerstone of which was laid on July 4th of that year, while the dedicatory services took place on the 11th of October following. In 1902 a parsonage was erected at a cost of about \$3,000.

The pastors who have served the congregation to the present time have been: Revs. Karl Ebert, 1868-1873; George Plehn, 1873-1889; H. C. F. Otte, 1889-1896; R. Knauth, 1897-1898; Theo. Laetsch, 1898-1901; Leo. Schmidtke, 1901-1906; Martin Hass, 1906-1912; and B. H. Schrein, 1912 to the present time.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

It was during the Civil war that a number of the faithful, living in the vicinity of Tilden Mills, conceived the idea, from feeling the necessity, for organizing an Evangelical Association, so they gathered together at the home of William Henneman in the year 1862, upon which occasion, and for some time thereafter, they listened to the Word as propounded and analyzed by Rev. Bunse. Later Rev. Emde preached at Cadott and different other places in Chippewa county, his principal ministrations being among the German settlers of that time. No regular association was effected, however, until in January, 1864, when the association was formed at the home of Mrs. John Boettcher, at Leader. Those present on this auspicious occasion who subscribed to the tenets of the organization were: Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Meier, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Duenow, Mr. and Mrs. John Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. John Backhaus and Mr. and Mrs. John Boettcher. Those still living of this faithful and sturdy little group of pioneers are Mrs. John Boettcher, who is eighty-three years of age; Ludwig Meier, who has reached the ninety-fifth milestone on his life's journey; and Mrs. John Fuchs, who is eighty-seven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Duenow are also maintaining their hold upon life and enjoying the blessings thereof.

Among the first pastors of this regularly organized church were Revs. Bunse, F. C. Zimmerman, M. C. Werner and George Pfefferkorr.

By the year 1884 a majority of the members had moved into Chippewa Falls, so that in that year services were held there by the last named pas-

tor. Having no meeting place, the Methodist Episcopal church was tendered and gladly accepted. Services were held in the German language and quite a number of German families came to the "Falls" about that time from Dodge county, which strengthened and heartened the association very much.

The next minister in charge was Rev. Fred Stroebe. He was succeeded by Matthias Wittenwyler. The latter was a hard worker and the church increased in membership under his administration. He was the first pastor who remained here for the space of three years, which was the time limit for the pastorate. Rev. Wittenwyler is now a resident of Milwaukee.

Peter Spiech was the next pastor and after him came M. C. Werner, whose successor was John Diedrich. Then came Rev. Herman Kiekhofer, and after him Rev. William Kolander, under whose administration the present building, standing on the corner of Superior and Elm streets, was erected in the year 1885. Some years thereafter a commodious and pleasant parsonage was built on a lot adjoining the church. The successors of Rev. Kolander are the following: Revs. David Schneider, — Clement, Jacob Stuempfig, George Reichert, George Pfefferkorr, Fred Schoelles and H. P. Jorder. The present pastor is J. C. Hoffmann.

The membership of the Evangelical Association numbers 145 families, or 480 souls. The auxiliary societies are two Sunday schools, two Young Ladies' Alliances and one Junior Alliance and two Ladies' Missionary Societies. In these are included the societies of the Tilden church, which is still in active operation and presided over by Rev. Hoffmann.

OUR SAVIOUR'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

This society was organized February 24, 1897. S. J. Blomlie was its first president and O. J. Nyhus served as the first secretary. Among the charter members were: K. K. Hoel, A. Meslow, O. J. Fossum, Sven Eggen, Nils Lee, O. J. Nyhus, John Oie, Eric Oie, Andrew Froseth, Martin Nigaard, Ed Stone, Ole Madson, C. F. Olson, John M. Anderson, Theodore Emerson, John A. Blomlie and Martin Hanson with their families, Ole Berg, Ole Olson, S. J. Blomlie, Hans Olson and Nils Wick.

For a time after the society was organized, the congregation worshiped in a hall over the art store on Bridge street. In 1899 a modern brick structure was erected. There is also a substantial and up-to-date brick parsonage adjoining the church property. The present membership of the church is 200. There is also a prosperous Sunday school, Young People's Society, Ladies' Aid Society and a social organization of the church which

meets once a month, its object being to welcome strangers into the church and to have the members of the church become better acquainted with each other.

The first resident pastor was Rev. Ole Swenson, who came in the spring of 1898, and remained until the summer of 1900. He was succeeded by Rev. O. Sletten, who came in 1901 and remained until 1904. In the fall of the latter year Rev. E. Peterson assumed charge, remaining until September, 1908. The present pastor, Rev. O. A. Opseth, assumed the pastorate of the church in June, 1909.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church of Chippewa Falls was organized April 27, 1873. The Rev. Ammon Johnson, of Eau Claire, had charge of this mission, which then numbered fifteen voting members. At a meeting held July 10, 1873, it was decided to erect a small frame church. In the following year, 1874, the church was built on Jefferson avenue, between the Spring brewery and the fair grounds. In the latter part of April, 1875, Rev. C. J. Helsem succeeded Rev. Johnson, who was the first pastor of the church. In the fall of 1880, Rev. Helsem removed from the "Falls" but continued to conduct services, being assisted in the following year by Rev. G. Hoyme, of Eau Claire. From October, 1881, Rev. Helsem carried on the work alone until his resignation in 1884. In June, 1883, it was decided to erect a church more centrally located and with this end in view a lot was purchased on East Columbia street, between Bridge and High streets. A brick church was built and opened for service in the spring of 1884. It was not, however, completed until October 5, 1890, at which time it was dedicated. Rev. I. Tharaldsen assumed the pastorate of the church in December, 1884, and remained until June 27, 1897, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. P. Lea, who is the present incumbent.

The present membership is 525 and the Sunday school numbers 150 members.

A chapel on the south side of the city was erected in 1900, but was not completed until 1912, and Rev. Lea holds services there at stated intervals.

A parochial school is also conducted during the months of June, July and August, having an attendance in the summer of 1913 of 125 pupils, who are under the instruction of the pastor and one teacher.

DRYWOOD NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

This society was organized in 1874 and the church is located five miles north of Cadott. However, a mission was started in 1867 by Rev. Ammon

Johnson, prior to the organization. For many years services were held in the schoolhouses, or until 1900, when a beautiful church was erected, and in 1912 a parochial school was built. The present membership is 250. Services are held once a month, and the church has always been served by the pastors of the Chippewa Falls church, the present pastor being Rev. A. P. Lea.

BIG ELK CREEK LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ALBERTVILLE

This society (Scandinavian) was organized in 1858 by Prof. Lauritz Larsen, who served the congregation until 1862, when he was succeeded by L. Noren, who remained until 1867, when Rev. Ammon Johnson took charge, remaining until 1877. He was succeeded by Rev. G. Hoyme, who remained until 1885, when Rev. I. Tharaldsen took charge, remaining until 1897, since which time the present pastor, Rev. A. P. Lea, has served the congregation. A house of worship was erected in 1875, which is still in use. The membership numbers 350 and a parochial school is also conducted in the village of Albertville.

EPIHATA NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH OF LAKE HALLIE

This society was organized in 1899. The present membership is sixty and the church has always been served by Rev. A. P. Lea of Chippewa Falls. The society purchased the old Lutheran church at Badger Mills, whose congregation was organized about the year 1885, but disbanded when the mills closed down in 1893.

BATEMAN ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

This society was organized in 1907 and has a membership of fifty. At the present time a church is in course of construction, which is located in the town of Lafayette. Rev. Lea also is pastor of this organization.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CORNELL

This society was organized in June, 1901, and has a membership of fifty. They worship at the Union church, located three miles east of the village of Cornell. Rev. Lea served the congregation from 1901 until June, 1912, when Rev. H. A. Heyer took charge temporarily.

CHAPTER XIII

MEDICAL

MEDICAL FRATERNITY—THE FIRST PHYSICIAN A WOMAN—HARDSHIPS AND VICISSITUDES OF THE PIONEER DOCTOR AND HIS WAYS—MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Chippewa Falls has a well appointed hospital and the county has an up-to-date, excellently managed insane asylum. There are a number of graduate nurses and many graduated, licensed physicians to look after the ills of mortal man. This naturally is the culmination of a gradual evolution going on for many years and this chapter will be a medium through which to trace a part, at least, of this evolution of the progress of medicine and kindred subjects from the very beginning among the early, hardy pioneers of the county down to the present time.

On February 8, 1831, by a treaty with the Menominee Indians, the United States acquired all that tract of land, approximately 2,500,000 acres, lying to the east of Green Bay, Fox river, Lake Winnebago and Fond du Lac river. With the exception of the army post at Green Bay, Solomon Juneau and a half dozen whites at Milwaukee, and the Rev. Cutting March, a Presbyterian missionary among the Stockbridges, then near Kaukauna, no white people were permitted to locate in the extensive fertile territory.

Chippewa county was then the home of several hundred Indians, principally Winnebagoes, and Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawattomie tribes, with a few roving Menominees. A necessary adjunct of Indian life was the medicine man. These medicine men as a rule were shrewd and experienced; some were sincere and worthy of respect, while others were charlatans of a greater or less degree. They corresponded closely to the herb doctors of the old-fashioned rural districts, employing sweating, polticing, scarification, various manipulations and numerous vegetal remedies, such as purgatives, emetics, etc. They are still to be found among the less civilized tribes but are diminishing in number and losing their influence.

At first the influx of settlers was painfully slow, but even at that the crying need of physicians, and the total absence of all legal requirements, induced individuals to enter the field who were wholly unprepared to do

justice to such work. However, many of these later on, by close application, long experience and painstaking observation, became proficient and so conscientious in the performance of their work that they gained for themselves the esteem of the community and the respect and confidence of their confreres. A host of irregulars, however, wormed their way into the fold, such as herb doctors, doctor women, bonesetters, tooth-pullers, self-constituted midwives, soothsayers, quacks, and charlatans of every description, who plied their trade very much as they do now, only it was more excusable then.

The pioneers of the healing art in Chippewa Falls and Chippewa county were the guardians of a widely dispersed population. Aside from their professional duties they contributed their full share to the material development of a newly opened country. Some were men of culture who had gained their medical education in college. The greater number were of limited educational attainments, whose professional knowledge had been acquired in the offices of established practitioners of more or less ability in the sections from which they emigrated. Of either class, almost without exception, barring the charlatans, they were medical men of great force of character who gave cheerful and efficacious assistance to the suffering, daily journeying on horseback scores of miles over a country almost destitute of roads, encountering swollen, unbridged streams without waterproof garments such as they have now, or other protection against the elements. Out of necessity, the pioneer physician developed rare quickness of perception and self-reliance. A specialist was then unknown, and he was called upon to treat every phase of bodily ailments, serving as physician, surgeon, oculist and dentist. His books were few and there were few, if any, practitioners of more ability than himself with whom he might consult. The medicines were simple and carried on his person and every preparation of pill or solution was the work of his own hands.

The early history of the medical profession of Chippewa county is, unfortunately, not easily obtained. Knowledge of the early practitioners and even personal acquaintances are not lacking, but data necessary for a proper historical sketch does not materialize. Viewed from present conditions, one might be inclined to sneer at or depreciate the achievements of the doctors of a half century ago. This certainly would be very unfair, for they undoubtedly used the facts and material at their command with as much skill and judgment as the present day graduate, and many times the results they obtained bear testimony to remarkable ingenuity and judgment. No former records have been kept of the names and professional careers of the early, or even later, practitioners of Chippewa county. Hence, of necessity, more than by any inclination, most probably names

of men who gave their lives and splendid abilities to the work of alleviating the sick and otherwise distressed calling for the skill of both the physician and surgeon may be omitted here. If that happens to be the case, the cause must be attributed solely to lack of and inability to secure the necessary information.

In justice to all, therefore, but brief mention will be made of those who administered to the physical ills of the people three or more decades back, much as it is to be regretted. Their respective communities bear testimony to their professional success, and the important parts they played in the activities of the day in which they lived. They were not only active in professional work, but also served their communities in various public capacities.

To a woman must be given the credit of having first rendered aid and medical treatment to a white man in Chippewa county. That woman was the wife of Louis Demarie, who was one of the first permanent white settlers in this neck o' the woods. Mrs. Demarie is described by Mr. Randall as "a woman of uncommon natural abilities, and with education and culture would have graced a high social position in any community. She was a born physician, and for many years the only one in the valley; in making a diagnosis of disease and her knowledge of the healing properties and proper application of many of the remedies used in the *materia medica*, she exhibited extraordinary insight and skill in her practice. She was frequently called to attend upon myself and family, and her prescriptions were simple, natural and always efficacious."

In another passage in his "Chippewa Valley History," Randall relates the following pertinent incident, which corroborates his estimate of the "woman doctor". "In 1851, an incident occurred to the writer that may interest some readers. It happened at Frenchtown. I was running some cribs of square timber over the falls and, as usual, the boys drank pretty freely; and being a little 'set up,' one of them took it into his head that he must go home right away—he lived in Illinois—and must have a settlement then and there. I asked him to defer it until the last crib was over, when quick as thought he caught up a loaded shotgun and discharged the contents into me, the shot taking effect in and just above both knees, shattering the left knee-pan pretty badly and inflicting serious wounds in the fleshy part of the right thigh. I was facing and hastening toward him, with a view to wrenching the death-dealing instrument from him, when it was discharged, and if the aim had been a few inches higher, some pen besides mine must have written the history of this valley. * * * As it was,

Mrs. Demarie had me on my feet again and attending to my business in six weeks."

This excellent woman of innate talent for the practice of medicine stood in the highest esteem among her neighbors and every confidence was placed in her skill both as a physician and surgeon. And strange to relate, notwithstanding the hardships and vicissitudes of a pioneer life, "Dr." Demarie lived to be almost one hundred years of age, making her home in Chippewa Falls the while.

In all probability Dr. Alexander McBean, who came to Chippewa Falls in 1857, was the first regular practitioner in this part of the country. To use the doctor's own language: "The beauty of the country, the abundance of game, the clear, delightful streams filled with trout, induced me to pitch my tent here, and I often wish it were the same old place again." Dr. McBean was a skilled practitioner, and his services were for many years greatly in demand. He figured largely in the early growth and governmental affairs of the county. At the time of his death a loving friend had this to say of him: "Among the events of importance happening in Chippewa Falls during the year 1885, none was perhaps of greater concern to all than the lamentable death of Dr. Alexander McBean. * * * Few figures in the history of Chippewa Falls bear more of interest than that of Dr. McBean. He came to the little burgh in 1857, and those poetic qualities of his nature, which were always noted, enabled him to appreciate the beauty of the location, while he could here indulge in that passionate fondness he had in early days for hunting and fishing. Here was the forest primeval, and also the clear, delightful streams filled with trout and other finny game, and here, like a hunter, he pitched his tent. Few men ever have lived in Chippewa Falls who possessed in such a high degree that kindness of heart, that generous nature, that graceful, ready wit which so endears one to their friends. His heart was the abode of charity, and his hand in giving, alas, too open, too ready and too sympathetic. Notwithstanding the vicissitudes through which he passed, he lived to a ripe old age, and died in this city February 26, 1885, in his seventy-fifth year."

Dr. McBean was born in the island of Jamaica in 1810; educated in England and Scotland; studied medicine in Edinburgh; practiced medicine in Jamaica until after emancipation, when he came to the United States and was for many years surgeon of the California steamers running from New York to Chagres and Aspinwall. He married in Jamaica and came to Chippewa Falls in 1857.

Dr. Duch was here as early, if not earlier, than Dr. McBean, and practiced extensively over a large part of the county. He was a regular prac-



NORTHWESTERN HOSPITAL, CHIPPEWA FALLS



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHIPPEWA FALLS

tioner, skilled in his profession and stood highly in Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire.

Dr. Frederick A. Reckard was born in Livonia, Livingston county, New York, July 26, 1845. He lived in his native state until he was ten years old and then went to Rockford, Illinois, where he read medicine. He graduated from the Chicago Medical College and engaged in practice in March, 1867, in Neillsville, Wisconsin, two years, and in 1869 came to Chippewa Falls. He was married in Racine, December 26, 1869, to Miss Carrie A. Adams, a native of New York state. His widow survived him for several years, passing away in July, 1913.

Dr. R. W. Bradeen was born in Porter, Maine. He received his medical education in Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and in 1874 came to Chippewa Falls and began the practice of his profession. He rose rapidly and became one of the prominent physicians of this city.

Dr. Sanford S. Riddell, born in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 22, 1838, was a lad of five years when he was taken to Chenango county, New York. He attended school in the latter place five years and then returned to New Orleans, where he continued his education in the University of Louisiana. He began the practice of medicine in his native city and from 1866 to 1874 practiced in Norwich, New York, but on June 27th of the latter year he arrived in Chippewa Falls and for many years engaged in practice here.

Dr. J. R. Hall, born in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, October 5, 1824, studied medicine in his early life and in 1845 began practice in Painted Post, that state. In 1857 he located at Baraboo, Wisconsin, and in 1878 located in Chippewa Falls, where he became one of the leading members of the profession.

Dr. E. E. Nussle was born in Switzerland, July 12, 1853, and was educated in his native land, graduating as a physician and surgeon March 17, 1874. He practiced one year in Dresden, Saxony, and then emigrating to America, located first in Jefferson, Wisconsin. After two and a half years spent in the latter place he went to Theresa, Dodge county, this state, but in 1880 made a permanent location in Chippewa Falls.

Dr. Albert W. Johnson was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, August 26, 1853, a son of Dr. James Johnson, a well known physician of Milwaukee. The son read medicine under the father's direction and in 1880 was graduated from the Long Island Hospital Medical College at Brooklyn, New York. He located first for practice in Milwaukee and for eight

months was assistant physician of the Milwaukee County Hospital. June 10, 1881, he located in Chippewa Falls.

MEDICAL SOCIETY

In January, 1875, a medical society was organized with Dr. John A. McDonald as president; Dr. W. W. Bradeen, vice-president; Dr. George Riddell, treasurer; and Dr. S. S. Riddell, secretary. With a lapse or two the society is still in existence and most of the physicians throughout the county are members.

CHAPTER XIV

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERDOM—THE PIONEER PAPER AND ITS EDITORS—TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF EARLY DAY PRINTING OF THE NEWS—SKETCHES OF THE VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY—MRS. GINTY AND HER WORK.

There is no more difference between the tallow dip of half a century ago and a 2,000-candle-power arc than there is to be noted between the leading newspapers of Chippewa county of the "Fifties," and the same papers of today. In fact, the person of this day who turns the old files, page after page, seeking something in the form of news of the Chippewa county of that earlier day finds himself wondering why the subscriber paid his newspaper bills at all—and what he got for his money. The oldest inhabitant may remember the paucity that featured the news columns of all papers of those days, and he may recall the reason that people advanced for paying the printer, but it is certain that no such paper as was then well supported could live a week in these times. The deficiency was not unique with Chippewa county papers; it was characteristic of American newspaperdom. The sheets published in the largest cities were making shift to escape from this characterizing deficiency, but they were only a shade better than the papers of Chippewa county, and far inferior in news interest to the least pretentious of the newspapers of this day.

There was no thought then of anything but the simplest form of printing press except the largest and richest offices. The papers were first printed on a hand press, operated by man power, or oftener, as being cheaper, by boy power. There was painful reality then in the phrase "working off the edition," and however limited the circulation, it took time. Even the best equipped "country offices" had nothing better than a hand feed steam press, usually second hand, printing from flat paper, and the complete newspaper was, as it was frequently called, a "sheet," the amplitude of which was a direct index to the prosperity of the establishment. There was no possibility of enlargement then by throwing on an extra two or four pages, as the perfecting presses of this day do on short notice; it was four pages or none. If the four pages would not hold the

advertising, and the sage observations of the editor, the alternative was to make the columns longer, or add one or two columns to a page. By this process, in times of abounding plenty with the advertiser, the "sheet" expanded into a "blanket" and was worthy of its name. Those old time papers had an immensity of expanse that would not be tolerated today.

PAUCITY OF READING MATTER

Today people complain that their papers contain too much advertising for the amount of reading matter, but they forget that there has been a steady gain in the proportion of reading matter all these years. In most of the papers there was not a quarter of a column that a well-regulated city or general news editor of today would call news. Most of the matter that purported to be news was paid puffs or editorial observation or opinion. The occasional news item that strayed into print was so short of details, so compressed and so laden with wise observation, comment and advice that the reader got only the barest glimpse of what had happened and that glimpse was destitute of all color, circumstance, and incident; destitute of everything, in fact, but the mere statement that such and such a thing happened.

THE REPORTER LACKING

This lack of narrative or statement in the so-called news of over fifty years ago may be accounted for by several reasons. For one thing, it was the fashion to treat news in that manner. The reportorial art and knack had not been developed, though it was coming. For another thing, the paper that was published in Wisconsin in those days could not afford to make extended mention of anything that did not have great political or financial interest, unless it might be the most sensational of events, such as a great storm, or fire, or crime, or accident. Again, it was the manner of the time to take opinions at second hand; very much more the manner of that time than it is of this, at any rate. And then there was little display of that energy in the pursuit of news matter that is the characteristic of the newspaper of today. The most sensational of incidents were passed with the merest mention.

ANONYMOUS NEWS ITEMS

There was a curious reluctance to mention the name of the individual in those days. Entire issues of the paper about this period do not contain the name of a single person in the way of news. At the same time the editorial columns may teem with personalities that verge upon virulence, and

generally do. Strangers were coming by the scores, yet there are few "personals" such as make an important feature of the papers of today. People died, and were married, and bought and sold property, and gave parties, and suffered good and evil fortune, and did no end of things worthy to be recounted in print, as they do now and always have done; yet the local columns of the paper took practically no account of them. Politics and puffs and stale generalities made up the mass of the matter published.

PLAIN TALK

On the other hand the editor had a plain and homely way of calling a spade a spade in those days—if, indeed, he did not go further than that and call it several things more—and in controversy he was wont to break out in language that would not be found in any newspaper office of standing in this time. The editor of those days had not the fear of the libel law before his eyes as now, for one thing, and it was a plainer spoken and altogether cruder and rougher age, for another. He said things then that he would not dare to say today; he said things then that he would not be disposed to say now. It was the fashion, the thing that people expected. A newspaper was accounted without snap and vigor and character if it did not pitch into the other fellow without fine scruple touching the names it called. Without making excerpts from the unsigned editorials, we may offer the following communication as thoroughly illustrative of the way men banded words in those gentle mannered old days:

"Messrs. Editors:—Referring to extremely personal communications in the 'Blank,' it might be expected by strangers to the man that I should answer his queries. If any person of respectability, whether my political friend or enemy, desires me to answer questions civilly presented, I shall do so with the greatest of pleasure, but so far as 'So and So' is known in this community it is as a loafer and a liar, and with due respect to myself and personal friends I cannot condescend to discuss a matter with him in the public print, but shall hereafter treat his communications as they deserve, with silent contempt. considering as I do, personal villification at his hands creditable rather than otherwise."

Between the editor and his brother editor there frequently befell passages at arms that reeked of gore. The polite vocabulary was exhausted in mutual belaborings, and the language of Billingsgate was not infrequently drawn upon, and yet, when the paper was out, the principals in this wordy combat did not scruple to appear in public in most brotherly communion. All this slang-whanging and blustering was mere stage thunder, harmless and part of the play. The people wanted a gingery paper—or else the

editor sadly misunderstood the tenor of their newspaper appetite—and he gave them what they wanted, but never at the expense of the fraternal friendship.

PAID MATTER

There is another reason that accounts for the lack of the personal element in the news columns of those times, and that is one purely of business. It is always hard to dissociate advertising from news. Use men's names in print, and a certain amount of advertising inevitably follows. The newspaper in those days was not at all a public affair, but a private enterprise. Its duty was to its owner's interest. He was primarily publishing an advertising sheet, and by way of diversion, filling a small portion of it with opinions and news matter, the advertising being all the time the prime interest. With few exceptions, the paper showed a scant column of so-called city news, and perhaps three columns of editorial and miscellany, the rest of the paper being filled, fairly crowded, with advertising. There were no mentions of weddings or funerals or deaths, of comings or goings, of buildings and bargains in real estate, as a rule, unless the parties at interest paid for them. An issue of that early period published this item, which gives the clue to the situation as clearly as anything can:

"Notice—Persons getting married, and sending in notices, are requested to pay for the insertion of the same as for any other advertisement; otherwise they will not appear. The man who is too poor to pay for having his marriage published, better be thinking of other matters than getting a wife."

There is the matter in a nutshell. Nothing was used as news that could be made to pay the paper a profit; and rather than miss an occasional profit of this sort the paper would miss publishing any amount of matter that is now regarded as vital news. The several decades that have passed since then have absolutely revolutionized newspaper making. It has reversed the importance of the editorial and the news page, and it has likewise reversed the relative position of proper news matter and legitimate advertising matter. Then a newspaper was essentially an advertising sheet, but it carried a little reading matter. Now it is a newspaper, and carries with the reading matter some advertising. Then the department of local news was so rudimentary as sometimes not to be visible, while the editorials gave character and standing to the paper. Now the editorial quality of a paper may help to give it standing, but its repute as a purveyor of fresh, reliable, interesting, important news is the factor that counts with the public and determines its popularity. The newspaper man of this day who turns over the files of the paper of those days is apt to picture the stir he would have been able to make if he could have been there then, with a moderately good

plant and a fresh infusion of modern ideas. Hardly any other well established line of activity in this country has undergone as much change in the past fifty years as the making of a daily paper.

RAN ALL TO POLITICS

The whole end of man in those days seemed to be political discussion, if the life of the time has been truly reflected in the local journalism of that day. Compared with the same line of matter today, it was decidedly strenuous. The man on the other side, whichever side it might be, was seldom accredited with even a modicum of brains, honor or decency. In these days such controversy is conducted between impersonal newspapers; then the editor who was really in earnest, routed his opponent out of the defense afforded by the editorial "we," and fought him in the open in his own proper name and person. When politics failed as a source of inspiration the shears were the main reliance, and choice selections, ranging from an elopement or embezzlement in some distant state to the manners of the king of Portugal, were offered the readers of the paper. Old files of papers show numbers that are destitute of anything that can be construed as local news, and again there are others that tell fairly well what happened here when the county was new.

STALE NEWS PREFERRED

Another mannerism of the time in Chippewa county journalism was seeming indifference to the timeliness of the publication of news. There was little of the present day's haste to have a man on the spot when things were happening. The news which did get into the paper was apt to be at least one day older than it should have been, and it might be several days older. It is quite usual to find a bare mention of a ball, a concert, a lecture, a meeting, or some such event, in the issue following the date, with the promise that the matter shall be taken up at greater length in a future issue. Many things that a paper of today would report in full at any cost in the first succeeding issue were passed in this manner.

This is easily accounted for. Capital was limited and later, as money troubles multiplied in this community, receipts were scanty where they should have been plentiful. The newspaper of those days was always shorthanded. It needed more help than it was able to hire. What was written must be written by probably one man, or at the most, by two. It was a physical impossibility for that one man to do all the other more necessary things that must be done first, and then have much time for verbatim

reports of toast programs and political harangues and runaways. Even if he had notes of the matter, he had to wait for time to expand them into copy. There were few stenographers and typewriters in those days.

A CHANGE OF SPEECH

Again, we notice the wide divergence between the language of the press in those days and the speech it uses now. Then it was stilted, formal and stiff, in many cases, and at least it was always tinctured with something of that kind. It had the euphemism of Washington Irving, or Macaulay, or Addison, when the writer was in good humor, and it thundered with the artillery of Burke, and Webster, and Patrick Henry, with considerable grape and cannister of the Billingsgate brand when he wanted to pierce the armor of an opponent and rankle there. Today no newspaper that is published uses such speech. We use the verbiage of the present time, which is as far from that as the aphoristic sentences of Alfred Henry Lewis are from the careful phrasings of Charles Lamb. How far this editorial bombardment overshot the heads and speech of the common herd who took the paper, either by subscribing, borrowing or stealing (paper thieves were rampant then), we have no way of learning; but if the people used the speech of the papers, those were indeed deliberate old days.

The newspapers of a community, in a great measure, reflect the tone and sentiments of its people. The properly conducted journal stands for good government and exalted citizenship. It is a teacher in all that trends in that direction. Its principal aim is to publish the local news and to keep its readers informed of the salient events transpiring throughout the world. Thus, the home paper becomes a necessity and as such, is held in esteem and often in veneration by a large clientele.

The press of Chippewa county has always taken a high rank and men of ability, wielding facile pens, have presided over its destinies. Since the early "Fifties" there have been newspapers published in the county, but they have not all survived. Like the individual, some have come and some have gone, never to return. Their history is interesting and is placed before the reader in a cleverly turned sketch, prepared by Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty for the Chippewa Times in 1903, which has been supplemented by pertinent data, to bring the article up to date:

The first newspaper that made its appearance in Chippewa county had a short but brilliant life. It was published at Chippewa Falls in the summer of 1859 by Arthur W. Delaney. It was a weekly democratic sheet called *The Pioneer*. As the year passed away the paper died with it. Old settlers speak of it as "heavy with force of language" for which the



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editor was celebrated, and "when the whole vocabulary was turned on, dynamite would pale before it." Delaney was afterward adjutant of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion.

The next venture was *The Union*, issued in 1861 by Andrew Gregg, who ran the paper a couple of years and then sold to Theodore Coleman, who, later on, sold to James M. Brackett. In 1866 J. Whipple started a paper called *The Times*, but after a year's experience also sold to Brackett, who consolidated it with his paper and published it under the name of *The Union and Times*. Mr. Brackett published his paper until 1869, when he left the country.

Later on, in 1869, the *Chippewa Democrat* was launched on the world with George M. Lambert as editor and proprietor. This paper lived about three years and then suspended publication, greatly to the regret of the party it represented. Mr. Lambert sold the "good will" and material of the plant to George C. Ginty of the *Chippewa Herald* in the fall of 1872.

During the latter part of the year 1869, George C. Ginty, then residing at Green Bay, Wisconsin, visited Chippewa Falls and being struck with its possibilities, location and thrift, concluded to establish a newspaper at this point. He met with great encouragement from the business men, and on the 29th of January, 1870, he sent out the first number of the *Chippewa Herald*. The paper was a nine column folio, weekly, republican in politics, but noted for its fairness on all political issues and great questions of the day. Any important passing event called out an "extra." During the exciting campaign of 1890 a *Daily Evening Herald* was issued from this office, the first number being sent out October 31st, but at the close of the contest it was merged into the weekly that was published as usual, Mr. Ginty holding to his opinion that "country dailies did not pay." George C. Ginty edited and published the *Herald* until the close of his life, through the sunshine of prosperity and the discouragement of fire and several floods. He died at Madison, Wisconsin, while attending to his duties as United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin, December 9, 1890.

He gave the best years of his life to his work upon the *Herald* and took great pride in its political strength, literary standing, the cleanness of its columns, its typographical appearance, and last but not least, the place it held in the community in which he lived, as well as throughout the state. Previous to the establishment of the *Herald*, Mr. Ginty, when a youth, of twenty, established, edited and published the *Oconto Pioneer*, sending out the first number June 25, 1859. After publishing this paper about

three years he sold his interest in Oconto to go into the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion. At the close of the war he founded, published and for some time edited the State Gazette at Green Bay, leaving this paper to establish the Herald at Chippewa Falls.

At his death his wife, Flora Beall Ginty, took up his work, editing and publishing the Herald until February 12, 1892, when the Herald Printing Company, with J. L. Rusk as president, was formed, under whose management the Herald was published for some time. The company has issued the paper as a daily since June 25, 1894, and for several years past George E. Dee has been the managing editor.

In the latter part of the year 1873 another paper started in Chippewa Falls, called the Avalanche. It was announced as a reform paper and was edited by T. F. Hollister. After running between two and three years it suspended publication, the material being purchased in 1876 by George C. Ginty of the Herald, who was then putting a steam press into his plant.

In 1875 a democratic paper was published in the city under the firm name of Cunningham & Luce, with T. J. Cunningham as editor. The paper was called the Chippewa Times. The first number made its appearance October 5, 1875. The plant was well equipped and the people felt that it had come to stay. After one year, in October, 1876, George Luce retired, Horace J. Hoffman purchasing his interest in the paper.

From 1876 to 1890 the Times was published weekly under the firm name of Hoffman & Company, with T. J. Cunningham as editor. It was a good, reliable paper, giving satisfaction to its party and became part and parcel of the history of the city and county; passing through fire and floods, it held its own, and in 1890 T. B. Leonard bought Mr. Hoffman's interest. Shortly after the Independent was purchased of J. N. Phillips and consolidated with the Times, and on March 17, 1889, the paper was changed to a daily, seven column folio, and issued every morning under the name of the Chippewa County Independent, published by the Chippewa Valley Publishing Company. Mr. Cunningham has always been editor and proprietor with the exception of four years he spent in Madison as secretary of state, during which time he did no editorial work upon his paper, but on returning to the city he assumed his old position.

In May, 1886, G. L. Jones moved his paper, the Bloomer Workman, to Chippewa Falls and published it under the name of the Chippewa Falls Workman. He sent out a weekly until the 6th day of November, 1889, when he issued the Chippewa Falls Daily Workman, edited by G. L. and J. E. Jones. It was a live sheet and if the county made any history from day to day you found it duly and fairly recorded there. On

the 6th of April, 1890, they sold the "good will" of the weekly and daily Workman to the Independent Publishing Company and the Workman passed from sight.

In 1881 J. N. Phillips sent out the first number of a paper called the Weekly Independent, claiming it to be politically independent as well. In 1887, October 2d, he sent it out as a daily. In 1889 he sold out to the Chippewa Valley Publishing Company. The paper was original in "matter" and "make-up," a derelict upon the stormy sea of journalism.

The Chippewa Sentinel was first published in the spring of 1889 by James Sullivan and John Hogan, who conducted its publication about three months, when Mr. Hogan sold his interest to Michael Conwell. A month or so later a stock company was formed to take charge of the plant and be the guiding power. This company consisted of Rev. C. F. X. Goldsmith, David Chisholm and James Sullivan. Father Goldsmith took the editorial chair, changing the name of the paper to the Catholic Sentinel, and James Sullivan was made general manager. After Father Goldsmith's death, which occurred in November, 1890, Father Kramer edited the paper for a few months, when it passed into the hands of its present editor, Judge Arthur Gough. Judge Gough is an Irishman and inherits the mother wit, backed by a close intimacy with the books of the past and present, and the columns of his paper are always interesting and attractive.

The Chippewa Current, with H. E. Schultz as founder and editor, was first issued September 28, 1893, as a daily evening paper. It was a six column folio. October 3, 1893, a Weekly Current was also sent forth. Mr. Schultz announced it to be an independent democratic publication. Within a few weeks from its advent C. F. Trogner joined Mr. Schultz and the firm name of the plant became Schultz & Trogner. Mr. Schultz was a ready and forcible writer, but after six months of independence his paper came out for the republican party, joining heartily in the city politics of 1894, and during its short life holding firmly to that party and its issues. In the fall of 1894 the Current was enlarged to a seven column folio and passed into the hands of the Current Publishing Company. On the 22d of May, 1895, the Current plant went through a very disastrous fire and on July 18th of the same year the "good will" and material of the plant became the property of the Herald Printing Company. The first issue of a German paper called Der Thalbote appeared on the 31st of January, 1895. Its first editor was F. Grumm. It is no longer published.*

* The venture in local newspaperdom was the establishment of Journal-Tribune, a daily paper, by William R. Dobbyn, of Menominee. Mr. Dobbyn is an old "typo," with some experience as a writer, and came to Chippewa Falls with hopes buoyed up by many promises of support. Several thousand dollars were invested in the enterprise by local business men, but the city had no room for a third daily and on the 5th day of August, 1913, the Journal-Tribune was forced to suspend, after a fitful existence of ten months duration.

CADOTT

The first paper to appear in the thriving little village of Cadott was the Cadott Record. The first number was issued in November, 1881. It was six column quarto, republican, weekly, edited by Capt. W. S. Munroe and published by W. S. Munroe & Son, Allen C. Munroe being at that time fifteen years of age. After editing the paper about eighteen months, Captain Munroe bought into the lumber business and the editorial work frequently fell upon the shoulders of his son. On the 27th day of October, 1887, the young man became of age, and his father gave him the plant on his twenty-first birthday. Allen C. Munroe put all his energies into the work, editing and publishing the paper until the fall of 1889, when ill health and overwork compelled him to suspend the paper. In 1890 J. A. Barrager established the Cadott Blade, which he conducted until 1895, when he sold his interest to W. R. Munroe, another son of Capt. W. S. Munroe, who sold the paper to F. D. and A. W. Calway, who stood it three years and then sold to J. P. Hayden in September, 1912. Hayden ran the Blade until March 1, 1913, when he leased the plant to D. C. Hickok.

The Munroe family have quite a record among the veteran editors and typesetters of the state. Capt. W. S. Munroe says: "I set my first type, 'nicks down,' on Choate's 'Eulogy of Webster' for the Sheboygan Falls Free Press in December, 1852. In May, 1854, I worked on the Journal at Madison, working there until 1860, when I went to work upon the Waushara Argus." In 1861 he enlisted for the War of the Rebellion and served gallantly. Upon his return in 1865 he purchased the Waushara Argus and later on sold it to Mr. Ellarson, then one of its editors. All of his sons have done more or less newspaper work in various parts of the state.

STANLEY

The first newspaper in Stanley was the Stanley Journal, established May 26, 1895, by W. R. Munroe. The same year Mr. Munroe sold a half interest to C. B. Culbertson. On the 6th of September, the same year, Munroe & Culbertson sold the plant to T. J. Cunningham, of Chippewa Falls, and on the 18th of April, 1897, Mr. Cunningham sold out to W. H. Bridgman, who now runs the paper. Mr. Bridgman started the Stanley Republican May 16, 1896, and when he purchased the Journal, consolidated with the Republican. The Republican firm was Bridgman Brothers until October 1, 1897, when B. W. Bridgman retired, leaving W. H. Bridgman editor and proprietor of the Stanley Republican. The paper is well edited and ably conducted.

BOYD

This little village has one paper, the Times Herald. The first number was issued October 2, 1897, by George W. Deuel, who retained the management for several years and then sold out to Elmer Trickey. The next proprietor was Guy Cooper. He transferred his interests to Archie Mohr, who, after a period of two years, sold the paper in 1911 to J. P. Hayden.

HOLCOMBE

E. H. Burnham is editor and proprietor of the Holcombe Journal, an eight-page weekly, which was established in 1906.

APPOLONIA

The Weekly Budget was published here for the first time on the 19th of April, 1895, with F. E. Munroe as editor and proprietor. It is well and favorably known in that section of the country.

AUBURN

The Auburn Times was issued on the 12th of March, 1902, by T. C. Cummings and was printed at Chetek by the editor of the Chetek Alert until June 28th. It was then sold to H. G. Goddard, who established a home office. The paper is a weekly, issued every Thursday and edited and published by H. G. Goddard.

BLOOMER

This little town, about fifteen miles above the city of Chippewa Falls, has already made quite a newspaper history. The first paper established in the town of Bloomer was the Bloomer Workman, published by G. L. Jones and edited by his wife, Jennie Jones. The first copy was sent out July 27, 1880. The paper stood well with the people, was reliable and well patronized. In 1882 G. L. Jones assumed the editorial chair, becoming both editor and publisher. In May, 1886, W. H. Cook and Henry Schultz started another paper, called the Bloomer Advance. The following summer Mr. Cook sold his interest to Francis Rotch and A. J. McCoy. The next owner of the plant was O. F. Wisner, who sold, July 19, 1889, to H. L. Van Dalsen. January 10, 1890, Mr. Van Dalsen sold to E. N. Bowers, who ran the paper until July 18, 1896, when he sold to J. E. and F. E. Andrews, the present owners and publishers.

The Bloomer Signal was established in 1882, with Frank Cole as editor. Its life was brief, as it was wiped out by fire on the 14th of April, 1883, and did not reappear. The Advocate, with E. J. Morrison as editor, was first issued in February, 1897.

MRS. FLORA BEALL GINTY

Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty, who prepared the above article on newspapers of Chippewa county, was born in Cooperstown, New York, September 27, 1839. She was a daughter of Edward and Catherine Frances (Cooper) Outhwaite, and a descendant of Lewis Morris, who from 1775 to 1777 was a delegate to the Continental Congress and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. She was also a grand niece of James Fennimore Cooper, the author.

In 1840 Mrs. Ginty came to Wisconsin with her parents, who took up their residence in Green Bay. On September 18, 1861, she married Gen. George Clay Ginty, at Taycheedah, Wisconsin, and eight years later, in 1869, moved to Chippewa Falls, which had been her home up to the time of her death on Tuesday, June 18, 1907. Her husband, George Clay Ginty, preceded her to the grave in December, 1890.

Mrs. Ginty was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and second vice-president of the National Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition. For six years she was treasurer of the Wisconsin State Press Association, resigning that position prior to the convention of 1902. She was prominent in literary and educational work of the state and was at one time on the board of visitors of the state university. In 1892 Mrs. Ginty collected the material for a history of Wisconsin, which she had prepared for the Columbian Exposition of 1893.



SCENE FROM CHESTNUT GROVE, CHIPPEWA FALLS

CHAPTER XV

CHIPPEWA FALLS

THE VILLAGE OF CHIPPEWA FALLS—PIONEER SCHOOL—GREAT MILLS—
THE VILLAGE PLATTED FOR H. S. ALLEN—FIRST MERCANTILE ESTAB-
LISHMENT—DESCRIPTION OF A DANCE IN THE PINERIES—WINTER
OF DEEP SNOWS—BEGINNING OF MANY THINGS—CHIPPEWA FALLS
THE BEAUTIFUL.

At a place on what is now Spring street in Chippewa Falls, the Indians set up their tepees in 1854 and went into camp. In the winter of that year Frank Donaldson got into a game of cards in Frenchtown with a brave named Shesheep, and before it had ended they quarrelled. Previous to this, on more than one occasion, the Indian had gotten the better of Donaldson in rough-and-ready fights, when they had indulged too much in whiskey, and on this occasion the Indian threatened to kill Donaldson, as he had often done before; whereupon, the white man went for his gun and declared he would shoot his antagonist if he attempted to carry out his threat. Shesheep, standing erect as a statue, defied him, and pulling his shirt open at the breast told him to fire. Donaldson took him at his word and shot him dead. The murderer was at once arrested and locked up in the "root-house" jail of H. S. Allen & Company, from which he was enabled to escape through the assistance of certain of his friends who, by surreptitious means, placed into his hands a rope ladder. He afterwards lost his life fighting for the Union in the Civil war.

The first school taught in Chippewa Falls was by Miss Mary M. Buzzell, who later became the wife of James A. Taylor. She first presided over a little group of children who were wont to gather in a wooden building 14x16, that stood where the steam sawmill of the Chippewa Falls Lumber & Boom Company was afterwards erected. This was in the fall of 1854. The first district school opened in the county was in the town of Lafayette, in the fall of 1855, about two miles south of the village. The teacher was Miss Irene Drake, who became the wife of E. A. Gallo-way. In the succeeding winter a public schoolhouse was commenced, but not being finished in time, the children were taught at a private house. Some time later a district school was built on the corner of Main and Wal-

nut streets, which came under the jurisdiction of the board of education, when the south side was annexed to the city in 1887. Where the city hall now stands a district schoolhouse was built in 1858, at a cost of \$1,400. The building remained there until it gave way to the city hall. Then came other buildings in the city and schools, all of which are mentioned in a chapter devoted to that subject.

The capacity of the mills at the "Falls" had been enlarged from time to time, until in the spring of 1855 the average output amounted to 100,000 feet a day. In that year a large supply of logs had been gathered and everything wore an air of prosperity, with a good demand for lumber at remunerative prices. Unfortunately, the whole region north of the "Falls" drained by the Chippewa and its tributaries, was visited by a heavy storm of rain on July 6th, which continued the better part of two days. The result was a sudden and devastating flood. The waters came down with irresistible force and on their bosoms were logs and driftwood that swept everything before them, including all that belonged to the mill—about 70,000 logs—which represented 25,000,000 feet of lumber, and all that remained was the mill itself. The race was badly damaged. In the following year large tracts of pine lands in the valley came on to the market from the government. A public auction was held at Hudson, which was attended by H. S. Allen as a possible purchaser. His firm had been to considerable expense investigating the property to be sold and in order to have the funds ready to pay the purchase price of timber he might secure, a confidential clerk by the name of Murphy was sent down the river to make collections of outstanding accounts, with instructions to report at Hudson on the day of sale. Allen made the purchases desired by his firm but waited in vain for Murphy, with the money necessary to hold his bargain. The clerk did not appear and it was soon learned that he absconded with his collections, amounting to about \$6,000. This at the time was a serious loss. Toward the latter part of 1857 the members of the lumber firm were H. S. Allen, Jacob Wills, Moses Rines and E. A. Galloway. Rines owned a quarter section of land upon which the city of Chippewa Falls is now built. Owing to his love of intoxicants and other vicious habits, he was considered an undesirable business associate. Therefore Allen persuaded Rines to sell his interest in the mill to him, and his village lots, for the sum of \$10,000. About the same time John Judge secured the interests in the mill of Jacob Wills. Then the remaining members of the firm organized the Chippewa Falls Lumber Company, with a capital of \$100,000. One thousand shares of stock were issued at a par value of \$100 each. The officers chosen for the corporation were: H. S. Allen, president; a Mr. Jordan, vice president; and John Judge,

secretary. The stock was disposed of and the company assumed all the liabilities of the old firm. But in less than twelve months the officers discovered that the load with which the company was burdened was too heavy for it to carry. Arriving at this conclusion, all withdrew from the business with the exception of Allen and Galloway, who divided the season's earnings among themselves. By this transaction, Allen claimed his partner and himself had practically been robbed of about \$50,000. In the following spring Mr. Allen was left alone in the enterprise, which later went into the hands of Andrew Gregg as receiver, who had been appointed by Judge Miller, of the United States district court. To add to the disaster which not only fell upon Mr. Allen, but on the entire village, the snow melted and the ice on the stream for many miles above the "Falls" broke up before the ice in the river at this point had disappeared. The result was that the water and ice floes came down with such force that the new dam, several piers, a large portion of the booms and an immense quantity of logs were carried away and lost. Many of the mill operatives took to farming and in the fall of this year, 1857, Chippewa county shipped its first wheat—about 17,000 bushels. The mill was leased to Huson & Mahler by the receiver, who struggled against difficulties for two years and then turned the property over to Adin Randall. He lasted one season and was followed by Henry Coleman, a man of large, practical experience, who had been foreman of the mill for a number of years. His associates were Pound and Halbert. This firm a short time afterwards operated the mill for Phelps & Corwith (who had purchased the property), and later, in 1864, bought the mill for \$115,000.

The membership of the firm was increased in 1865 by the addition of William Carson and Mr. Rand. Under this management the concern continued until the year 1869, when it was incorporated under the name of the Union Lumbering Company, Thaddeus C. Pound, president, A. E. Pound, secretary and treasurer. In the course of years the mill became probably the largest one under one roof in the world. The company owned 80,000 acres of pine land, capable of yielding in the neighborhood of 700,000,000 feet of lumber. The capitalization was \$1,500,000, and about \$300,000 was expended in constructing booms, piers and dams, which rendered the mill a capacity of 350,000 feet in twenty-four hours. Notwithstanding the severe panic of 1873, the Union Lumbering Company survived, but two years later was compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. Barnard & Halbert became the assignees. The liabilities were \$680,000, and assets, \$1,300,000. The mill was then leased to A. E. Pound and T. E. Halbert, who struggled with it for two years and then failed. Their assignee, L. C. Stanley, kept the mill going

in 1878, in which year under a provision of the articles of assignment, William A. Wallace was enabled to purchase the property for \$150,000, the assumption of debts amounting to \$300,000. Wallace then leased the mill to Peck & Barnard. They operated it in 1879, when the property passed into the hands of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, organized September 19th of that year, with Stanton Barnard as president. Those associated with him were William A. Wallace, F. Coleman and D. Peck. In 1881, Fred Weyerhaeuser, the lumber king, and others, came into possession of all the interests of those just mentioned in the mill for and in consideration of \$1,275,000. F. Weyerhaeuser was elected president of the company; O. H. Ingram, vice president; and William Irvine, secretary and manager. In the autumn of 1886 the mill suffered a loss by fire of \$75,000, but it was at once rebuilt. This was the most extensive mill in the State and one of the largest in the whole country. The plant occupied about ten acres of ground for mill purposes, sheds, stacking yards, etc. About a mile distant was a sister plant of about 160 acres of land, eighty of which was used for planing mills, lumber yards, sheds, etc. Several hundred hands were given employment the year round. About three years since the company discontinued the business and now the great plant has become a branch power house of the Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Company.

BEGINNING OF METHODISM AT EAU CLAIRE AND CHIPPEWA FALLS

No religious services of a formal character had been instituted in this section of the valley until 1846. In that year, Thomas E. Randall and his wife procured the promises of their neighbors and a number of families at Eau Claire, to meet each alternate Sunday at Chippewa Falls and the settlement mentioned, and devote the day in prayer and listening to the teachings of the scriptures, as expounded by Mr. Randall, who was an exhorter of no mean parts. These gatherings were enjoyed by all participants and the discontinuance of them after several months, occasioned by the severe illness of the volunteer preacher, was a source of much regret.

THE FIRST FARM IN CHIPPEWA COUNTY

In 1847, a German by the name of George Meyers, arrived in the county, having in view the selection of a tract of land for farming purposes. As soon as those prominent in affairs learned of his intentions, he was given every assistance available, for up to this time no one had attempted to cultivate any larger spot of ground than a garden patch.

Meyers was at once assisted by the firm of Allen & Bass, who transported for him by boat his farming implements and other necessities to a fertile piece of land up the river in the town of Eagle Point. The embryo farm was composed both of prairie and timber land, and splendidly watered. Here the pioneer farmer of Chippewa county broke the first ground for corn, wheat and other products and it was but a comparatively short time before he possessed a home and cultivated highly productive acres that were the envy of the whole surrounding country. One man, particularly, admired and coveted the now valuable property and in the '50s secured it by purchase. This was William Henneman. The new proprietor continued in the manner begun by Meyers and the Henneman farm is always mentioned by local historians.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO NAVIGATE THE CHIPPEWA

In the year 1848, Captain Stover Rines and his brother, Moses, who became the first sheriff of Chippewa county, made a trip up the Chippewa river and purchased an interest in H. S. Allen's mill, to which place Captain Rines moved his family the following summer. In a short while thereafter, the Captain's share of the property was back in the hands of Allen, but Moses Rines remained in the firm, which was added to by the advent of Jacob Wills. Two years thereafter the Allen Company, in order to facilitate the transportation of their men back from Pepin, after they had rafted logs down the river to that point, attempted to meet his desires by going up the river at high water on the steamer "Doc Franklin." But the Mississippi craft drew too much water for the Chippewa and that device had to be discarded. Then a vessel was built at Pittsburg especially for the Chippewa river traffic, and it was confidently anticipated the problem had been solved. The boat was named "The H. S. Allen" and on her maiden voyage blasted the hopes of her designer and builder and disgusted the man whose name she had taken. No better results were met in another boat and the idea of passenger transportation on the Chippewa river from Pepin to the "Falls" was abandoned, for a stage line, which began operations from Pepin to the "Falls," making a round trip in two days. This stage line was made possible by Colonel Ben Allen, of North Pepin, and a Mr. Coburn, of Dunnville.

Chippewa Falls was surveyed and platted for H. S. Allen in May, 1856. At that time the settlement consisted of a few houses in that neighborhood known as Battle Row, near the H. S. Allen & Company's mill by the river. They were inhabited mostly by half breeds and French-Canadians, among whom marriages had been contracted, more by mutual

consent than by any formal religious ceremony. It was from this period that the village began to assume proportions and attract settlers to its confines. A dam had been built across the river and a large, three-story, square frame building, dignified by the title hotel, was erected by H. S. Allen & Company. The structure was destroyed by fire but rebuilt by a Mr. Sellers in 1862, who attached to it the name of the Tremont House. This hostelry entertained the traveler and others under the management of Messrs. Pierce & Upham for a number of years, and finally was levelled to the ground by fire in 1870. On its site a handsome, five-story building was erected the following summer by Pierce, Upham and William R. Hoyt, at a cost of over \$100,000. It had upward of eighty rooms and the furnishings were elegant and expensive; too much so for the patronage the hostelry controlled. The new Tremont was formally opened November 22, 1871, on which occasion was gathered a distinguished party as guests, who discussed a magnificent banquet, listened to congratulatory speeches and prophecies of the future success of the enterprise. The building, however, and its expensive furniture finally were the downfall of its proprietors, who were forced to assign the property to George Winans, a Mississippi raft pilot, who managed the hotel until, like its predecessors, it was swept from the earth by fire on January 26, 1874, entailing a loss of \$150,000, with only \$55,000 insurance. The site remained vacant for some time, when it was built upon by the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company.

THE FIRST MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT

There was quite an influx of settlers to the county in the year 1856, many of them taking up land for farming purposes. These people had their needs in the way of provisions and other articles of commerce and the demand became so constant as to induce James A. Taylor, who had been a clerk for H. S. Allen & Company, to start an independent store, or in other words, one not connected with the mill. In this enterprise he associated himself with Frederick Bussy, a native of Prussia, who emigrated to this country in 1848, served in the Mexican war and was severely wounded at Molino Del Rey. Being discharged from the hospital at New Orleans, he found his way to St. Louis in the fall of 1848, where he found employment with Jacob Wills, who sent him with others, to Chippewa Falls, whence he found employment in the logging camp of Thomas E. Randall at Bob's creek. Mr. Randall has this to say of Bussy when he first met him: "He could speak scarcely a word of English and had never had an ax in his hands, was utterly ignorant of the work I had for any man to do, and after trying his hands at several kinds without suc-

cess, he said he could cook and wanted to try his hand at that. The cook I had required an assistant, so Fred took the place and soon made me understand that if wood was cut for him he could manage the business alone. This enabled me to put the former cook at some other business. Little did I think that this obscure and almost helpless soldier possessed business qualifications that would soon elevate him to positions of trust and the management and control of extensive operations. But having mastered our language, he was found to be a good accountant, which secured him a position with the aforesaid company and in 1856 commenced business with J. A. Taylor. He was married the same year to Miss Galloway, a very estimable lady, and was elected county treasurer in 1858. The firm of Bussy & Taylor erected, or rather completed, the Gravel Island steam mill, which was managed with considerable ability until its destruction by fire in 1862. Mr. Bussy died in 1866, at Winona, Minnesota."

It is needless to mention after reading the above that the firm of Taylor & Bussy made good in their mercantile enterprise. They were the pioneer merchants of Chippewa Falls.

Among others who came to Chippewa county in the year 1856 were Rodman Palmer, Elijah Pound, with his sons Thaddeus and Albert, natives of New York, with them were their families; James Woodruff, Dr. Alexander McBean, Joel Waterman, H. L. Humphrey, P. McNally, W. J. Skinner, S. Van Loon, I. P. Sheldon, Stephen Brown, A. Walker, and a Mr. Loveland and Mr. Fuller. Waterman, Woodruff and Skinner were men of families and came from Winnebago with horses and eighteen yoke of oxen. Having no way to cross the river, they went into camp but the next day were assisted by H. S. Allen to reach their destination by the loan of boats.

There were now enough settlers in the little village to form a community of interests, which meant at times social gatherings for the expenditure of a few idle hours at intervals in amusements of various descriptions. One means of pleasure enjoyed by all was dancing. As caste and class had not found their way into the social stratum of life here at that time, no well behaved person was debarred from an event of this character, but without distinction of race, color or language, family or worldly possessions, each one stood on an equal with his neighbor. In speaking of this Mr. Randall relates: "I will try to describe a grand ball of that period (1856). It required about all the women in the valley to afford an opportunity, by keeping them constantly on the floor, for every man to get a partner for a single cotillion set, and accordingly, having sent out invitations to every settlement and family, the party giving the ball would

send two men and team with conveyance to every lady whose presence was considered doubtful, and to these it was no use to make excuses. She must go, and nothing short of severe illness would induce them to leave the house without her. One of the long dining halls of the mill company is cleared of tables and most of its benches, and a motley group are assembled, many of whom are the dark haired daughters of the forest, more, a shade lighter, are from Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, a few from the Red River of the North (Manitoba), and the rest from all parts of the country, and while the company are assembling, greetings are heard in half a dozen different languages, while an invitation to drink awaits every newcomer of the men, and by the time the music strikes up several are too far gone to take part in the enjoyments. A survey of the room discloses about three 'gents' to one lady, so there is no danger of any one of the ladies drooping as a 'wall flower.' It also discloses some half dozen hard-visaged men, mostly from the South, with revolvers and bowie knives carried conspicuously about their persons, and who are ready to 'rope in' and fleece some unsuspecting newcomer, or to pick a quarrel with some one against whom an old grudge exists. For several years Dan McCann, 'old Dan,' as he is called, was the only hope of any terpsichorean assembly in this valley, as it was to the touch of his fiddle bow that every light, fantastic toe must yield active or passive obedience. He knew nothing of music as a science, but could play a number of marches, cotillions, and one waltz very well by note, and woe to the hapless ball or party that failed to secure his indispensable services. A marked feature of all such gatherings was the perfect equality manifested between all parties, their perfect freedom from envy and petty heart burning on account of dress, family, or other distinctions. In fact, they were perfect free-and-easies, and being about the only social recreation, were regarded with much favor by all parties and exerted a very healthful influence, the only drawback being the presence of the 'black-legs,' who sometimes made things lively by promiscuous shooting among the dancers and into a crowd whenever a dispute arose at the gaming table and the opposite party took refuge among them. Such is the picture of the highest social enjoyment in the good old time."

While touching on social relations as they existed among the pioneers, it might be well to state that many of the earliest settlers took to themselves wives of the native, or Indian population. They needed a home and a woman to care for it; but when the country was nothing but a wilderness white women did not venture here. The only recourse of the woodsman was to take unto himself an Indian maiden, establish her in his home and call her his wife. To them of course children were born.

Later when the settlement began to fill up with immigrants from the eastern states, many of them brought marriageable daughters with them, who caught the eye and fancy of these squaw men, and eventually became their wives. While the Indian women were put aside they were not, however, forsaken nor were their children neglected. In most instances provisions were made for their sustenance and education, which speaks well, in a measure, for the graciousness and rectitude of the men of that period. Those of course who clung to their self-made Indian wives and their children, deserve unbounded credit and admiration for their conduct.

Other things of moment and interest happened in this year of 1856, which are part of the history of Chippewa Falls. In that year Rev. W. W. McNair came to inaugurate a mission church. His purpose was also to institute one at Eau Claire. He first held services in a log cabin which served as a schoolhouse during the week. His audience at the start consisted of some six or eight persons, whose religious tenets were of the Presbyterian church. Three of these persons were sisters of E. A. Galloway, who were strong and active in the work just begun. The young community soon needed a house of worship, and these young women prevailed on H. S. Allen & Company to contribute a lot on which to erect the structure. When ready to build, the company also furnished the lumber and other materials. While the Galloway girls had little or no money, they had willing hands and helpful hearts, and through their efforts a fair was gotten up by which funds were secured to finish the church building. At this fair various amusements and schemes were put into force to attract the nimble nickel into the church treasury. Among them may be mentioned sham postoffices, fish pools, grab bags, and last, and not at that time least, a dance. This latter method of raising money appeared perfectly feasible and justifiable to the young women, and as it was for a good cause, they felt perfectly at ease and unconcerned as to any adverse criticisms that might be raised. Nothing of this kind was to be expected in the village. On the contrary, the country for miles around were delighted and looked forward with pleasurable anticipations to the event. When the night of the fair and dance came, nearly every young man in and around the village was present, partook of a bounteous lunch, contributed to each, if not all, of the various baits set out for them, danced until early morn, and when they left for their homes, felt they had been well recompensed for the time and money expended. The church was built and completed in 1857, and Rev. Bradley Phillips, of Mineral Point,

became its pastor. Extended sketches of this and other churches have found a place in a chapter devoted to religious subjects.

The first newspaper in Chippewa Falls was established in 1856. It was a democratic sheet, which took the name of Chippewa Falls Pioneer. Messrs. Palmer & Gleason issued it weckly.

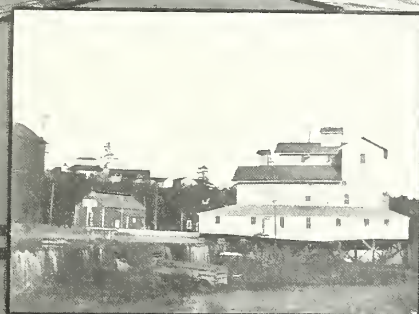
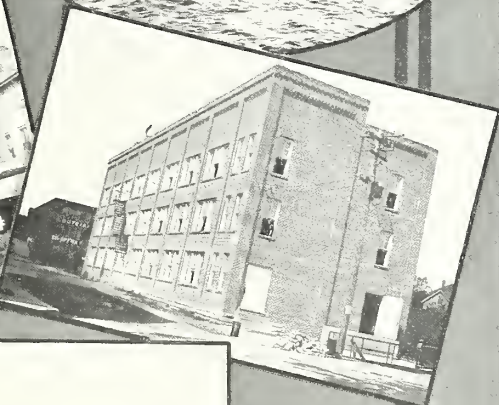
The winter of 1857 has gone down into local history as the one of deep snows, and the death of many cattle through exposure. The snow was so deep that travel was almost impossible. Most of the live stock that had been brought by settlers during the summer starved to death for want of food, and even the pioneers themselves had to depend on one another for food. Borrowing of your neighbor at that time a measure of flour or meal, meat, or anything of the kind, was a custom among the settlers that was not looked upon with disfavor, because often it was a necessity.

The waters of Duncan creek, an affluent of the Chippewa, were also harnessed in early days and its power put to use in operating mills along its banks. One was built by Joel H. Duncan, from whom the creek took its name, in 1857. It was operated by George P. Warren and Mr. Duncan for a time, after which it changed hands and finally went under the management of George P. Warren. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1871. On May 2, 1874, the late John B. Kehl laid the foundation stone of the Glen Mills, on a site a short distance down the stream from its predecessor.

H. S. Allen also erected a water-power sawmill on Duncan creek, at the corner of Willow and High streets. It was subsequently converted into a planing mill and operated by M. J. Cummings, who lost the property by the flood of 1884.

A steam sawmill was built at Frenchtown by James A. Mitchell and Ed Coleman in 1868, and later was for many years known as Mitchell & Coleman's mill. Mr. Coleman disposed of his interests to John Clements in 1870, who in turn sold to Thomas Butler. Mr. Butler disposed of his interest to August Heassen and the latter to John Barron in 1873. By the year 1878 the mill had been shut down and dismantled of its machinery. The building was torn down and its parts used for other purposes, with the exception of the foundation, which was washed away by the flood of 1880. It is said that James A. Mitchell lost \$30,000 in this venture.

Hector C. McRae and his brother, John McRae, built the Star water-power flour mill on Duncan creek, at a point on Prairie street, opposite the brewery, in 1881. Hector C. McRae sold his interests to his brother John in 1884, and a half interest in the enterprise was purchased the



F. S. Weigand's Green Houses
Depot
Spring Street

Commercial Travelers' Day,
N. W. State Fair, 1908
High Water in Fall of 1911
Hand Made Shoe Factory

CHIPPEWA FALLS VIEWS

same year by D. Chisholm. At about the same time Mr. McRae retired from the business, disposing of the other half of the property to Robert Kennedy, the firm name then becoming Chisholm & Kennedy, and remaining so until 1890, when Mr. Kennedy retired. It had a capacity of 125 barrels per day. This mill continued to run and some time later went under the management of David Chisholm as the Consolidated Milling, Elevator & Power Company. Since the death of Mr. Chisholm, the mill has been under the management of Levi A. Hart.

About the year 1857, a ferry was established between the village of Chippewa Falls and Frenchtown, now South Chippewa Falls. Passengers were taken aboard at the foot of Bridge street. This ferry was operated by two Frenchmen, who sold out to Al Taylor and others. Taylor was the ferryman from that time on until 1868, the year in which the first bridge was built across the river near the lumber company's mill. On the night of July 7, 1870, the bridge was discovered on fire. Suspicion at once pointed to Taylor, especially as it was rumored that he had made remarks to the effect that it would be a good thing for him if the structures was burned down. A charge of arson was brought against him. The trial came on before Judge Humphrey, with District Attorney Andrew K. Gregg for the State and Alexander Meggett for the accused. The principal witness for the State when sworn declared he saw Taylor on the bridge just before the fire was discovered. Taylor, who went on the stand in his own defense, denied everything and was acquitted. From the applause which followed, it was evident that the spectators in the court room believed in Taylor's innocence.

The Methodist church was organized in the village of Chippewa Falls in 1859. Up to that time it had formed part of a circuit established on the frontier. The church it seems, however, saw nothing in its first clergyman. He was tactless, and wholly unable to adapt himself to circumstances.

In 1860 the Waterman House was erected and completed. The proprietor, Joel Waterman, managed the caravansary until March, 1867. On the site of the Waterman the Southern Hotel was built in 1886.

The first bank was established in 1864 and was a private concern of Andrew Gregg's. The bank continued in business until 1870, when it went into liquidation.

The Lutheran church was organized here in 1864, by Rev. William Julius Fredried. A house of worship was erected in 1866.

The upper planing mill, so-called, was erected on Duncan creek about 1864, by Simon Cobban. Its location was near the bridge crossing the stream to the brewery. Changing hands several times, it finally came into

possession of Hector C. McRae, and in 1882 was destroyed by fire. On its site stands the present residence of Mr. McRae. In 1866 H. S. Allen built a flour mill on Duncan creek, which met its end in fire.

The Episcopal church was organized here in 1866 at the residence of H. L. Brooks. Rev. Charles J. Hendley, H. L. Brooks and George Harding were elected wardens. Services were first held on Sunday afternoons in an old frame structure occupied by the Presbyterians.

Early in the history of the village of Chippewa Falls a burial ground was laid out near the residence on Spring street belonging to George Gilmore, near the junction of Island and Bay streets. With the subsequent extension of Spring street a new place of burial was established on the hill to the rear of L. C. Stanley's residence. The bodies from the old place were brought here and reinterred. This spot remained the city of the dead until in July, 1866, when, on the 30th of that month, the Chippewa Falls Cemetery Association was organized. It was incorporated June 24, 1873, and land for a cemetery was purchased of H. S. Allen. Again a disinterment of bodies took place. Those belonging to the Catholic church were buried in the cemetery belonging to that people. The Protestants were taken to the new cemetery. The Catholic cemetery is known as Hope cemetery. It is a fine tract of land of five acres in extent and located on the east side of State street, near Water. Forest Hill cemetery is contiguous to Hope.

The village had grown considerably by the year 1866. There were then quite a number of business houses, some of them of ample proportions. Many residences had been built by that time and the population had increased in proportion. In the year just mentioned a number of the streets were graded and carpenters, stone and brick masons were busy erecting structures, both for business purposes and otherwise. In the following year a small brewery was started in a building 24x50 feet, by Jacob Leinenkugel. As the business increased and prosperity came to him, Mr. Leinenkugel enlarged the property, so that in 1890 its capacity was two hundred barrels per day and at the present time it has increased in capacity to thousands of barrels every twenty-four hours. The buildings of this industry now cover a large tract of ground and quite a little army of men is employed in the manufacture of this beverage. The founder is long since dead, but the business is still continued under the old firm name.

In 1868 the first bridge was constructed over the Chippewa river at the "Falls" at the foot of Bridge street. Toll was demanded until the spring of 1872, when it was opened free to the public by the village on an affirmative vote of the people. The structure was destroyed by the

great flood of 1880 and never replaced. At the foot of Main street the present iron bridge consisting of several spans was erected in the year 1900. There is a passage for pedestrians and teams, and in the center of the roadway are the tracks of the Chippewa Valley Interurban Railway.

One of, if not the most disastrous, fires overtaking the village occurred in 1869, entailing a loss of about \$125,000. This calamity did not discourage the active, enterprising men who were the chief losers. The work of rebuilding commenced immediately after the debris had been removed and better structures took the place of those obliterated by the fire. Many of these new buildings were substantially built of brick. Messrs. Pound, Halbert & Company, Stiles & Collins, Martin & Swan, T. W. Martin, T. Hutchinson, E. E. Wood, T. Phillips, T. Bell, T. L. Halbert, Robert Mariner and Mrs. Bell were among those who lost their property at that time.

CHIPPEWA FALLS THE BEAUTIFUL

Of the beauties and charms of Chippewa Falls and its surroundings a local writer has penned the following glowing word picture:

In the grace and variety of her landscapes, the fertility of her soil, and the many lakes, which, like sparkling gems, reflect the clear sunshine of her sky, Wisconsin stands without a rival among her sister states. Nature, always generous in her gifts, has with prodigal hand bestowed upon these regions an atmosphere at once healthful and vigorous, and covered the land with forests full of grandeur, through which, even as the arteries that convey the heart's blood to all parts of the human body, majestic rivers and limpid brooks carry draughts of the purest flow. Forms of animal life without number, some bespeaking the grace, others the strength of their surroundings, have from time immemorial inhabited these parts. Over them ruled as masters numerous tribes, until the ruthless hand of another race consigned them both to an untimely grave.

Of these the largest was the Otchipewe tribe. Its sway extended from Sault Ste. Marie to the great Father of Waters, the Mississippi. We have it from the traditions still kept green in the memory of the rapidly disappearing remnants of this once mighty nation, that many years ago, even before the first white man, "the black gown with the crucifix in hand," had come among them, their ancestors had built a village in the western portion of Wisconsin on an eminence commanding a rapid stream, named Otchipewe in honor of their tribe, at a place where with mighty violence this same river throws itself down against the granite rocks. In this village the great chief of the Otchipewe tribe held his court till the Sioux of the western plains came and dispossessed him.

Thus on the spot where Chippewa Falls rests today, the gladsome mistress by her people's will, once stood another city with court and courtiers in fantastic costume; with the war dance disturbing the stillness of the night, and the cry of vengeance piercing the encircling forests; with fearless braves departing to make bloody conquests, and returning in wild triumph, overladen with ghastly scalps, the precious booty wrested from their vanquished foe. Yet, despite their savagery, what strong appreciation of the beautiful and the picturesque, the sublime and the romantic, these uncouth children of Nature must have had to choose this charming region for their forest home! Nurtured on her lap, they drank in a sense of her loveliness, too keen to be blunted even by their carousings.

But when, in the early part of the last century, Jean Brunet, heir to the exquisite tastes of beautiful France, had made his way in his birch canoe up to the Falls of the Chippewa, how his appreciative soul must have awakened to the grandeur and delicacy of the place! What grander scene could even his bold fancy conjure up than the roaring, seething waters, white with rage, in the majesty of their undiminished strength, hurling themselves in foaming cataracts against the projecting rocks, which like warriors inured to strife, calmly stood, prepared to shatter every charge? Lingeringly he must have raised his eyes from this perpetual strife of wave and rock, but only to rest them on the river-banks, densely covered with mighty forests of dark hued pine, gently inclining as if in reverence for the lordly stream that perpetually rolled near their feet. Cool and inviting were the shades they cast; gorgeous their vesture of receding spring; low barren patches of storm swept rock told tales innumerable of deadly struggles with ice and wind and wave. But Brunet's soul, now stirred to intensest life, sought scenes more exquisite still, and these it found along the banks of that gentle stream which, at the foot of a boldly inclining hill, covered with verdure of many kinds, pours its tribute of purest crystal into the breast of the queenly Chippewa. A little upward and our pioneer citizen stood on what is now known as "Catholic Hill." Here he tarried and felt then, what lovers of Nature have since often declared, that to stand on the crest of that romantic elevation and scan the surrounding panorama of water and hill, of gentle slope and bold promontory, of living verdure and glistening beaches of sand, of majestic groves of pine and oak whose life spans centuries, is to tread on holy ground, Nature's paradise.

And so, about the year 1836, Jean Brunet, on the spot where the queen of the Chippewa valley now rules so peacefully, built himself a log cabin; Louis Demarie and others soon followed in his wake, erected their huts near his and the foundations of Chippewa Falls were laid.

CHAPTER XVI

CHIPPEWA FALLS, CONTINUED

THE CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS—INCORPORATED IN 1869—FIRST OFFICIALS
ELECTED—CITY GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTS—PUBLIC UTILITIES
—PLACES OF AMUSEMENT—BEAUTIFUL IRVINE PARK.

In the year 1869 an act was passed by the Legislature whereby the village of Chippewa Falls was enabled to become a city and was given a charter for that purpose. In 1885 the charter was revised and the corporate limits were described as follows: "The south half of sections 31 and 32, town 29, and all of that portion of sections 5, 6 and 7, township 28, in range 8 west, and sections 1 and 12, town 28, range 9 west, which lies on the north side of Chippewa river, and the south half of section 36, of township 29, range 9 west in Chippewa county." This territory was increased in 1887, when Frenchtown, now known as South Chippewa Falls, lying on the south side of the river, was annexed to the city of Chippewa Falls.

The city of Chippewa Falls, its natural beauties of scenery, which embrace tracts of foliage, the tempestuous though charming Chippewa and her tributary, Duncan creek, presents an attractive picture to the newcomer and one that is ever enduring to the dweller therein. It lies, as it were, in the hollow of a bowl, being surrounded on three sides by high hills. The entrance is on the river side, and that stream, the Chippewa, enters at the eastern limits of the city and runs nearly in a straight line southwest to its exit. It rises in the "Laurentian Hills," about twenty-five miles south of Lake Superior, and empties into the Mississippi river near Pepin, in Buffalo county. The waters of this river have a tremendous power. Having a twenty-four-foot head, the lowest estimated horse-power has been placed at 80,000, a small portion of which is now being utilized. The water of Duncan creek, which runs through the city from the northwest in a southeasterly direction and empties into the Chippewa below the falls, also contributes a force capable of running several mills or other industrial concerns. Along its banks are shaded woods that add largely to the opalescent beauty of the clear, cold water, in which abound fish of fine texture and the sweetest of flavor.

The main business thoroughfare is Bridge street, so named from having been the street on which the first bridge was built over the Chippewa.

Bridge has not always been the principal street, however. The reader will find, in the "History of Chippewa Valley," published in 1892, that "the business portion of the city is on the bank of the river and just below the falls." Since the above was written many changes have taken place. At the present time River street has no business place of any great consequence. The banks, large dry goods and clothing houses, many of the hotels, opera house (so-called) and courthouse are on Bridge. Other business streets of note are Spring, Central Bay and River.

The surroundings, the atmosphere and the water of Chippewa Falls are all conducive to the best of health and longevity. In fact, the Chippewa water has become known far and wide for its purity, limpidity and other enticing and beneficial virtues. For some time past the waters of the springs in and contiguous to the city have been bottled, cased and shipped in car lots to various sections of the country.

Under the new charter an election was held in the spring of 1870 for the selection by the voters of men to run the new city government. At that time the population was about twenty-five hundred, and a comparatively large vote was cast. James A. Taylor was elected mayor; Thomas Morris, treasurer; J. E. Pierce, assessor; W. R. Hoyt, city attorney. The successors of the first mayor follow:

1870, J. A. Taylor; 1871, I. W. Sheldon; 1872, A. R. Barrows; 1873, Jacob Leinenkugel; 1874, A. E. Pound; 1875, I. W. Sheldon; 1876, E. Flanders; 1877, E. Flanders; 1878, E. Poznanski; 1879, Louis Vincent; 1880, E. Poznanski; 1881, L. C. Stanley; 1882, Ambrose Hoffman; 1883, J. M. Bingham; 1884, Jacob Leinenkugel; 1885, T. J. Cunningham; 1886, H. C. McRae; 1887, A. B. McDonnell; 1888, A. B. McDonnell; 1889, Robert Kennedy; 1890, H. W. Earley; 1891, Jacob Leinenkugel; 1892, B. F. Millard; 1893, W. H. Stafford; 1894, O. E. Lappen; 1895, C. A. Stanley; 1896, P. H. Lindley; 1897, E. Poznanski; 1898, J. A. Anderson; 1899, T. J. Cunningham; 1900, T. J. Cunningham; 1901, L. A. Fletcher; 1902, George B. McCall; 1903, George B. McCall; 1904, Adolph Bigler; 1905, Adolph Bigler; 1906, George B. McCall; 1907, George B. McCall; 1908, Edward Uehren; 1909, Edward Uehren; 1910, J. T. Tuohy; 1912, J. T. Tuohy.

The first bank organized in the city and perhaps in the county was the private concern of D. E. Seymour. In 1884 he erected a home for the institution, where it remained until the panic of 1893. Unable to withstand the great pressure brought to bear upon its available resources, the Seymour bank went into involuntary liquidation and when its affairs were finally settled, about forty cents on the dollar had been paid depositors, this with the assistance of certain business men of the city. About the time

of the failure D. E. Seymour was president of the bank; W. L. Seymour, cashier; and J. R. Maxeiner, assistant cashier. The institution had a published capital of \$20,000, and a surplus of \$30,000.

At this time the city depended on a voluntary fire department as a safeguard against fire.

In the year 1880 occurred another disastrous flood, this time on Duncan creek. Bridges were torn from their foundations and carried away by the mad waters; dams were washed away and other injuries inflicted, entailing losses to the amount of about twenty-five thousand dollars. A few days later, early in April, a jam of logs four miles above the city, estimated at one hundred million feet, broke loose and came rushing down the stream, which was rising so rapidly that the people on River street were forced to seek higher ground. At noon of the same day a great mass of logs on the Yellow river broke from its moorings and was rushed on its destroying course by the still rapidly rising waters. River street was almost submerged. Two days later logs from the Little Falls dam came down, the river rose higher and higher and with resistless force carried away the booms and guard lock at the head of the race of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company. By this time the river had reached a height of twenty-four feet and before the water receded, two bridges went out at a loss of \$60,000, the lower bridge that had to be repaired at a cost of \$18,000, and other damage entailed difficult of computation. Frenchtown, on the south side of the city, was under water for two days and the homes of the people there were in a sorry plight for some time longer. In 1900 the bridge below the falls was replaced by a modern steel bridge having five long spans, at a cost of \$50,000.

The flood of 1884 is still remembered by many who were living here at that time. On Monday, September 8, the waters of the Chippewa had risen to a height to cause alarm. On the following day, being reinforced by its tributaries, the Chippewa came down with a rush and roar, and reached a higher mark than four years previous. The Wisconsin Central bridge, above the dam, was torn from its foundations and washed away; the same fate overtook the railroad bridges below the falls and also the wagon bridge. The Duncan lent its aid to the work of destruction by washing away the bridge crossing it. Kehl's planing mill went with the rest and the warehouse belonging to George Collins. The livery stable of Stiles, Lego & Bailey was ruined. Frenchtown was a turbulent lake, and River street was completely covered with water, the postoffice floor being under two feet of the unwelcome visitor. The Bloomer dam had broken, letting loose

and scattering far and wide 750,000 feet of logs in the pond. The loss was all of \$150,000.

THE CITY HALLS

A building for the use of the city officials and the fire department had been erected but in the month of April, 1883, the structure was destroyed by fire. The present city hall was built the same year, taking the place of its predecessor. It is well constructed of brick and answers the purpose admirably. On the Central street side are the rooms for the fire department, equipment and stables for the horses; on the Bay street side is the entrance to the police station and city prison, located on the ground floor, and the stairway to the upper story, in which are office rooms for the city clerk, treasurer and engineer. On the west side is the council chamber and on the south sleeping apartments of the firemen. This building was constructed under the direction of the contractor, J. W. Lewis, of Chippewa Falls, and cost about sixteen thousand dollars. In 1912 an addition was built on the rear or north end of the city hall, in which was installed a central heating plant, costing a little over five thousand dollars. This supplies heat for the city building, the Bay street and Island street schools and the Carnegie library.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

When Chippewa Falls was in her infancy every able-bodied man, and woman, too, was looked upon as a fireman in times of need, and each family was prevailed upon to always keep on hand buckets ready for emergencies. When a building caught fire everyone gathered about the place, and forming lines the buckets, filled with water, were passed from hand to hand, from a well or stream, to the burning structure and when emptied upon the flames were returned the same way to be refilled. When the village became larger and the number of buildings increased, a volunteer fire company was organized. When that important event took place is lost to history, as the records of the organization were destroyed in the fire that ruined the old city hall. In 1870 a volunteer fire company was organized, but the record of this one was also lost in the city hall fire. However, it is known that the chief was James A. Bate; assistant, Amos Stiles; treasurer, Thomas Morris; engineer, Morris Rounds. The apparatus consisted of a Silsby engine, named the "James A. Taylor," after the first mayor of the city; a hook and ladder truck, four small Babcock hand fire extinguishers, two hand hose carts, leather buckets and 1,000 feet of hose. As the place grew and the hazards became greater, a larger Silsby engine was pur-

chased, also a one-horse hose cart and 2,000 feet of hose. But for several years past the department has been on a paid basis. Engines were discarded after the construction of waterworks, sufficient pressure being secured from the fire plugs to throw a stream from the hose onto any building in the city. The apparatus now consists of hose trucks, hook and ladder wagon, a chemical engine, several thousand feet of hose and five horses. Members of the department are: Joseph Menli, chief; Roderick McPhee and Locky Ermatinger, drivers; Charles Breckke, Albert Huber, Harry Farnsworth, Thomas Godfrey, pipemen; Al Oleson, George Pannier, Percy McPhee, Henry McAleer, Frank Leslie, extra.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

For some years, or at least until the settlement became a separate organization as a village, no public police officer patrolled the streets of Chippewa. The sheriff looked after evildoers in those days, and the breach of law must have been greater than a drunken melee or petty theft if that official gave heed to or noticed it. But as the place grew in numbers and the character of the people became more diversified, the necessity for a systematic guard over the peace and quietude of the citizens became imperative and a village constable was installed, whose duties were to see that everyone conducted himself properly and according to law. Those found as transgressors were to be apprehended and punished. Soon the constable gave way to the marshal and as the community grew into a place of more importance and took on city airs and ways, the more dignified title of chief was applied to the head police officer; as such J. W. Flaherty is acting today. The captain of police is G. J. Peppin, and under him are the patrolmen, Julius Pagenkopf, Robert Roberg, John B. Thornton and Albert Dourcette. These men are all well qualified and perform the duties imposed with fidelity and impartiality.

THE WATERWORKS SYSTEM

The Chippewa Falls Water Works and Lighting Company was incorporated in June, 1885, with a capital of \$300,000, by James B. Taylor, Judge R. D. Marshall, L. C. Stanley, B. D. Viles, Dudley Coleman, L. M. Newman and J. B. Kehl. A power and pumping station was built, also a standpipe, and conveyed to the latter is the most pure and delicious water, obtained entirely from springs two miles above the city. The water is pumped into reservoirs and the standpipe, which is 100 feet in height. At present there are several miles of mains which have connections from

a large majority of the business houses, manufactories and residences of the city. A few years ago the Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Company took over the utility.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT

In 1876 A. E. Swift and brother were granted a license to erect and operate a gas plant in the city and the product of this concern was used by the city for lighting purposes until 1891, when the system was changed from gas to electric lighting. An electric lighting plant had been built in 1886 by the Chippewa Falls Water & Light Company. This company was also merged in the Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Company, which furnishes the city a splendid service. There is probably no city of its size in the State of Wisconsin whose streets are better lighted than those of Chippewa Falls.

STREETS AND SEWERS

The streets of the city are well and substantially paved. This improvement began in 1892, when certain of the main business streets were laid with cedar blocks, which was thought at the time to be the best and most economical material for the purpose. But the anticipations of the authorities were not met with the desired results and in 1903 the cedar blocks were discarded for brick. Since then many streets have been improved, some by the laying of brick pavement and others, in the residence sections, by a mixture of crushed granite and asphalt, which makes for a rather substantial and resilient roadbed. The sidewalks number many miles and are far different from the early day board or brick passageway. Concrete has been the material universally used, taking even the place of stone and giving more general satisfaction. The sewerage system was early adopted and is constantly being extended.

HOTELS

As soon as a mill was established in Chippewa Falls arrangements had to be made for the care and victualing of the employes, as most, if not all of them, were without families. The reader has often noticed on these pages the mention of the boarding house of H. S. Allen & Company, so that may be considered the beginning of hotel life at this place. Here the men slept and ate, and when a social affair of more than ordinary importance was on, the large dining room would be cleared of its furniture

and given over to the gathering, which often ended the festivities with a dance. We next hear of a hotel which was built in 1857 by D. K. Weir, who generously tendered to the county the "ball room" of the hostelry for the use of the circuit court. Then H. S. Allen put up a large, three-story, frame hotel, which was burned to the ground about three years afterwards, but a Mr. Sellers rebuilt it in 1862, and in 1865 the proprietors, Messrs. Pierce and Upham, named it the Tremont House. The Tremont went the way of its predecessor in 1870, but in the following summer Pierce and Upham, associating themselves with William R. Hoyt, erected a splendid five-story brick building on the site of the old hotel at a cost of \$100,000. The structure had eighty rooms and was fitted up in an expensive manner. On November 22, 1871, the hotel was formally opened with a banquet, speechmaking and a ball. The venture ruined its proprietors, however, as traffic was not commensurate with the demands of the hostelry. The property passed into the hands of George Winans by assignee's sale and was consumed by fire on January 26, 1874. The loss entailed was placed at \$150,000, with insurance at \$55,000. Later the site was built upon by the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company.

The Waterman House was erected and completed in 1860 by Joel Waterman and operated by him until 1867. Upon its site was built the Southern Hotel in 1886.

Joel Waterman built another hotel on the site of the present Stanley House in 1870. It was named the Waterman House, and like most of the hotels before it, was destroyed by fire December 24, 1872. What is known as the Stanley House was built by Mr. Waterman immediately after the fire and the hotel was conducted by him, with the assistance of his sons, Luzerne H. and Leslie E., until May, 1878, when he leased it to the boys. They purchased the property in the following year and conducted the hotel until 1883, when it was sold to L. C. Stanley, who changed the name to the Stanley House. After Mr. Stanley had managed it for some time it was leased to Messrs. Todd and Rossiter. Ultimately G. W. Rossiter purchased his partner's interest in the undertaking and conducted the business for a year or two, when he bought the property of L. C. Stanley. Rossiter died in 1889 and was succeeded in the management by his brother, Manni Rossiter, and the widow, Mrs. G. W. Rossiter, under the firm name of Rossiter & Rossiter. Since the regime of the last named firm the Stanley has had several managers, the present one being Edward McCormick.

There are many other hotels in the city which may be classed as good, bad and indifferent. Among the former may be mentioned the Ottawa,

Felix Sarasin; the Hotel De Cardinal, by Simon Cardinal; Hotel Royal, by James G. Connell; the Union House, by Frank Bresina.

AMUSEMENT PLACES

Probably the first house built in 1858 contained the first hall used for amusement purposes. It continued to be so used until 1862, when F. W. Martin put up a store building on the present site of the Lumbermen's Bank, in which a hall was fitted up on the second floor. This was used for theatrical purposes until 1869, when the building was destroyed by fire. The next place for entertainments was Mitchell's Hall. After it was burned Hook's Hall was built, in which was constructed the first permanent stage with drop curtains secured in the city. In 1880 the Opera House Block was built on the corner of Bridge and Central streets by C. F. Cobban. Not very strange to say, this building was destroyed by fire and thus went out of existence December 13, 1884. The land was then sold by Mr. Cobban to Judge R. D. Marshall for \$15,000, and upon it was erected the Union Block and another building.

In 1885 a skating rink was built on Columbia street by H. W. Earley and N. E. Warren. The craze for roller skating died out, whereupon a stage was built and furnished with scenery. The building now became known as the Chippewa Falls Opera House and had for its manager Joel Waterman. The seating capacity was 1,000. The place, however, did not come up to the desires of the people, and when the Hansen Block on the corner of Bridge and Willow streets was erected in 1905 a hall with a stage was constructed. Since then this has been known as Victor Theater, and is under the management of L. H. Clark. The old opera house on Columbia street has been used as an armory for some time past by Company C, Tenth Separate Battalion of Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard. There are also in operation and open to patrons every night in the week, not excepting Sundays, two moving picture theaters on Bridge street—the Lyric and the Empire.

BEAUTIFUL IRVINE PARK

One of the beauty spots of Chippewa Falls and a priceless treasure to its people is the park on the northern border of the city, named, and rightly so, in honor of one of the city's foremost citizens, William Irvine. The breathing spot and pleasure ground, by its mass of virginal shade trees, lofty bluffs, cool and tempting ravines and, as the poet would say, bosky dells; the winding roads, leading one to the bear pits, where bruin



IN IRVINE PARK, CHIPPEWA FALLS

reigns supreme and batters on the many delicacies his sweet tooth demands; thence across the rustic bridge round the hilltop beyond, to the rich grazing park of elk and bison, are beginnings of the things that attract the old and the young daily to this charming resort. In another spot one finds other attractions. A long stretch of woodland, shading a brooklet coursing through a ravine and making succulent and sweet the rich verdure upon its hills, herd many deer, who welcome the visitors and plaintively ask in their own language for toothsome morsels which they have become accustomed to receive. The spotted fawn win the instant admiration of all beholders. Then the smaller animals are reached: beavers, raccoons, opossum, squirrels, wolves, foxes and guinea pigs. In a cage, ample and commodious, disport two ring-tail monkeys, who look monk-like indeed, with their black-cowled heads. In the bird cages, or rather pens, are seen an American eagle, a big flock of solemn-eyed, wise-looking owls, and a peacock whose magnificently colored fan is spread to its utmost whenever the proud and haughty bird is conscious of having an admiring audience. The help-mates of this imperial autocrat are as staid and unassuming as any Priscilla could possibly be in the best regulated of Quaker households.

The walks and drives of Irvine Park are enticing and satisfying. They bear you from the open into almost the unknown—from the brightest of sunshine into the deepest of secluded shades. And the piece de resistance, the ne plus ultra of it all, is beautiful Duncan creek, whose waters have been coaxed and pampered to the end that they have been made to form within the dells as charming a little lake as the eyes need care to look upon. With the sweet music of poesy prompting his heart and tongue, someone has named this stretch of blue, enchanting water, Glen Loch.

Glen Loch is within the park preserves and many graceful craft float upon its placid bosom. From the Glen Mill dam, which is its western end, the lovers of rowing can make their way for many miles up the stream, whose banks are heavily fringed by a luxurious growth of pine trees, foliage and beautifully tilled farm lands.

Bridges span the streams hither and yon. Some are constructed more for utility and safety than to please the eye. Others have a rusticity of outline and composition harmonizing with the surroundings and add much to the general effect, which is one of natural beauty and so ordained to remain by the officials of the park, whose chief aim in the work of improvement is to avoid infringing upon the architectural excellence of the Creator. They realize that it would be presumptuousness on their part were they to attempt the artificial, when nature has been at her best and builded so well.

Traversing a cindered driveway up hill and around an arching way one is confronted by the steep banks of a ravine. Through generosity of

soul and a fostering pride, William Irvine in the fall of 1912, added to his already munificent gifts to the park, and built across this chasm a tastefully designed steel bridge of three spans, at a cost of probably \$4,000. This permits the park visitor to reach a delightful driveway which winds along the west bank of Glen Loch, to the north line of the park, or the "Burnt Bridge" road. By connecting the drive in the old part of the park with the new passageway, named Bridge O'Pines, now makes it possible for the pedestrian or automobile to go from one end of the park to the other, a distance of one and one-half miles; from Bridgewater avenue on the south to the "Burnt Bridge" road on the north.

That Mr. Irvine may be given his just dues and credit for his manifold generousities, it should be here stated that he provides the money for concerts by the local band, which renders a carefully prepared list of numbers every Sunday afternoon during the summer season.

In 1906, the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company donated to the city $137\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land for park purposes. William Irvine purchased twenty-one acres adjoining, from private citizens, for the purpose of precluding the possibility of the land between the highway and that donated by the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company being used for private purposes, and L. C. Stanley gave four and three-fourth acres to allow an entrance from Bridgewater avenue on the west side of the creek, thus giving the city a piece of land containing $163\frac{1}{2}$ acres extending from Bridgewater avenue on the south to the mill reserve at Glen Mills, the land being from one-quarter to one-half mile wide and a little more than three-quarters of a mile long. Duncan creek runs the entire length of it from north to south.

The city, by action of the common council, accepted the gift and by resolution unanimously adopted, christened it Irvine Park, in honor of Mr. Irvine, the manager of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company and the one who was the means of securing the gift to the public. The city appointed a park commission consisting of five members to take charge of and work out a park system and appropriated \$500 for preliminary work; the next year \$1,000 was appropriated; the second year, \$2,000, and since that time an annual appropriation of \$5,000 has been made by the city.

In 1907, Mr. Irvine purchased \$5,000 worth of park bonds drawing 4 per cent interest, which money was used for necessary improvements, and the following Christmas turned the bonds over to the commission, duly cancelled, thus making an additional gift of over \$5,000 cash. In 1908, he presented a pavilion, which is built of stone, with concrete floor, iron trusses, steel shingle roof and absolutely fire-proof, the size of the building being 40x60 feet. This same year A. B. McDonell and other owners of the Glen Mill property donated the use of the reservoir adjoining

the park on the north, for boating and other sports of like nature, which body of water was formally christened Glen Loch. This beautiful sheet of water extends about one mile from the north end of the park, thus adding its charms to the already popular playground.

There are many miles of macadam road, a "zoo" that would be a credit to a much older institution, which contains an animal cage with wolves, bears, coyotes and lynx, a deer park of several acres for the fifteen deer which they have at the present time, an enclosure for a four-year-old bull moose,* another for a pair of buffaloes, and still another for a pair of elk. In addition they have an aviary for eagles, owls, hawks and other birds of this class, another for pheasants, and a pond containing ducks, wild geese, swans and other aquatic fowl.

For the entertainment of the children, there are three separate playgrounds in different parts of the park, equipped with swings, teeters and other playground paraphernalia.

Early in November, 1912, a further gift came to the citizens of Chippewa from the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, through William Irvine. This was a tract of land and water consisting of 100 acres, adjoining and immediately north of the park. The object of the donation was to enlarge the pleasure grounds and so extend them that Glen Loch might become part and parcel of the property. The land is that part of the park extending from the ravine on the north along the west bank of Glen Loch to the "Burnt Bridge" road and is a perfect bowery of birch, elm, maple and other trees indigenous to the locality.

Irvine Park is governed by a commission, composed of five persons, the names of which follow: M. S. Bailey, president; Edward Riester, vice-president; Newton Mills, secretary; John B. Theriault, treasurer; John J. McGillivray. No salary is attached to this office and the term is for five years, one member retiring each year to give way to his successor.

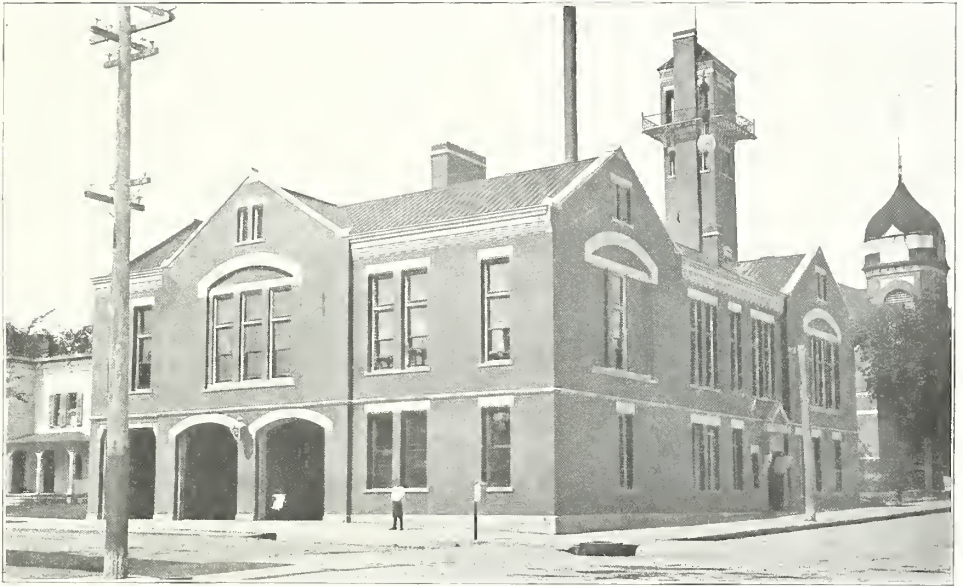
PRESIDENT BAILEY'S TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM IRVINE

"I am sure that this magnificent gift of \$5,000 by Mr. William Irvine to the park, will be a cause for general rejoicing among the people of this city, and well it should be. They have always found him a progressive and philanthropic citizen, who is deeply interested in the growth, development and happiness of this community. He shows that his heart and soul are in this park enterprise. He has not been content with merely securing this great beauty spot for the use of the public, but now he comes forward

* The moose died.

with a big outlay of ready cash for improvements which mean greater advantages for the public.

“On behalf of the Irvine Park Commission I cannot express to the donor our thanks in adequate language. The gift fairly overwhelms us and to say that it is appreciated manifold is putting it mildly. For the public I will not attempt to speak but I am quite sure that in the hearts of his fellow citizens there will be reflected a warm feeling of gratitude for this princely gift. I only hope that we shall have more substantial expressions of this sort from other citizens, manifesting their interest in our beautiful city. We shall soon call a meeting of the park board and inform the city council officially of the cancellation of the bonds by Mr. Irvine.”



CITY HALL, CHIPPEWA FALLS

CHAPTER XVII

CHIPPEWA FALLS, CONTINUED

THE POSTOFFICE AND POSTMASTERS—LETTERS COST TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR POSTAGE—H. S. ALLEN THE FIRST POSTMASTER—MAIL CARRIERS, RURAL DELIVERY AND POSTAL SAVINGS BANK—OFFICE INCREASING YEARLY IN IMPORTANCE—HANDSOME NEW FEDERAL BUILDING—BANKING.

Before the year 1850 the Chippewa valley was destitute of roads, mails, or communication with the outside world. When an item of news drifted into the settlements at Chippewa Falls or Eau Claire, it was brought by some one who had been "back east" and made the trip either "afoot or a-horseback;" or by a new addition to the colony in the woods who, having been but recently in the midst of stirring scenes, brought with him the details of important events, which were rehearsed at the camp fires or in log cabins and absorbed by his auditors with avidity. But the territory of Wisconsin having become a state in the year 1848, the Legislature authorized, and made an appropriation to lay out and open a road from Prairie du Chien, by way of Viroqua, Black River Falls and Eau Claire, to Hudson.

During the fall and winter of 1849, Judge Knowlton, who had the contract, succeeded in making the road passable and Congress established a mail route over it, with postoffices at Eau Claire and Gilbert's Mill on the Red Cedar river. At the former George W. Randall was appointed postmaster and Samuel Gilbert was given the like honor and emoluments at the Mills.

The mail was carried by half-breeds and white men, mostly on foot, until a regular service was established at the "Falls" in 1851. H. S. Allen was appointed the first postmaster here, and received what little mail there was at the "Company Store." There being no postage stamps in those days, the recipient of a letter was first compelled to pay for its carriage and delivery before he received the precious missive or newspaper. The usual charge was twenty-five cents.

By the year 1855 mail arrived by "pony express" once a week and a year or so later a bi-weekly stage line was established between the "Falls"

and Wabasha, which brought to the settlement mail on each trip, and this great convenience and almost luxury to the settler can hardly be estimated at its proper value in this day and generation of fast mail trains, that speed over steel rails at the rate of fifty and sometimes sixty miles an hour.

Regular mails were received by way of Eau Claire by the year 1860. The mails to Eau Claire were conveyed to Wabasha by boat up the Mississippi to Durand and from thence by stage to Eau Claire and the "Falls" in the summer months; in the winter time by stage from La Crosse to St. Paul and thence to Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. Mail was also secured from Sparta by stage the year round.

The first postoffice was established at Chippewa Falls in 1851, and on September 15th of that year, Hiram S. Allen received a commission under which he ruled over its destinies until 1857, when Frederick H. Bussy was appointed his successor. Mr. Bussy's commission was dated May 14, 1857. He and James A. Taylor formed a partnership and were the first independent merchants in the village. The postoffice was taken from the "Company" store and for five years thereafter was to be found at the emporium of Taylor & Bussy, in a building that stood on River street.

James A. Webb was appointed postmaster under the administration of Abraham Lincoln and his commission was dated April 3, 1862. Mr. Webb removed the office to Bay street and there served his country in a ministerial capacity until in 1866. Lewis Lashway was appointed January 29th of that year and changing the location of the office to Spring street, remained in its charge about ten years.

The next postmaster of Chippewa Falls was William Richardson, who was appointed to the office November 12, 1875. He served a full term of four years, and distributed the mail from the place provided for the office on Bridge street, occupied recently by the Journal-Tribune office, and the property of H. J. Goddard.

Isaac B. Taft's commission was dated December 17, 1878; William W. Crandall, January 29, 1883; Levi F. Martin, May 16, 1887; Albert E. Pound, January 19, 1892; George B. McCall, April 23, 1896; and the present incumbent, Henry J. Goddard, March 31, 1900. He holds commissions, of which he justly feels proud, signed by William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft.

The business of the Chippewa Falls postoffice is far from being what it was in the '50s. Then the postmaster could carry the mail in his hat and had a whole week in which to distribute it. But in these days of "fast mails" and other means of rapid communication, the business of a postoffice in a city like this is of greater dimensions and of more importance than the

layman can barely estimate. For the fiscal year ending in June, 1913, the amount of business for this office was \$26,734.47. The money order transactions were so large as to be hardly credible. In this department there was received \$94,834.73, while the disbursements amounted to \$100,126.71.

On the 19th day of June, 1911, a postal bank department was established at this office and what was inaugurated by the Government as an experiment has already proven to be a great success. The deposits in the Chippewa Falls office alone, for the fiscal year of 1913, amounted to the snug and tidy sum of \$8,261, a great part of which would not have been saved had the postal savings bank system not been in operation. And to sum it all up the local office has been increasing its importance to the Government from year to year. The postmaster's last report shows a gain in business over the preceding like period of \$2,953.03.

The citizens of Chippewa Falls congratulated themselves most heartily when the receipt of mail was made a daily custom. When two mails a day were obtained the village began to get chesty and took on a decided swagger. But this became an old story and as the town grew and its business district spread out, an appeal went out to Washington, urging the district's member of Congress to convince the Postoffice Department that Chippewa Falls was an important, thriving, enterprising, growing and self-respecting city and that it should be given the privilege of a free delivery of mail by uniformed carriers. The carriers came—in the year 1888—five of them for a starter. Now there are eight. Of course, the farming sections of the county heard of this innovation and their denizens could not understand why people who had such nice sidewalks and streets as Chippewa Falls, and their postoffice at such a negligible distance from their homes and business, could not go after the mail themselves, and not sit supinely in their luxurious homes, offices, counting rooms and other business places and wait for a man to bring it to them, and all at the expense of the taxpayer. But the farmer, although he was a long time about it, commenced to wake up, and as the saying is, "began to take notice." If a free delivery of mail to the business man was a good thing and a legitimate device on the part of the Government to extract coin from the pockets of the taxpayer, why would it not be as good, if not better, for the one that keeps the "townspeople" going? So the rural free delivery of mail was established and Chippewa county was early given the privilege of testing its virtues. In the year 1901, one route, with one carrier, was permitted her; but now she has nine routes, with as many carriers, who traverse the county in buggies, motorcycles and even automobiles, taking and carrying away mail to and from every home in the county; letters and daily

papers every day in the year, and there is not a home so humble that it is not vouchsafed this splendid privilege.

Like its close neighbors and far-off neighbors, Chippewa Falls had high ideals. Other towns, some of them not as large, nor so pretty, nor even as important, had their own postoffice building. So the "Falls" began to clamor and make, in a measure, the official burden of her Congressman more burdensome in her supplications for a Federal building. She got what she wanted, which seems to have become a rule, and now there stands on the corner of Bridge and Columbia streets as handsome and well-built a public structure as can be found in any town the size of this one. The building was erected on a lot purchased of the Thornton estate for \$10,000, and occupied on the 25th day of September, 1910. The brick and stone building with equipment cost \$90,000, and is well worth the money.

The business of banking is of great antiquity and in its simpler forms no doubt was understood and practiced by the Assyrians, Babylonians and Athenians. As the taking of interest for money lies at the root of all banking and furnishes the chief motive for it, wherever a people were sufficiently advanced to loan money for hire there would naturally spring up many of the practices and methods of modern banking. The transfer of credits was undoubtedly known among the ancients. They used checks and bills of exchange, but for all that they were very far from having the confidence in credit business that has since been fostered by modern banking methods. They used gold and silver coin and other commodities then in use as standards of value and media of exchange and had not invented representative money. It is more fanciful than correct to ascribe to the Romans the invention of modern banking. The business carried on by their money lenders and dealers was similar to that of the Jews of the Middle Ages and the Lombards.

When gold and silver were deposited, it was more in the nature of a special deposit to be kept until called for. There have always been money lenders but banks for lending money are of comparatively modern origin. The Bank of Venice, which originated in 1171, may be pronounced the forerunner of modern banking. It was followed by the Bank of Genoa, 1320; Bank of Amsterdam, 1609; Bank of England, 1694; Bank of France, 1716; and others at later dates. In the United States there have been private banks and chartered banks and of the latter some have derived their powers from state Legislatures and from the Federal Congress.

The National Bank Act, which became a law early in 1863, was modeled largely after the free banking laws of New York, Ohio and other states; and the distinctive principles which underlie it are Government supervision of the operations of the banks and a circulation based directly upon the

securities and guarantee of the Government. The original act has undergone many modifications, some of them of considerable importance, and while in its operations it has proved of great value to the commerce of the country, it is undoubtedly capable of improvement and further changes may be expected in it in the not distant future.

Financial institutions of Chippewa Falls have been managed from the beginning with marked ability and integrity. Mistakes have been made and at times carelessness cropped out, but the instances of the human weaknesses have been so few as to make them almost a negligible quantity in the solution of the subject of local banking.

The first attempt at banking in Chippewa county was that of Andrew Gregg, who loaned money and conducted an exchange business from the year 1864 until 1870, when misfortunes overtook the "banker" and he was compelled to close up his affairs and seek another field for his activities.

D. E. Seymour, as a matter of fact, was the first banker of Chippewa Falls. He came here in 1861 and went into the employ of Pound & Halbert, later was associated with the firm of Pound, Halbert & Company, and then with the Union Lumber Company. He dealt in pine lands and in time had many other business interests. Mr. Seymour engaged in banking in the year 1870, opening a private concern known as Seymour's Bank. For a number of years his son, W. L. Seymour, was his bookkeeper. A bank building was erected on Central street (now occupied by Alferd A. Bish as a photograph gallery), and here the business was carried on until the year 1883, when Mr. Seymour erected a brick structure on the corner of Central and Bridge, which is now the home of the Northwestern State Bank. Here the Seymour bank continued its operations until the panic of 1893, when it was forced to close its doors. The failure was a disastrous one for all concerned and it took several years to wind up the affairs of the pioneer banker and reach a final settlement. Then with the assistance of certain local business men enough was realized from the wreck to pay the depositors about forty cents on the dollar.

The failure of this financial institution created considerable flurry and worry in business circles and among depositors here, and caused a run on the other banks that made the financial horizon look rather squally for them for a time. In fact, a threatened run on these staid institutions was only averted by the cool, calm judgment of men of affairs and the ample resources of the banks which were soon made apparent to even the most skeptical and timid of depositors. From the Independent, issued July 29,

1893, is taken an article, here appended, which gives the reader a good view of the situation at that time:

SEYMOUR BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS

"Seymour's Bank has been added to the long column of the closed-up banking institutions of the United States. A notice posted at its entrance yesterday that it had suspended 'on account of the stringency of the money market,' caused a sensation all over the town and precipitated a run on the First National and Lumbermen's National banks. The scenes at the two last named institutions during the morning hours indicated that the depositors were half frenzied with fear, but towards noon quiet had been restored. Although money was drawn out of the banks until the closing hour, there was no feeling shown except by those who were anxious to realize on their bank accounts. Sympathy was expressed everywhere for Daniel Seymour, the owner of Seymour's Bank, and no doubt was expressed as to the depositors getting all that is due them. The bank has been the pride of its owner since it was founded in 1870, and the fact that it was obliged to suspend prostrated not only Mr. Seymour but those who had been connected with it in an official capacity since its infancy. Neither Daniel Seymour nor Will Seymour could be seen yesterday or last evening. Both gentlemen were under the care of physicians who had given orders that no one was to be admitted to their rooms.

"The cause of the suspension is of course the failure to realize cash on securities in order to meet the demands of depositors. For some time there has been a withdrawal of deposits, simply because the bank was a private institution and it was thought more liable to go down in the financial crash. The fact is, however, that no bank has been more ably managed and Mr. Seymour's attorney says that creditors will receive dollar for dollar.

"City Treasurer Richardson was criticised because it was known he had withdrawn the city's funds, nearly thirty-five thousand dollars, from the bank, and the assertion was freely made in some quarters that this had been 'the straw that broke the camel's back.' The city treasurer gave the bank notice some six weeks ago that he would withdraw the city's funds and he was informed that the money would be ready for him when it was demanded. Mr. Richardson took his position on the advice of some of his bondsmen and ample notice was given of his intention so as not to cripple the institution.

"It was also rumored that the county treasurer had withdrawn a large deposit but this is understood not to be the fact. The county's funds are low at present—not more than five thousand or six thousand dollars—and

this is divided among the three banks. It is stated that the deposit of the county in Seymour's bank was \$1,200, which had not been withdrawn.

"Late yesterday afternoon an attachment was issued against the bank's funds by W. F. Switzer, and this compelled Mr. Seymour to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Levi F. Martin was named as assignee. The papers will be filed this morning. Mr. Seymour has turned over all his property to his creditors, including his homestead. His attorneys said that there are ample assets which include large tracts of pine land and that there are \$2 for every \$1 due depositors. A statement of the assets and liabilities was begun yesterday but will not be completed until today, or perhaps tomorrow.

"If Mr. Seymour could have heard the many expressions of regret on account of the unfortunate circumstances, and the expressions of confidence in his integrity, he would not lose a moment's sleep.

"The run on the Lumbermen's Bank was not heavy. It was principally on the savings department. The bank had been prepared for a possible run and had plenty of cash to meet all demands. No loans have been made, no accounts allowed to be withdrawn and all securities that it was possible turned into cash. The same is true of the First National Bank. The run on this institution was heavier than on the Lumbermen's, as it has a great many small depositors. The run continued until the closing hours and the officers and clerks worked until nearly midnight getting ready for today's business. Both banks received encouraging telegrams from many outside institutions offering all the money they needed, but the vaults of both banks have been so overloaded for weeks that the pressure had to be relieved in some way. Large consignments of currency were received yesterday morning and afternoon in addition to what was on hand and a telegram was received from Mr. Weverhaeuser to draw on him for any amount.

"Both banks are in position to pay every demand which may be made upon them. President Stanley of the Lumbermen's Bank stated soon after dinner that more money had been deposited than withdrawn."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The charter for the First National Bank was issued May 1, 1873, during the palmy days of the Union Lumber Company, and its doors opened for business in October of that year. Thomas Halbert was president; H. S. Allen, vice-president; V. W. Bayless, cashier; and Tracy M. Cary bookkeeper. L. M. Newman became cashier in 1876 and some time later S. W. Newton succeeded to the presidency. In that office followed A. K.

Fletcher. He was succeeded by L. C. Stanley, and for a few months after his retirement F. Weyerhaeuser, the lumber king and multi-millionaire, acted as the chief executive of the concern. His successor was the present incumbent of the office, August Mason. In the vice-presidency, J. B. Kehl followed H. S. Allen, and now B. D. Viles is filling that office. L. M. Newman is the second vice-president. All this time, or in other words, for forty years, Tracy M. Cary had served the bank in the capacity of bookkeeper and assistant cashier. He went into the institution but a boy in years, working faithfully and diligently and as a reward, long deferred by circumstances arising from the natural course of business conditions, he stepped up to the position he deserved so well and was so capable of filling, that of the cashiership. This position came to him at the time of the renewal of the bank's charter, which occurred May 1, 1913.

The original capital of the First National was \$50,000, which was increased July 8, 1884, to \$75,000 and on July 5, 1887, to \$100,000. The surplus and undivided profits are \$29,000 and deposits \$650,000.

Since the bank first commenced operations its home has been at 111 Bridge street. Here a two-story brick building was erected. In 1898 the building underwent a course of remodeling by which the front was modernized and beautified by a facing of sandstone, with columns of the same material. Interior decorations followed.

The Chippewa Herald of date October 1, 1873, had the following to say in relation to the opening of the first national bank organized in Chippewa Falls:

OPENING OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"The First National Bank of Chippewa Falls is now open. It has a capital of \$75,000 and is organized under the provisions of the national banking act, which requires United States bonds to be deposited at Washington as security for the notes. The officers are:

"President—Thomas L. Halbert.

"Vice-president—H. S. Allen.

"Cashier—B. W. Bayless.

"Directors—T. L. Halbert, A. S. Stiles, William Van Name, H. S. Allen, Thad C. Pound, Coliche Allen and A. E. Pound.

"All but one are old residents here and well known as active and influential men. The cashier, Mr. Bayless, has been connected with the City National Bank of Binghamton, New York, and is thoroughly familiar with the banking business. He will make an excellent officer.

"The building used and owned by the bank is a substantial and decidedly handsome one. It is 32x60, thirty feet high and built of brick. The



BRIDGE STREET, CHIPPEWA FALLS

banking office is in front and is furnished in fine style. The counters are of solid black walnut, made in Milwaukee, and are not surpassed by any bank in Milwaukee or the whole state. The best finished plate glass is used as a railing around them, making a handsome curve on the corner. In the rear of the regular banking room there is a private office furnished in the best style. The walls of the vault are two feet thick and the vault itself is twelve feet square, with two heavy iron and composition doors leading into it. It is thoroughly fireproof in every particular. Inside there is a burglar proof safe weighing 5,000 pounds, of Diebold & Kienzle's patent—the best safe known.

“The building is lighted with gas and warmed from coal grates and stoves. The front cornice is made from iron plates and stone window sills are used on the side. The words ‘First National Bank’ are cut in iron through the center—giving an air of solidity to the building which is becoming. In the second story the law firm of Messrs. Bingham & Jenkins occupy the front room, while Ambrose Hoffman with his abstract office takes the rear part. The total cost was somewhere about \$15,000 and a large eagle presides in the center of it which proclaims its completeness.

“The opening of the First National furnishes Chippewa Falls with two banking houses, Mr. D. E. Seymour having been in business for the past three years—and there is ample business for both. The growth of the city is rapid and consequently increased demand for bank facilities follows.”

LUMBERMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

The Lumbermen's National Bank is one of Chippewa county's strong and reliable financial concerns and as the years pass by its prosperity follows; and the faith of the people in the integrity and rectitude of its officers continues to be well fortified by their manner of conducting its affairs. The first meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company in the city of Chippewa Falls, June 27, 1887. At that time there were present: E. Rutledge, M. Glicksman, L. H. Heller, A. H. Heller, S. W. Chinn, H. H. Martin, Daniel Buchanan, Jr., D. McDonald, T. J. Cunningham, L. F. Martin, John G. Dunlap, David Chisholm, C. A. Hayes, W. E. Tallmadge, Joseph Mandelert, Louis Goulet, William Irvine, Peter Bergevin, Charles Bergeron, E. De F. Barnett, Thomas Gaynor, F. Weyerhaeuser, A. B. McDonnell, C. F. Waldo.

The original charter of the Lumbermen's National Bank was dated August 23, 1887, and within a few days thereafter the bank started out on its business career. The first board of directors selected was composed of A. B. McDonnell, William Irvine, Joseph Mandelert, M. Glicksman. H.

H. Martin, Thomas Gaynor, A. H. Heller, Edward Rutledge and E. De F. Barnett.

This board elected A. B. McDonnell president; Edward Rutledge, vice-president; and E. De F. Barnett, cashier. Since that time to the present Mr. McDonnell has been the chief executive officer. Following the death of Mr. Rutledge, William Irvine was elected vice-president, January 9, 1912. Mr. Barnett resigned as cashier April 19, 1890, and was succeeded in that responsible position by S. B. Nimmons, the present incumbent. P. T. Favell was the assistant cashier from August 1, 1891, until in 1904, when he resigned to accept the cashiership of the newly established Northwestern State Bank. The vacancy was filled by F. G. Martin.

The home of the Lumbermen's National Bank is in a two-story brick business block on the corner of Bridge and Spring streets, which was purchased of M. Glicksman. Here the operations of the institution have continued from the start to the present time. The capital stock has always been maintained at \$100,000; to that is now added a splendid surplus fund of \$100,000. The bank is a United States depository, and its officers are: A. B. McDonnell, president; William Irvine, vice-president; S. B. Nimmons, cashier; F. G. Martin, assistant cashier. Directors: F. Weyerhaeuser, William Irvine, Thomas Irvine, A. B. McDonnell, E. L. Ainsworth, Eugene O'Neil, Louis Goulet, F. G. Martin, S. B. Nimmons.

NORTHWESTERN STATE BANK

The Northwestern State Bank was chartered July 19, 1904, with a capital of \$80,000. The chief promoters of the enterprise were S. C. F. Cobban, P. T. Favell, M. A. Poznanski and Thomas Kelly. A board of directors was selected, and elected as officers of the new bank S. C. F. Cobban, president; Thomas Kelly, vice-president; P. T. Favell, cashier; George T. Plehn, assistant cashier. There has been no change made in the personnel of the official list.

A home for the new bank was purchased. The building had been erected on the corner of Bridge and Central streets by D. E. Seymour in 1883 and was well appointed for the purpose. The structure, a two-story brick, is centrally located and the banking rooms are fitted up with all the appurtenances of a modern institution of its kind. The capital stock of the bank continues to be \$80,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$10,000; deposits, \$556,000.

The directors are: S. C. F. Cobban, H. B. Coleman, P. T. Favell, Andrew Hanson, Ernest J. Herbert, M. A. Poznanski, Frank Joas, Thomas Kelly, Joseph Kelly, J. H. McGraw, George T. Plehn.

It is a United States depository for postal savings funds.

CHAPTER XVIII

CHIPPEWA FALLS, CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL CHIPPEWA FALLS—THE MILLS COME FIRST—LARGE SHOE FACTORIES EMPLOYING SKILLED LABOR—GLOVE FACTORY—MAKING SUGAR FROM BEETS—CANNING FACTORY, ETC.

The manufacture of lumber first claimed the attention of early settlers and men of enterprise in this community and until within a very short span of years it was the chief industry. F. Weyerhaeuser, the lumber king, was attracted to the vast possibilities of the great forests of Chippewa and almost at the beginning of his activities in the lumber world made large investments in timber land in this region, became prominently identified in the organization of lumber companies and through his superior business abilities and remarkable judgment in choosing associates in his enterprises, made of Chippewa Falls one of the greatest lumber producing cities in the Union. At the same time Mr. Weyerhaeuser was the means of establishing the business reputation and fortunes of a number of men who became permanent citizens of Chippewa and the mainstay of its life and prosperity. But, alas, the forests are practically gone and with them the lumber camps and the "lumber jack." Great mills, once busy and kept a-humming the livelong day, are silent forever.

Growing out of the manufacture of lumber was the Stanley Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1883. Before this, however, planing mills had been running and are mentioned in other places of this work. The Stanleys built their first factory on High street for the planing of lumber and manufacture of doors, sash, etc. The plant consisted of one building, which was destroyed by fire in 1888. This was rebuilt by F. G. and C. A. Stanley, who had operated the Chippewa City sawmill and in connection with the new plant they opened a lumberyard. In the year 1897 a foundry and machine shop was erected, for the making of a general line of machinery and engines. The plant grew in dimensions until the buildings covered two city blocks. The business also took on generous proportions and reached a large yearly output of machinery, engines, doors, sash, soft and hard wood finishings for stores, offices and residences.

In 1912 the firm was disintegrated by death and the great concern was closed down until the estate could be administered by law. The affairs were

settled in the summer of 1913 and July of that year E. H. Alvard, of Chippewa Falls, and E. G. Werheim, of Bloomer, formed a partnership and buying the property, reopened the plant under the operating name of the Chippewa Manufacturing Company.

CHIPPEWA FALLS WOOLEN MILL

The first woolen mill in Chippewa county was erected in 1882 in Frenchtown, now South Chippewa Falls, by James A. Mitchell. In association with George Wolf he operated the plant until September, 1884, when the building was partially destroyed by the flood of that year. A building was then erected by Hector C. McRae on Duncan creek, near Leinenkugel's brewery, and that part of the machinery of the old mill which was available was placed in the new one. This plant was operated for a time by Hector McRae and George Wolf, under the firm name of McRae & Wolf, who eventually sold the property to James A. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell soon thereafter disposed of part of the property to Hector C. McRae and George C. Wolf. The business was then incorporated as the Chippewa Falls Woolen & Linen Mill Company, capitalized at \$25,000. After operating the plant for some time the company closed the mill on account of its inability to procure stock, but in June, 1890, leased the mill to J. L. Pierce and B. F. Millard, who operated it under the name of the Crystal Spring Mills. At this time the property consisted of a building 80x40 feet, with an L 30x40 feet. Installed were five broad looms run by steam power. Twenty operatives were employed and the output was 200 yards of fabric a day.

In a year or so the French Lumber Company came into possession of the woolen mills and operated them until 1903, when the company went into voluntary liquidation and the Mandelerts took over the property as their share of the company's business interests. They incorporated in the same year under the name of the Mandelert Mercantile Company, with a capital of \$60,000, and having the following personnel: Charles A. Mandelert, George A. Mandelert, Mrs. Joseph Mandelert and Mrs. William Murphy, a sister of the Mandelerts. The officers elected were: Charles A. Mandelert, president; George A. Mandelert, vice-president and secretary; C. A. Mandelert, treasurer.

Since the new management the mill has increased its business to a great extent. In 1908 the capacity of the mill was enlarged by the addition of a brick building 75x30 feet on North prairie. Here are the offices, stock and sewing room. The original building was raised four feet and moved eastward thirty feet and so remodeled that it has four floors instead of three, as

formerly. The exterior was tin covered and filled with concrete between the covering and the weather boarding, making it practically fireproof. To this much needed improvement was added in the spring of 1913 a stone building 60x35 feet, with three floors. Here are the card rooms, with three sets of carders on the top floor. On the next floor are storage rooms and a warehouse. In the basement are dyeing and wool washing apartments. Up to 1913 the company had expended \$20,000 in new buildings and machinery. Orders keep about fifty employes, two-thirds of whom are women, busy the year round. There are also six salesmen on the road who cover the country between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and send in orders that tax the capacity of this establishment to meet the demand for its products, which are mainly mackinaws, wool battings and auto robes.

L. W. SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The beginning of Chippewa Falls' shoe factories may be ascribed to William Weyenberg, who came to Chippewa Falls from Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1895, with a small stock of shoes, which he installed in a store room on Spring street, now occupied by Abrahamson's clothing store. Soon thereafter he was joined by his brother Martin and the firm of Weyenberg Brothers was organized. Two years later the concern moved across the street, where it opened a shoe store, and later bought the building. In a small room above this store the Weyenbergs began the manufacture of shoes on a small scale. In 1901 they moved their factory to Milwaukee, selling out the plant two years later. Mr. Weyenberg returned to Chippewa Falls with his two sons, William and Leo, and in 1907 opened a factory in their old building on Spring street, where they remained until 1909. That year the splendid building erected for the purpose on the corner of Center and High streets was occupied by the Weyenbergs and here today the L. W. Shoe Manufacturing Company is installed and turning out yearly great quantities of shoes, which keep busily employed over one hundred people. The building is a five-story structure with basement, 60x133 feet. The material is of brick and cost over \$30,000. Thirteen men are on the road, covering territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in all those states making the city of Chippewa Falls well and popularly known.

HARSHMAN SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The Harshman Shoe Manufacturing Company, capitalized at \$75,000, was removed to this city from Dayton, Ohio, in 1902. The first large brick building, four stories high, 40x160 feet, was built for the factory on the

banks of Duncan creek, between Grand avenue and Columbia street. Here an average working force of one hundred and fifty people were employed in turning out over five hundred pairs of shoes daily.

MASON SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

April 1, 1904, the Mason Shoe Manufacturing Company was organized by B. A. Mason and August Kuhrasch, who began the manufacture of shoes in a one-story brick building on Bridge street, between River and Central, belonging to S. Moskewitz. The force employed were five people. The Mason company remained here about two years and then removed to the Agnew block on North Bridge street, first occupying the second floor and finally the whole building. About thirty-five people were given employment here for about seven years. In the spring of 1913 the Mason Shoe Company moved its plant to the Harshman building, which had been vacated the fall previous by the C. Gotzian Company, shoe manufacturers, successors of the Harshman Company. At the present time the Mason Shoe Company employs sixty-five people, six of whom are soliciting orders on the road, covering territory from the State of Michigan westward to the Pacific coast. At first the Mason company made hand made loggers, stitched downs and nailed shoes. They have added to their line Goodyear welts.

The company was incorporated about the year 1908 under the firm name of the Mason Shoe Manufacturing Company, capitalized at \$60,000. The officials are: August Mason, president; August Kuhrasch, vice-president; B. A. Mason, secretary-treasurer; Valentine Miller, superintendent.

HAND MADE SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The Hand Made Shoe Manufacturing Company is another one of the large and important industries of Chippewa Falls. It was incorporated in 1902, with a capital of \$10,000, by J. B. Kehl, L. M. Newman, Morris Poznanski and others. In 1909, at the same time the L. W. factory was building, a similar structure was erected for the Hand Made shoe factory on East Central street. It is a three-story brick structure with basement and cost in the neighborhood of thirty thousand dollars. Here are made a class of shoes similar to the output of the other factories.

The business affairs of this company are in a very prosperous condition. Its capital stock has been increased to \$50,000. The officers for 1912 were:

L. M. Newman, president; Morris Poznanski, vice-president; L. A. Fletcher, treasurer; H. J. Brynolson, secretary.

CHIPPEWA SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The Chippewa Shoe Manufacturing Company was established in 1901. It was first a copartnership between J. B. Piotrowski and J. M. Andrejeski, both enterprising and industrious young men, who first started the business on East Spring street in the second story of M. A. Poznanski's building. There they occupied space 30x70 feet and employed five people making hand made lumbermen's shoes. The business increased within the next three years to the extent that it was necessary to secure more room. This was accomplished by making openings on each side of them into other buildings. The concern remained here until the spring of 1910, when a plat of ground was bought on River and Bay streets, 132x132 feet. Here a building was erected that year, 132x60 feet, and four stories in height, with basement. The latest improved machinery was installed and since then the Chippewa Shoe Manufacturing Company has given employment in this great brick building to 175 people. They have ten men on the road covering the Northwest territory, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

This company, which makes lumbermen's shoes, unlined work shoes and other specialties, is one of the busiest concerns in the city. It was incorporated in 1907 with a capital of \$100,000. The officers are: J. M. Andrejeski, president; Margaret Andrejeski, vice-president; J. B. Piotrowski, secretary-treasurer.

VALLEY SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The Valley Shoe Manufacturing Company has been in operation but a short time but is securing a firm footing and increasing its business standing and the output of its factory. The concern began operations in an upstairs building on Spring street in February, 1910, making hand made shoes. It now employs about twelve people and was incorporated in 1911, with a capital stock of \$5,000. President, Paul Finchy; vice-president, William Brandecker; secretary-treasurer, Henry Flug.

CHIPPEWA GLOVE FACTORY

It might not be generally known, but there has been established in Chippewa Falls for some time past a manufacturing concern where leather gloves are made. The concern was started by William De Kolver in 1905,

in a room on the second floor of a building on Spring street, where he first employed five people in making gloves and mittens. Remaining here three years he then moved to the second floor in the building now occupied by the Empire Theater, where he remained another three years. He returned at the expiration of that period to his old quarters and at the end of two years his business increasing, another floor was added to his headquarters and the force was enlarged to twenty-five people. In May, 1913, Mr. De Kelter moved his factory and installed new machinery in the second story of the L. W. shoe factory. He now has forty employes, four of whom are on the road soliciting orders in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana.

CHIPPEWA SUGAR COMPANY

The greatest work undertaken by the Progressive League was the securing of a beet sugar factory. On May 20, 1902, R. E. Wagner, president of the Wisconsin Sugar Company, then of Menominee Falls, Wisconsin, now of Milwaukee, held a conference with the league council. He agreed to furnish free large amounts of sugar beet seed to be distributed in small quantities to farmers in the territory tributary to Chippewa Falls. Small patches of from one-quarter to one-half an acre were to be planted to the sugar beet; and if the beets thus grown should show the soil to be well adapted to the growing of sugar beets, the Wisconsin Sugar Company would erect in this city a beet sugar factory with a capacity of 600 tons of beets daily, provided the Progressive League would secure from the farmers contracts to plant 4,000 acres to sugar beets for three years. The experiment proved highly satisfactory. Then began an educational campaign among the farmers to make manifest the advantages of raising sugar beets. Lecturers were placed in the field. Mr. Postel, expert agriculturist for the Wisconsin Sugar Company, spent two weeks in talking to the farmers at afternoon and evening meetings. This work of interesting the farmers in sugar beet culture was continued by T. B. Leonard, an attorney, who was exceptionally efficient and successful as an advocate of this good cause; by S. B. Toby, superintendent of schools; Leslie Willson and L. C. Stanley, who generously gave their time to the promotion of the enterprise. Lectures were given in every township and village in the county. The Hon. W. B. Bartlett of Eagle Point, one of the best known farmers of the county, was sent to Menominee Falls to confer with the farmers with a view of ascertaining their views about the raising of beets. Later ten representative farmers from various parts of the county were sent to Menominee Falls on a similar errand. The most skeptical among them returned



BIRDS'EYE VIEW OF CHIPPEWA FALLS

full of enthusiasm for the cause. Solicitors were placed in the field and a farm-to-farm canvass was made. The securing of sufficient acreage proved to be a herculean task and finally President Newman called upon the members of the league to go out and supplement the work of the solicitors. The combined force finally proved successful. Thousands of letters had to be written, thousands of circulars distributed to the farmers, and great credit is given to M. A. Poznanski, who took charge of this end of the work. The result of all this skirmishing was the building of a large brick structure on the banks of the Chippewa river, one mile below the bridge, in 1904, which, with subsidiary buildings and machinery cost at least a half million of dollars.

Operations began that fall with 250 men and beets from 1,200 acres of land were turned into sugar. A few minutes after 12 o'clock November 5, 1904, the machinery in the sugar factory was started, and the production of the sweet stuff was begun in Chippewa Falls. The several members of the Progressive League were present by invitation of the Chippewa Sugar Company, including R. G. Wagner. Rufus Jenkins was the one selected to give the initial call on the steam whistle. Robert B. Clark also gave the whistle cord a pull. He was followed the same way by Leslie Willson. The steam was turned on by L. M. Newman, president of the league, and J. B. Kehl turned on the water in the beet sluices. After this members of the council went to the beet sheds where they dropped into the flume the first beets ever carried to this factory for the production of sugar. The beets were then fed into the sluices and went through the various courses until they reached the final product desired. This was the beginning of sugar making in Chippewa Falls.

From that time on the factory has continued to operate in season, which is from October until the following January, and the average number of acres set out to beets each season has been about twelve hundred. The average price paid per ton has been \$6. The output goes to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, where it is marketed.

The Chippewa Sugar Company was incorporated in 1904 with a capital of \$700,000. The president is R. G. Wagner, Milwaukee; vice-president, C. A. Peck, Kalamazoo, Michigan; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Lawson, Milwaukee; local manager, J. A. Brooks.

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY

The first test of the sugar beet industry in the United States was made about the year 1867, when a factory was established at Alvarado, California. Today the industry is flourishing in California, Utah, Nebraska, Colo-

rado, Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and New York. It is a fact fast becoming established that the greater instead of the lesser part of American soil is suited to beet culture. The industry will perhaps flourish more in some of the Western states than farther East, partly because of the wide acreage that can be given up to it.

Sugar beet raising is an industry which interests the farmers, and the beet sugar manufacturers deem themselves fortunate to have their class of the American population as a clientele. Congress in legislating favorably and adversely with regard to beet sugar must count on pleasing or displeasing a large farmer element. Many Western farm owners were at first reluctant to give over their lands to beet culture when it was in the experimental stages. Today they find that no other vegetable can be raised with better remuneration than the sugar beet with its by products. In Nebraska, for instance, on some farms of seventy-five and one hundred acres, the farmers are realizing as high as \$2,000 a season as the net proceeds of their beet crops.

A single factory often distributes from \$250,000 to \$300,000 annually among the farmers who furnish it with beets. In Colorado the farmers' gross receipts from an acre of beets have been \$54 in the average, which is higher than those from any other crop in that state under normal conditions. The expenses per acre varied from \$35 to \$42, with all help hired. The physical improvement to the soil caused by intense and thorough cultivation necessary for the beets is also an advantage to the landowner. Then, too, the standard of agricultural methods is raised in general. Although beet sugar culture is not particularly laborious, it requires more attention than the cultivation of corn.

Beet seed is planted thickly at first like onions, and one of the first operations with the young beets is to thin them out. Boys and girls are good in this branch. Then there are the hoeing gangs, and those who work with teams and machinery. At the farm headquarters as many as one hundred and two hundred hands assemble at an early morning hour and leave in a body for the fields. Those who go on foot carry hoes. The others are known as "team workers." They operate cultivators throughout the day.

The wages paid are very satisfactory to those employed. In 1900, for example, nearly one million five hundred thousand dollars was expended in wages in America to those who worked in the beet fields and in the beet sugar factories.

In the fall of the year, after Nature's chemist in the beet has performed its wonderful mission and the leaves have turned yellow, harvesting begins. When gathered the beets are transported to the beet sheds. Here they are

hoed down into a channel leading from the floor of the shed to the factory. In this channel water flows rapidly. On reaching the factory through this channel the beets are transported by a screw to the beet washer. After being thoroughly washed by mechanical devices they are carried by an elevator to the top of the factory, where they fall into an automatic scale. This scale registers and dumps its load whenever the weight reaches a designated number of pounds. It is not unusual for it to dump a half ton at a time. The scale keeps the record of the number of beets received at the factory.

CHIPPEWA FALLS CANNING COMPANY

The Chippewa Falls Canning Company was organized in the year 1900 by A. B. McDonnell, William Irvine, L. M. Newman, M. A. Poznanski, James McKinnon, Thomas Kelly, M. S. Bailey, Leslie Willson, L. C. Stanley and John B. Kehl. It was capitalized at \$20,000 and its officers were as follows: Thomas Kelly, president; John B. Kehl, vice-president; L. M. Newman, treasurer; M. S. Bailey, secretary. The only change in this list of officials made necessary since the organization is that of vice-president. By the death of John B. Kehl a vacancy was created and B. D. Viles was selected to fill it.

A site for the cannery's buildings was selected on East Grand avenue, consisting of seven lots, which were purchased of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company. The main buildings were erected in the year mentioned and later two warehouses, horse barns and machinery sheds were put up. A farm of 664 acres was purchased in Eagle Point township, about two miles north of the factory, for the production of peas, and since the plant has been in operation the company has rented each year from 500 to 600 acres, which have been planted to peas, in addition to the company farm. On an average of 900 acres of peas are planted yearly.

Operations began in the canning plant in the season of 1901 and gave employment to about two hundred people; but the canning of peas is not the only industry of this important concern. After the expiration of the pea season, which begins in the latter part of June and terminates early in August, then the canning of corn is commenced and kept up for about a month longer. The products are sold to jobbers, through brokers, over the Central West, and the demand for the whole output of the factory is constant.

E. G. PANNIER CARRIAGE WORKS

Chippewa Falls has a carriage and wagon works, which has been in operation for a number of years. The factory is on North Prairie avenue

and is under the management of its proprietor, E. G. Pannier, who makes a vehicle of superior quality which is much in demand in this part of the country.

CHIPPEWA SPRINGS

An industry in Chippewa Falls which has assumed considerable proportions is the shipping of water in bottles and other receptacles from the Chippewa Springs, located south of the Chippewa river, about five hundred feet distant from the Soo railway tracks. The water has undergone a thorough analyzation, from which has been established the fact that the water is of exceptional purity, being free from mineral salts or other foreign substances. It is a most delicious beverage, and possesses a potential curative agency for kidney disturbances and kindred ailments. The value of the water as a health producing entity induced Gov. Thad C. Pound to organize a company for the installment of a plant and distribution of the water. Articles of incorporation were taken out in 1894 for the Chippewa Spring Company, with a capital of \$300,000. Buildings were erected and from that time on vast quantities of Chippewa Spring Water has been shipped broadcast over the land, and the demand for it is constantly increasing. This was an enterprise of Governor Pound's and through his efforts the company was organized. In 1912 the officials were: H. A. Hunter, president; V. Johnson, vice-president; J. A. Hunter, secretary; J. L. Culver, treasurer.

CHIPPEWA VALLEY MERCANTILE COMPANY

The wholesale grocery house of the Chippewa Valley Mercantile Company was established by Leslie Willson in 1889. On River and Island streets, in 1903, was constructed a mammoth three-story brick building, having a floor space of 27,000 square feet, in which are the store rooms and offices of the company, which was incorporated in 1889, with a capital of \$100,000. Today this is one of the largest wholesale grocery concerns in this section of the country and is a splendid monument to the business judgment, energy and enterprise of its founder, who, unfortunately for this community, was called to his last account December 6, 1906, at the age of fifty-nine years. He now lies buried in a beautiful mausoleum in Forest Hill cemetery, erected to his memory and for the use of the Cemetery Association as a chapel in 1907, by his widow.

The officers of the Chippewa Valley Mercantile Company for 1912 were: Mrs. Nellie Willson, president; J. F. Willson vice-president; W. D. Hutchinson, secretary-treasurer.

LEINENKUGEL BREWERY

The Leinenkugel brewery is a plant employing a large number of people in order to meet the capacity of the manufactory, which is 100,000

barrels of beer yearly. This large concern was started in a small way by Jacob Leinenkugel and John Miller in the year 1867. The first building was frame, 16x32 feet, and the product of the first year was about four hundred barrels. The frame soon gave way to a large stone structure, which now is one of a group of buildings necessary for the work and product of the establishment. The founders are past and gone, but the Leinenkugel brew is still kept up by representatives of its originator, under the corporate name of The J. Leinenkugel Brewing Company, which is capitalized at \$100,000.

THE PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

At times, when business seemed to have become stagnant, when the population of the city ceased to grow, and no forward effort was being made toward the upbuilding of the community, some enterprising and public spirit would agitate the formation of an organized body of citizens for the purpose of advertising to the outside world the beauties and advantages of Chippewa Falls. For a time these worthy promoters would hold meetings, issue circular letters and with heart and main apply their activities to strenuous efforts toward inducing manufacturing concerns to locate here, move their families and with their employes become permanent citizens; thus adding to the importance and growth of the city. The work would continue only for a while. But in the year 1902, on the 30th day of April, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the city hall and The Progressive League of Chippewa Falls was organized. The motto, "We help those who help us," was adopted and the members subscribed themselves to the following pledge:

"I hereby subscribe myself as a member of The Progressive League of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and I promise that I will at all times be true and loyal to the interests of Chippewa Falls, which interests I will in every way possible endeavor to promote. I promise to cheerfully and promptly do any reasonable work assigned to me by the president and council of the League, and I further promise to pay the sum set opposite my name in the book, monthly, for a period of two years for the support of the League and its work."

This business men's club elected the following officers: President, L. M. Newman; vice-president, M. A. Poznanski; treasurer, R. A. Jenkins. Members of the advisory council were: Robert B. Clark, J. B. Kehl, Morris A. Poznanski, Leslie Willson and Rufus A. Jenkins.

No time was lost by the league in commencing the work in hand, and the results of the energy, activity and influence of its members were soon

felt in a most appreciable manner by the community. Through the influence of the organization the Hand Made Boot & Shoe Company was established. Not long thereafter the Harshman Shoe Manufacturing Company, capitalized at \$75,000, was induced to remove to the city from Dayton, Ohio. The Wisconsin Sugar Company was the next large concern influenced and it was not many months before Chippewa Falls had within its confines one of the largest sugar factories in the country. Other industries followed and within a few short months through the zeal, business judgment, enterprising spirit and remarkable activity of the league, the manufacturing of Chippewa Falls had made a most gratifying increase, which meant an additional amount of capital invested of over one million dollars.

While not so active as in former years, the league is still in existence and quietly doing the work which its members cut out for themselves to perform. The officers for 1912 were: Frank Joas, president; John J. Nibbe, vice-president; W. E. De Kolver, secretary-treasurer.

CHAPTER XIX

CHIPPEWA FALLS, CONTINUED

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY—ANDREW CARNEGIE GIVES \$20,000 BUILDING—
PEOPLE SHOW LITERARY TASTES—BOOKS NOW NUMBER 10,000 VOL-
UMES—FRATERNAL ORDERS ARE NUMEROUS AND PROSPEROUS.

The public library owes its beginning to a book social given by the People's Literary Society in November, 1893. It was established by resolution of the city council in December of the same year, and was opened to the public February 5, 1894, in the building now occupied by L. W. Stapleton. This was its home until December 5, 1903, when the new Carnegie building was opened.

From a heterogeneous collection of about one thousand volumes, donated by citizens, it has grown to be a valuable educational institution, as well as a source of entertainment to many. This year's (1913) statistics show that 38 per cent of the population are borrowing books for home use. And many others avail themselves of the reading and reference room privileges. Each year's statistics show an appreciable growth in the use of the library. Since the fall of 1911 it has been the custom of the librarian to invite the eighth grade and high school students with their teachers, to come to the library for instruction in the classification of books, the use of the card catalogue and various other reference works. The teachers of both the public and the parochial schools have given this work their cordial support. Reference lists are prepared and sent individually to the members of literary clubs and societies. From time to time reading lists on various subjects are published. This work has resulted in a much wider use of the library, especially of its reference department.

Circulation statistics for the first, fifth, tenth, fifteenth and twentieth years show a steady increase in the volume of business:

Year	No. of Volumes	Circulation
1895	1,563	12,731
1899	3,785	24,372
1904	7,867	20,291
1909	8,584	35,881
1913	9,938	44,799

Citizens have been generous in donating not only books, magazines and curios, but money as well.

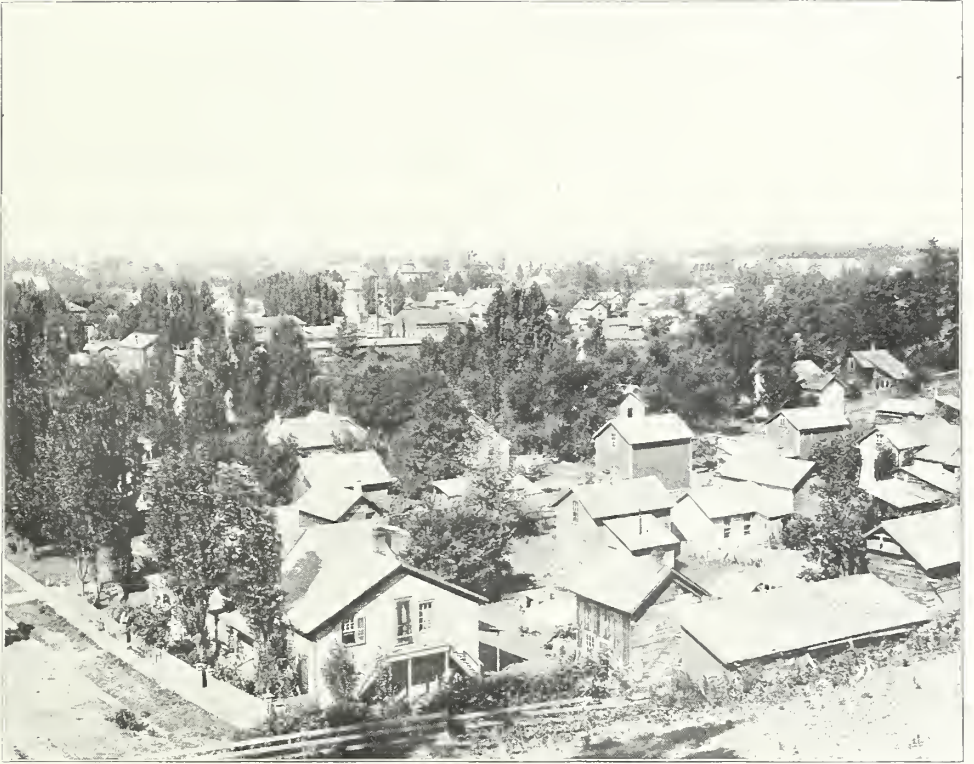
With the John Glicksman collection of South African curios, given to the library in May, 1912, a museum has been started and others are adding to it. The library hours are as follows: Open daily except Sundays and legal holidays, from May 1st to October 30th, from 10 A. M. to 12 and from 1 to 8 P. M. From November 1st to April 30th, open until 8:30 P. M. Sundays: From November 1st to March 31st, open to adults and high school students from 2:30 to 5:30 P. M. The present librarian is Marion E. Bryant.

For several years the library board had before it the problem of how to secure the means to procure a suitable home for the library. The funds provided by the city, from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars annually, were insufficient for the purpose of maintaining a library, and after paying for fuel, lights, small salary for the librarian, janitor services and rent of one room, but little was left for books.

At different times letters were written to Andrew Carnegie in the hope that he would do for Chippewa Falls what he was doing for other cities, but all these efforts were unavailing, the letters probably never passing beyond the office of his private secretary. And thus the matter drifted, with but little prospect for improvement, until the fall of 1901, when Leslie Willson, whose optimistic nature acknowledged no defeat, and who had faith in the belief that if the matter could only be properly presented to Mr. Carnegie he would gladly give the needed help, wired the philanthropist, asking for a personal interview in order to present the claims of Chippewa Falls. An immediate answer by wire was received by Mr. Willson, saying that Mr. Carnegie would consider a communication by letter, and in response to the needs of Chippewa Falls, as set forth by Mr. Willson, Mr. Carnegie agreed to give \$20,000 for the erection of a building, provided the city would pledge itself to provide not less than \$2,000 a year for running expenses, in addition to a suitable site. The city council promptly accepted the gift upon the terms prescribed. The library board selected the site and began building operations, and the building stands complete today, a beautiful stone structure of Romanesque architecture, finished in quarter sawed oak, conveniently arranged, steam heated from the city's central plant and adequately lighted by electricity.

The ladies of the Woman's Club have very tastefully furnished two rooms in the basement.

It is a building to be proud of and the citizens of Chippewa Falls will hold in grateful remembrance the generosity of the chief giver, and the efforts of Mr. Willson, the library board and the city council, which resulted



VIEW OF PORTION OF CHIPPEWA FALLS

in making it what it is—one of the most beautiful and useful buildings in the city.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Chippewa Falls Lodge No. 176, F. & A. M., was organized June 8, 1869, in a little frame building on Central street, with eight members, whose names and official positions follow: W. M., D. C. Swan; S. W., George Cross; J. W., W. J. Harding; Sec., J. P. Mitchell; Treas., O. H. Stillson; S. D., Frank Bowers; J. D., L. Lashway; Tyler, Charles Martin.

There was of course no money in the treasury at this time, so each member advanced \$75 of his own funds to fit up the lodge room and furnish paraphernalia. In the following year the lodge moved its headquarters into a three-story brick building, where a mercantile establishment, known as the Good Luck Company, was then occupying the business rooms. This was the first three-story brick building put up in the city. The lodge was next held in rooms over Power, Hubbard & Company's store on Bridge street. The property subsequently changed hands and at the time it was destroyed by fire, February 15, 1889, was owned by Glicksman & Heller. The Metropolitan block was built on its site and the lodge occupied the top floor, which was constructed purposely to suit it.

Chippewa Chapter No. 46, R. A. M., was organized February 17, 1875.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Pinery Lodge No. 146, I. O. O. F., was organized June 5, 1884, with the following charter members: O. H. Stilson, Thomas Hutchinson, N. B. Worn, W. W. Crandall, Stephen Brown and C. H. Martin. These men also were the first officers of the lodge, which has a well appointed hall, occupying the whole second story of a business block on West Spring street.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH

Viola Lodge No. 32, Daughters of Rebekah, an auxiliary of the lodge of Odd Fellows, was established October 7, 1889. The names of the charter members are: Henry B. Shamp, George Dickie, Henry Hoffman, A. J. Campbell, Garry A. Horn, Viola E. Shamp, Jennie A. Dickie, Malina Hoffman, Carrie M. Campbell, Carrie Horn.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

Eagle Camp No. 966 was organized October 27, 1891, and meets in Odd Fellows hall. The names of the charter members follow: Alex Cameron,

J. H. Dorland, J. O. Gorli, H. H. Hurd, Isaac Lewis, Ed Sneen, William Caldwell, William E. Dorland, Peter Halvorsen, W. F. Libbey, John McGill, M. Simmons, Frank G. Brown, George W. Dorland, Henry Hoffman, Julius Lewis, J. A. McGillivray, J. A. Wegman.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Chippewa Lodge No. 161, K. of P., was organized August 21, 1907, by H. H. Hurd. The charter members were: H. J. Goddard, J. J. Jenkins, Jeremiah Palmer, E. H. Coleman, L. G. Hart, M. A. Poznanski, T. J. Connor, O. S. Shervey, T. J. Cunningham, C. H. Wallace, Thomas Weinberger, L. Andusky, F. W. Jenkins, H. C. Hebert, W. F. Duenow, F. W. Hanzlick, George Fowler, David Kirk, C. A. Meslow, Frank Kinamon, Arthur Grasman, Martin Hogseth, Otis E. Card, John J. Mitchell, Bernhard Paradise, Arthur E. Greenwald.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

James Comerford Post No. 68, G. A. R., was organized May 1, 1889, with the following charter members: O. B. Hoard, Charles Stewart, Charles Withrow, Solomon Young, Charles E. Smith, Joseph Heskith, T. J. Kiley, B. H. Stillman, W. S. Monroe, Oswald Charpin, Birdsall Cornell, I. O. Miles, S. R. Kaiser, John R. Waring, W. H. Johnson, F. M. Clough, J. O. Donnell, William Faeh, William McDonald, R. O. Batson, J. W. Thomas, G. W. Heaverin, Alex McBean, Charles D. Gould, B. Heimelsbach, Samuel Snyder, H. Held, Thomas McBean, Elisha Ermatinger, F. H. Cutling, Willard Jarvis, Ed Fessenden, L. W. Kibbons, Alex Chisholm, Marcus Cota, Samuel Boyd, C. H. Chase.

The post has its headquarters in the lodge room of the Maccabees, in the Jenkins block, on East Central street. As the years wear away, the ranks of the Veterans of the Civil war have thinned out rapidly and today Comerford Post can muster up little more than a corporal's guard at its weekly musters. The officers are: W. H. Howeson, commander; John Hockenbrock, senior vice commander; W. C. Bullard, junior vice commander; H. J. Goddard, orderly; Henry Herbert, adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS NO. 113

The woman's auxiliary post was organized March, 1896. It meets in the Maccabees hall, and the officers are: Mrs. Charlotte Simpson, president; Mrs. G. E. Dodge, vice-president; Mrs. May Cameron, secretary.

The corps also meets semi-weekly. The charter members were the following named: Mesdames Marion F. McKay, Katie Heimelsbach, Lenora Hough, Florence M. Fletcher, Katherine Wiltse, Florence B. Bradford, Frank Morford, Mary B. Coleman, Ollie Pinney, Ella Colburn, Mary A. Melville, Emma Stone, Matilda Hyde, Bell Buzzell, Clara Henry, Evaline M. Ballard, Hattie Kelley, Miss Edna May Cobban.

COMRADE JAMES COMERFORD

When the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized it was the sentiment of the veterans then prominent in the movement to honor the memory of James Comerford. The post was named for this brave and loyal soldier, who fought the battles for the Union's supremacy in the Civil war. Comrade Comerford answered the last roll call in 1881 and the press had the following to say of him:

"On Friday morning, November 25, 1881, after a long and painful illness, James Comerford departed this life, aged forty-nine years and ten months. Mr. Comerford was born in Castle Comer, Kilkenny county, Ireland, and came to America when twenty-one years of age. September 28, 1861, he enlisted in the Civil War, going out with Company E, Second Heavy Artillery, and served three years and eleven months. He was engaged in seven battles in Virginia. 'For nine months of the time,' writes Mr. Comerford, 'I was a prisoner in southern rebel prisons in Libby, Castle Thunder, Belle Island, Danville, Greenboro, Salisbury, Camp York and Richmond, where I was exchanged. I lay in the Richmond hospital six weeks under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, and at Annapolis hospital in Maryland for five weeks, and was then sent to New York and mustered out. At Libby, Belle Island and Castle Thunder our rations were four or five ounces of wheat bread and two ounces of pork in twenty-four hours. In the other prisons, one pint of corn meal in twenty-four, and often forty-eight hours, without salt and frequently without water or fire with which to cook it. None of the prisons were covered except Libby and Castle Thunder. We were exposed to all kinds of weather and were naked and covered with vermin and suffered from cold, hunger and thirst. Our sufferings were beyond description. When I was taken prisoner I weighed 176 pounds, and when I was released but 86 pounds, and was covered with sores; and in Salisbury prison I lost the use of my limbs, so that when I was released I had to be carried on a stretcher. I have never recovered from the effects of my imprisonment.'

"So wrote Mr. Comerford of his army life and his predictions proved but too true. He suffered from the effects of his hardships until the day

of his death. He came to this city in 1866 and immediately went into the employ of the Union Lumber Company, holding with them positions of responsibility and importance, always filling them acceptably until the company suspended. Since that time he has twice been elected to the office of county clerk, which office he held to the time of his death. James Comerford was a man without an enemy, honored, beloved and respected by all who knew him. His word once given was never broken; his integrity unflinching; and who called him friend had a 'friend indeed.'

"Of a genial, social nature, he was fond of daily intercourse with his fellowmen and his friendships were with rich and poor alike. During his last hours many touching little incidents of gratitude revealed to his beloved wife and family that his was a true charity 'that vaulteth not itself.' He had been a great sufferer for the past few years, and as he himself said, never recovered from his terrible experiences in the army. On Friday last he entered into eternal rest and was buried on Sunday afternoon from St. Mary's church, of which he was a member.

"An immense concourse of friends and neighbors gathered to follow his remains to their final resting place. The escort of soldiers which headed the vast procession was a touching and fitting tribute to the brave and good man. Mr. Comerford leaves a wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father, and in this dark hour of trial they have the sympathy of our entire community."

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES

The Maccabees have a strong and active organization. Chippewa Tent No. 66 was organized July 2, 1895, with the following charter members: Com., F. M. Buzzell; Lt. Com., D. L. McKay; K. R. K., W. R. Melville; K. E. K., George Wein; Chap., W. H. Winters; Sergt., S. Rowe; Phy., E. P. Ellenson; M. of A., Robert Nelson; 1st M. of G., Elmer Woodruff; 2nd M. of G., R. McLeod; Picket, Frank Dressell; Sentinel, Otis Card.

ZENITH HIVE NO 30, LADIES OF THE MACCABEES

The woman auxiliary of the Maccabees received its charter December 28, 1897, and was organized soon thereafter. It had the following charter members: C., Marion F. McKay; Lt. C., Fannie Crandall; R. K., Anna M. Webb; F. K., Jessie Fowlds; Chap., Sabina A. Gill; Sergt., Grace Wands; L. M. at A., Edith Gore; Sen., Margaret Herbert; Picket, Christina Caldwell.

ORDER UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

The Commercial Travelers have a lodge at this place devoted to the interests of its members and is quite active in its fraternal work. Chippewa

Council No. 335 was organized June 8, 1906. Its charter members were: C. T. Regan, F. W. Parks, H. L. Brooks, J. L. Mayer, E. A. Meslow, A. L. McDonald, A. D. Shattuck, G. B. McCall, C. E. Johnson, S. W. Bennett, E. W. Feehan, O. B. Spellum, J. G. Zesiger, J. H. Gentry, M. Leinenkugel, J. B. Piotrowski, C. W. Berthiaume, A. W. Richardson, E. J. Herbert.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

The first benevolent society established in Notre Dame parish was organized by the French inhabitants on the 3d of March, 1870. On that day, at the preliminary meeting, the society adopted the name of "Societe St. Jean Baptiste de Beinfaisance, de la Vallie de la Chippewa." At the first meeting the following temporary officers were chosen to serve until the regular meeting in May: President, Jean Brunet; vice-president, Elzier Leduc; secretary, Louis Vincent; treasurer, Charles Mandelert.

About twenty members joined the society at its first meeting. Provision was made for the payment of four dollars per week to sick members for a term of six months, and in case of death, funeral expenses not to exceed forty dollars to be paid by the society to the widow. The society grew rapidly, and at its second meeting about fifty new members were enrolled.

Such progress was made by this new order that complete preparations were effected and a grand celebration of the patron saint's day was had for the first time in Western Wisconsin, at Chippewa Falls, on the 24th of June, 1870. A picnic, with music and dancing, served to remind the members of other days in Canada or France, where gaiety and frolic ruled the day, "nor lost itself in night."

Few societies have prospered like this one; the fraternal spirit, which is the foundation of its existence, has always been kept up. Heart and hand the wearers of the "maple leaf" have labored; initiating the industry and perseverance of the beaver, whose image is borne on their shield, and the results have been substantial, indeed.

About the year 1872 the society was reorganized, a new constitution adopted, and meetings held at the school hall upon the hill, when its success was more marked. In benevolent work thousands of dollars have been paid to sick and dependent members temporarily unfortunate, or to their families for burial expenses of deceased members. With becoming dignity also the entire society turns out in regalia on the death of a member and escorts the funeral cortege to the last resting place in Hope cemetery.

On occasions of national or church holidays the banner of St. John's, leading its long array of followers, is always seen in the van of every procession, while compliments for the fine appearance of the men in line.

have been freely given. Its generosity towards the church and indeed all charitable enterprises has been liberal. A beautiful stained glass memorial window bearing the emblems of the order was donated by them for the Goldsmith Memorial Chapel in grateful remembrance of the permanent founder of their order.

All the societies of the parish have had their "red letter day," but the New Year, 1888, opened with a decided fete of triumph for this, the pioneer Catholic society of the parish. By economy and wise management the "Societe de St. Jean Baptiste" had accumulated funds sufficient to enable them to erect the magnificent block which bears the name of their society on Bridge street in this city. A great share of these funds accrued from the ordinary dues of members. However, through the active cooperation of the energetic French ladies of the city, several picnics and other entertainments had during the years past netted considerable sums and all went into the fund to be used for the new building. Finally, on Thursday evening, January 3, 1888, after elaborate and careful preparation had been made by the various committees and individuals, a magnificent banquet, with toasts, responses and songs, was given, formally opening the hall. A large number of invited guests from this city and immediate vicinity were in attendance and participated in the banquet. The Imperial Quartette, then in excellent practice and rendering some beautiful selections, was present and charmed all by its numbers given. Their singing formed one of the most pleasant features of the ceremonies.

List of officers: Spiritual director, Rev. J. J. Callahan, pastor Notre Dame Church; president, Louis Goulet; vice-president, Isidore Hamlin; secretary, E. Balne; treasurer, J. B. Theriault; collector, A. Bergevin; sergeant-at-arms, A. Plante; trustees, George Demars, Joseph Charland, Casimir La Plante; committee on hall, William Moreau, Edward Ferron, Joseph Nadreau; physician, C. F. Myre.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES

Catholic Knights of America, Branch No. 241; Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, St. Charles Branch No. 17, St. Theodore's Branch No. 69; Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Peter's Court 519; Fraternal Reserve Association, Chippewa Council No. 68; A. O. H., Division No. 1; Independent Scandinavian Workingmen's Association, Chippewa Lodge; Knights of Columbus, Goldsmith Council No. 974; Modern Brotherhood of America, Maple Leaf Lodge No. 1228; Royal Neighbors, Shamrock Camp No. 1801; Mystic Workers of the World, Chippewa Lodge; Woodmen of the

World, Forest Camp No. 15; Sons of Norway, St. Olaf Lodge No. 30; Daughters of Norway, Nightingale Lodge No. 39.

CHIPPEWA FALLS RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The "Chippewa Falls Relief Association," an organization just twenty years old, has appointed a representative as member of the board of directors of the associated charities. The organization, formed in 1893, was launched for the purpose of helping the poor and needy of the city.

This charity work was begun and the organization perfected when the lumbering industry was the one important factor in the city, and among those whose every interest had been centered around the small village which was then becoming a city. They worked together to do all in their power to aid the needy. Dinners, suppers and entertainments of all descriptions were planned at short intervals, many of them netting the organization hundreds of dollars.

The first officers of the association were: Mrs. B. D. Viles, president; Mrs. J. W. Squires, vice-president; A. A. Bish, secretary; Mrs. J. M. Patten, treasurer.

Their help was essential to the welfare of many destitute families, and they worked with a vim and determination which brought returns. Mr. Samuel Jenkins, who, since the infancy of the organization has taken a great interest in it, and has been one of the most diligent workers, speaks of a dinner which was given by them at Silver Springs Park during the first year, which alone netted the association \$400.

All through the twenty years the work has continued, and at the present time there is \$100 in the treasury. The following are the present officers: Mrs. J. R. McDonell, president; Mrs. W. H. Howieson, treasurer; S. H. Cooley, secretary.



BUILDING NO. 2, STATE HOME, CHIPPEWA FALLS



BUILDING NO. 5, STATE HOME

CHAPTER XX

CHIPPEWA FALLS, CONTINUED

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS—WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED—COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—THE INFIRMARY—
GROUNDS PARK-LIKE AND ENTICING.

Beautifully located on the bank of the Chippewa river opposite the city of Chippewa Falls is the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded. The conditions which called for the establishment of this great institution are several. There are many homes where a child mentally afflicted absorbs the attention of the mother to the detriment of the other children, who are to become the men and women of the future, and also exhausts the savings of the parents. With the father they often prevent the following of his regular work and he may not be able because of financial difficulties to secure a proper person to take care of his child. Then to these is the more serious danger of having these children, particularly the older boys and girls, alone on the streets where they must be exposed to all kinds of dangers. As for the children themselves it is very evident that it is of the greatest benefit to have a home for them. They are taken to this beautiful home, placed under the care of persons who are able to help them, who are able to teach them, and who understand their needs. Many of them come from homes of privation and neglect. In the carefully classified groups of the institution they find what they cannot obtain elsewhere, congenial companionship, which removes that continual feeling of inferiority and helps to develop the best that is in them. "It gives them the inalienable right of every American child, the opportunity of an education to the highest available point, thus adding much to their happiness through the one available source, usefulness."

Dr. Wilmarth, the very competent and successful head of the institution, endeavors not only to give every child the proper care, but also teach every child in the best way in order that he may develop to the highest degree of usefulness possible. The management has endeavored to make every child feel that he or she is a useful unit, and by encouraging what the children do they spur them on to better work. As the state owns 1,010 acres of land, there is plenty of opportunity for out-door

work for the children. The work of clearing the land is going on rapidly and the farming has progressed so well that all the vegetables used are raised there. The shoes that are worn, the girls' clothing and many beautiful articles of needlework are made by the children, and even some of the boys' clothing, besides the bed linen, is manufactured by the children under careful supervision of the teachers. The laundry work is done by the older girls, also many of them act as nurses for the smaller children. It is hoped that in time each child will be self-supporting. The Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded was opened June 11, 1897, and received its first inmates June 17, 1897. There are now in round numbers 1,500 children enrolled. The state employs over one hundred persons to take care of them, teach them and keep up the institution. The buildings are many and include a schoolhouse. In order to fully appreciate this great institution, one must see it and then in realizing the great work of humanity in providing it for the benefit of these poor unfortunates, about 60 per cent of whom inherited their misfortune, one also realizes the great generosity of the State of Wisconsin.

OPENING OF THE HOME

The bringing to Chippewa Falls of so large and important a state institution was given its full appreciation by the citizens of the whole county. It meant the disposal to the state of a beautiful tract of wooded land, used as a pleasure ground and known as Chippewa Springs Park. Delightfully situated, it has a luxuriant growth of indigenous trees and shrubs, vales, ravines and hills, the latter overlooking the tempestuous Chippewa. Close by are the celebrated springs from which bubble and pour the most pure and delicious of waters. Here is a salubrious and health-preserving climate, and a soil fertile and productive, all conducive to the enjoyment and creature comforts of life.

A large concourse of people gathered to witness the formal opening of a retreat and shelter for the weak in mind and body; the benefaction of a great state for its dependent and unfortunate children. The Herald, however, is the best authority for what occurred on this occasion and in its issue of date June 11, 1897, it said:

"One hundred and fifty visitors, including many of the most prominent figures in the state—men and women engaged in philanthropic work—came to Chippewa Falls this morning to inspect and become acquainted with the magnificent system of caring for the idiotic, which has been established by the state in Chippewa Falls. Never in the history of the city has such a large gathering of notables assembled within its limits.

Ex-Senator Sawyer was among the visitors, as well as Governor Scofield, and all the state officers and their wives, ex-Governor Upham, the members of the board of control, wives and families, and the heads of the various institutions throughout the state in which the idiotic and insane are now provided for.

VISITORS LIKE THE TOWN

"A more pleasant and agreeable crowd could not well be imagined. The perfect weather no doubt was instrumental in inducing congeniality, and the visitors fell in with the arrangements made for their reception in a manner which made it an absolute pleasure for the entertainment committee to perform its portion of the duties. The visitors were pleased with everything they saw. The city never appeared more beautiful than it did today on account of the recent copious rains, and a short drive in the morning put the entire crowd in most excellent spirits. The lawns in the residence portion of the town were fresh and well trimmed and expressions of delight at the beauty of the scenery came with great frequency from the occupants of the carriages. Local residents felt a just pride in the city as they fully appreciated—a fact that presented itself to every one of the visitors—that a more beautiful town than Chippewa does not flourish in Wisconsin.

START FROM THE HOME

"The citizens' committee with about forty carriages started for the Home at nine o'clock. Dr. Wilmarth's guests awaited the coming of the carriages in front of the main building, where President Heg, the superintendent, Capt. C. K. Erwin, Assemblyman Stanley and Col. L. J. Rusk assigned them to the various equipages as they drew up to the main entrance. Each carriage as it was filled with guests started on the trip to the city and by the time the Chippewa wagon bridge was reached a procession of forty carriages had been formed. The drive from the Home grounds occupied but a short time. The visitors were driven through the city slowly, to enable them to thoroughly inspect its many charms, and a complete circuit of the town was made before returning to the Home. The route lay along River street to Bridge, up Central street through the residence portion, over Bridgewater avenue and back down town by the way of Bridge street; then a short trip to Catholic Hill and along the bank of the Chippewa, where a view of both the Home and the Asylum could be obtained, completing the drive through the city. The guests

arrived at the Home shortly before noon, with appetites well sharpened for the meal prepared by the officials.

AN EVENTFUL DAY

"The larger portion of the crowd arrived at 4:30 this morning over the Central Railroad. Their sleepers were detached and sidetracked at the Home, and President Heg did not awaken his party until breakfast had been prepared. Many viewed the location for the first time through the windows of the sleeping car and the wisdom of the board's choice struck them at once on perceiving the natural beauty of the spot.

"Dr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Wilmarth and Captain and Mrs. C. K. Erwin received the guests at the entrance of the main building and they were ushered into the dormitory where breakfast had been prepared. The time intervening before the arrival of the carriages was spent by the party in viewing the grounds, the springs especially attracting the attention of the visitors.

GOVERNOR AND PARTY ARRIVES

"The Governor's party arrived at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. It was met at the station by Dr. Wilmarth's carriage and was immediately driven to the Home, where a slight repast had been prepared. By the time the Governor arrived, the grounds were dotted with spectators. Hundreds of carriages passed to and fro over the numerous drives, and people who had come on the afternoon train surged from one building to another in a constantly increasing crowd. Every room in the main building was filled at 3 o'clock but the numbers outside had not apparently depreciated. A conservative estimate placed the number of persons there at 3,000, but it was impossible to form an accurate idea as to the exact number on account of the manner in which the crowd kept constantly shifting.

"Considering the vast number of visitors on the ground the arrangements were carried out in a most admirable manner. Dr. Wilmarth appointed a score of assistants to show the visitors through the various rooms of the buildings and to explain the system that it has purposed to adopt at the Home for the care of the feeble-minded. Good order was preserved in this manner, and notwithstanding the density of the crowd, the interior of the buildings and the furniture escaped even slight injury. Tonight at 7:30 there will be a banquet and speech-making, to be followed later by an informal dance.

A LIST OF VISITORS

"Among the more notable visitors present were: Governor and Mrs. Scofield, ex-Senator and Mrs. Sawyer, ex-Governor and Mrs. Upham,

Secretary and Mrs. Casson, Treasurer and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Mylrea, Mr. and Mrs. Fricke, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon of the Winnebago asylum; Dr. and Mrs. Lyman, of Mendota; Dr. A. C. Rogers, Fairbault, Minnesota; A. A. Hart of the Minnesota State Board of Charities; Professor Salisbury, Whitewater; Dr. Alexander, Eau Claire; Assemblymen Eaton, Neiss and Yorkey, Milwaukee; Assemblyman Pratt, Pierce county; Assemblyman Classon, Dodge county; Assemblyman Rutherford, Jefferson county; Assemblyman Agen, Douglas county; Assemblyman Overbeck, Sturgeon Bay; Assemblyman Taylor, Marinette; Assemblyman Eaton, Senator Mills, Superior; President J. E. Heg and daughter, Richard Guenther, wife and daughter, Judge and Mrs. W. P. Lyon, R. Petherick and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Snider, Senator Woodworth, Pierce county; Warden Roberts of the State Prison; William Carter Madison, steward of the Mendota hospital; Professor and Mrs. Harvey, of the Milwaukee Normal School; Professor and Mrs. Swiler, Delavan School for the Deaf; Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, of the Janesville School for the Blind; Mr. and Mrs. Rahr of Manitowoc; Mrs. Hart of the Waukesha Industrial School for Girls; H. H. Hart, St. Paul, secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections; Major Cheney of Chicago; Mrs. W. F. Boland, West Superior; Miss Beckwith and Miss Tucker, of the Janesville School for the Blind; the Misses Steinke, Parry and Simmer, of Delavan; Miss Mosher, principal of the Waukesha Industrial School; Miss A. S. Locke, principal of the School for the Deaf at Manitowoc; Captain Carter of the Mendota asylum; H. C. Putnam and wife, Eau Claire; and Louis Mandershied, of the Fond du Lac asylum."

COUNTY ASYLUM AND INFIRMARY

Prior to 1877, the county had no central place for the care and keeping of its indigent and helpless people. The various towns shouldered the burden of its poor, and the system not being satisfactory, the board of supervisors determined to purchase a tract of land upon which to erect buildings for the shelter of the county's people who were not able to care for themselves.

To this end, in the year 1877, the O'Toole farm, on section 30, town of Eagle Point, was secured and substantial buildings were erected. Here were domiciled the lame, the halt, the blind; the insane and helpless poor of the county seeking a home, for which the various towns were charged according to the number of persons each sent to the institution.

As insanity increased, the burden on the county for maintenance in the poorhouse and state institutions of such unfortunates became a serious

one. The problem of devising better and less expensive measures for their care and maintenance was long a matter for deliberation by the board. Other counties in the state, under an act of the Legislature, had built asylums for the insane and soon learned that by maintaining its unfortunates and with the revenue derived from other counties, that the former expense of this burden not only had been decreased, but that in the course of time the institutions had become self-sustaining and profitable.

The County of Chippewa, through its local legislative body, decided in 1894 to build a county asylum and in 1895 the main building was erected and other improvements on a farm of 240 acres were made, at a cost of \$5,800. The farm is located two miles east of the city on the bank of the Chippewa river, and overlooks a beautiful country opposite the Home for the Feeble-Minded. The first patient was received December 26, 1895, and the number in 1912 was about seventy-five; and the amount saved the county on insane and poor patients, the latter number being about thirty, was \$9,164. The earnings of the asylum for the year 1912 from all sources were \$27,374. For the seventeen years, including the fiscal year of 1912, the asylum has saved the county in caring for its own insane, free of cost, \$82,871. In the same period the county paid out of its earnings the sum of \$172,423.

The trustees, Messrs. C. E. Preston, P. J. Cosgrove and Henry Lebeis, make a splendid showing of conditions surrounding this institution, and the inventory of the property given below will most likely meet with general approbation of the taxpayer:

INVENTORY

Asylum and outbuildings	\$75,000.00
Asylum farm, 240 acres	12,000.00
Drywood, 240 acres	10,000.00
William Fowlds, 110 acres	6,000.00
Phil Loewe, 80 acres	2,400.00
Bedding	1,500.00
Farm machinery	2,474.70
Live stock	8,265.00
Clothing	1,119.00
Groceries and provisions	736.75
Farm produce	6,443.30
Bakery and dairy room	514.50

Total\$126,453.95

The Chippewa County Poor Farm, or Infirmary, on the old O'Toole place in the town of Eagle Point, was sold and abandoned, and the inmates were removed in 1901 to a substantial and pleasant new home on the asylum grounds, built for the purpose, at a cost of \$7,000. Both institutions are under the superintendency of Frank O. Bible. His wife is the matron. Dr. C. A. Hayes is the physician.



RUTLEDGE HOME, CHIPPEWA FALLS

CHAPTER XXI

CHIPPEWA FALLS, CONTINUED

RUTLEDGE HOME FOR THE AGED—MADE POSSIBLE BY A PRINCELY BENEFACTION—THE EDWARD RUTLEDGE CHARITY—GIFTS OF TWO MILLION DOLLARS—SKETCH OF A REAL MAN—HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

The Hannah M. Rutledge Home for the Aged was endowed by the late Edward Rutledge, as a memorial to his wife, who died October 1, 1910. After his wife's death, desiring to see his benefaction of \$400,000 carried into effect, Mr. Rutledge started the preliminary proceedings to further his plans, which he had fostered for several years, by incorporating the Home under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. The sum of \$200,000 was made a building fund for the institution and to maintain it a further amount of \$200,000, or its equivalent in stock of the Humbird Lumber Company, of Sand Point, Idaho, was set apart as an endowment fund. A board of trustees was selected, comprising the following: E. L. Ainsworth, A. E. McCartney, an attorney of St. Paul, and S. B. Nimmons.

The benefactor did not live to see the actual building he had planned, for he died in July, 1911. The following month, work of excavation was begun, on the site purchased of Mrs. Bridget Coffee and others, situated on an eminence overlooking Irvine Park. The work of construction went on apace and on May 1, 1913, the beautiful home was opened without any formal ceremonies and received into its sheltering and fostering care six people, who will make the home their future residence. This number had been increased to nine by the middle of July. But the Home has room for more. Provision has been made for seventy-five life-long guests, whose declining years cannot but be spent at least comfortably and contentedly, if their surroundings and the provisions made for their care and comfort are properly appreciated.

The officials of the Home consist of a board of trustees, a superintendent and a physician, and are: E. L. Ainsworth, president; A. B. McDonnell, vice-president; S. B. Nimmons, secretary and treasurer; superintendent, Miss Harriet E. Chamberlain; physician, Dr. C. A. Hayes.

The Hannah M. Rutledge Home for the Aged is a corporation organ-

ized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin for the purpose of furnishing and maintaining a home for the worthy aged poor who may reside from time to time within the limits of Chippewa county, Wisconsin, or elsewhere, if in the judgment of the directors there should be accommodations therefor. The income on its funds remaining after the erection and furnishing of its building and the payment of the expenses of the corporation is to be used in administering and furnishing a home for such worthy aged poor—without discrimination as to sex or religious belief.

GENERAL RULES

I. Application for admission to the Home must be made in person, at the office of the Home, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, on the first and third Wednesday afternoons of each month. All applicants must be in the possession of reasonably good health so as not to demand the special attentions of invalid care, and must have attained the age of sixty-five years or more. This age limit, however, will not exclude any special case where the reasons for admission are persuasive and convincing.

The Home is not designed to interfere with or to take the place of the powers, responsibilities and burdens of the city of Chippewa Falls and the County of Chippewa, in the case of those in need. It is not designed as a charity for temporary relief, but to furnish a permanent home for such as come within its requirements. In every case those whose active life has been passed, and who then reside, in the County of Chippewa will receive first consideration. The cases of those residing outside of the county or who have recently removed thereto will be considered after applications of such bona fide residents of Chippewa county.

II. A blank form of application will be mailed on request to those contemplating making application for admission to the Home. Such application will be examined by the superintendent and the applicant notified of his probable acceptance or rejection. This application must be followed by a personal application before the case is finally referred to the board of directors.

Each applicant shall make out a full and accurate answer to all inquiries on such application blank, especially to the statement of all money or property, real or personal, owned by the applicant or in which the applicant may have any interest. This statement will be treated as confidential, but any deception or lack of frankness on the part of the applicant will be considered as sufficient cause for the rejection of his application or for dismissal after admission.

III. Applicants must be examined by the physician of the Home. For this examination the applicant shall pay a fee of two dollars. If

from any cause, physical or otherwise, the applicant is found objectionable, such applicant will not be received. If an inmate becomes insane, or so diseased in mind as to seriously interfere with the health or comfort of the other inmates, such inmate will be removed to a suitable institution or returned to his friends; and any money or property of such inmate in the hands of the Home shall be disposed of as provided hereinafter in case of dismissal. (See Rule VI.)

IV. Before admission to the Home, every applicant will be required to transfer by proper instrument or instruments in writing all money and all property or interest in property then owned by him or in which he has any interest. The property so transferred is to be the absolute property of the Home, subject only to the right of the inmate to have the same returned to him in the manner and upon the conditions set forth in Rule VI, and also subject to the right of the inmate to have paid over to him each year during his lifetime, at such time or times as the management of the Home may deem wise and proper, one-tenth of all of the moneys received either from the applicant or from the sale of property transferred by him in excess of three hundred dollars (\$300.00), and a further amount equal to the net income realized by the Home upon an amount of its funds invested in income-producing securities equal to the amount of such excess remaining in the hands of the Home. Upon the death of any inmate the Home will provide suitable interment for his body.

V. Those whose applications have been favorably acted upon by the board of directors shall be admitted on probation for at least six (6) months, and if not then permanently admitted as inmates of the Home, the amount paid or property received shall be returned after deducting for board, lodging and care at the rate of four dollars (\$4.00) per week.

VI. The board of directors may at any time dismiss from the Home any inmate who, in their judgment, has rendered such dismissal necessary for the best interests of the Home; and any inmate may at any time voluntarily withdraw from the Home. In case of such dismissal or withdrawal the amount of money and property received, or proceeds of property so received and converted into money, shall be returned after deducting therefrom charges at the rate of five dollars and fifty cents (\$5.50) per week for the time such person has been an inmate. In case property turned over to the Home has been converted into money, the person furnishing the same shall accept the money in lieu of the property, without any interest thereon.

In the event that any inmate leaves the Home at any time without the consent of the superintendent and remains absent for two consecutive weeks without the permission of the management, the management shall

have the right to terminate permanently the right of such person to remain an inmate of the Home and such inmate shall thereupon forfeit to the Home all money before paid or property before conveyed to or for the benefit of the Home.

VII. In the event that any inmate of the Home shall acquire by inheritance or otherwise money or property that he did not own or possess at the time of admission to the Home, such person shall have the option of voluntarily withdrawing from the Home under the conditions prescribed in Rule VI, for voluntary withdrawal, or he may remain in the Home by conforming to the conditions prescribed in Rule IV; provided, that if the amount of property so acquired, added to the amount previously contributed, pursuant to Rule IV, shall exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) such inmate shall endow the corporation with such excess for its corporate purposes. Lack of conformity to this requirement will result in the dismissal of the inmate from the Home.

VIII. All cases of sickness shall be attended by the physician of the Home. However, any inmate shall be at liberty to call in the services of any regular and legally accredited physician, but the Home will not be responsible for, or pay for any services rendered by such persons other than those regularly employed by the Home for its inmates.

IX. The Home will not become responsible for any expense incurred by or on account of any inmate and does not agree or undertake in any manner to care for any inmate when absent from the Home.

X. All inmates must observe and comply with the requirements of the House Rules.

XI. The board of directors reserve the right to make any changes in the Rules and Regulations they may deem advisable.

SUPERINTENDENT

The superintendent, acting under the direction of the board of managers, shall have entire supervision of all departments of the Home. She shall see that the rules are observed, that all supplies are ordered and served, that a correct account is kept of expenditures, and shall make to the board a statement of the same, monthly or oftener, if required so to do.

She shall employ, with the approval of the board such help as may be required, and pay for same according to agreement, taking vouchers therefor, and for all expenditures of money, shall obtain vouchers to accompany her report.

She shall be the proper person to be consulted by inmates of the Home upon all matters pertaining to their welfare, and will be expected in kindly

spirit to so administer the duties of her office as to maintain harmony and good will.

She shall receive and report to the board of directors all complaints of residents of the Home and cooperate with the board in carrying into effect such rules as it may from time to time make, whether applying to residents, employes or property, of the Home. She shall at all times be subject to the supervision and control of the board of directors.

HOUSE RULES

I. Inmates who are able, will be expected to make their own beds and care for their own rooms under the supervision of the superintendent and such employes as she may from time to time designate; upon request of the superintendent, they will render such assistance as they may be able to give in caring for other inmates of the Home more helpless than themselves, and in making the Home pleasant and comfortable for all inmates thereof. When not so employed they shall be at liberty to engage in such employment as they may find pleasant and profitable, subject to such restrictions as the superintendent may deem necessary. The men residing in the Home will be expected so far as they are able to assist in the care of the walks, grounds, driveways and buildings.

II. A general table is provided for all inmates and all must go to the dining room at the meal hours prescribed below unless prevented by sickness. No special food will be provided unless ordered by the superintendent or nurse.

Breakfast will be served at 7:30 A. M.

Dinner at 12:30 P. M.

Supper at 6 P. M.

Inmates of the Home are at liberty to invite friends to remain for meals, with the consent of the superintendent; for such meals a charge of 25 cents will be made.

III. No opiates or intoxicating liquors shall be used in the Home except by order of the superintendent, physician or nurse.

Only upon permission of the superintendent is smoking allowed in any part of the building, except in the smoking room especially provided. Matches will be provided in the smoking room, but it is forbidden to carry matches into, or to keep matches in bedrooms.

Requests for medicines and supplies must be made to the superintendent.

IV. A reasonable amount of plain laundry work will be done by the Home. All clothing must be marked with full name before being sent

to the laundry, and should be outside of the door and inclosed in a laundry bag by 8 o'clock Sunday morning. All laundry work except such plain work must be done by the owner or at his or her expense outside the Home. Inmates may have the use of the laundry on the days designated by the superintendent, but must leave same in neat condition.

V. When absent from the Home, the key of the room must be left at the office. When inmates desire to visit their friends, they shall inform the superintendent of the time and place of the intended visit and their probable length of absence. In all other cases when absenting themselves from the Home grounds, they shall register the fact in such form as the superintendent shall prescribe in order that no uneasiness may be felt on their account, and in case of illness or of accident the superintendent may know where they are to be found.

VI. Magazines may be secured at any time from the office by recording the name and date; magazines taken to be returned two days later. All daily papers must be left in the reading room twenty-four hours.

VII. Inmates will be expected to retire to their rooms at 9:30 P. M. except under special conditions. All lights must be extinguished at 10 o'clock except under special permission of the superintendent for a later hour.

VIII. Inmates will not be permitted to enter the kitchen, storeroom, engine room or such other rooms as the superintendent may designate except by consent of the superintendent.

IX. Relatives and friends of the inmates of the Home may visit the Home on any day. Visitors will be received and shown through the Home only on Tuesdays from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

X. If any inmate shall be guilty of circulating reports injurious to the Home, or criticising and finding fault with the management, or of creating dissatisfaction or disturbance among the residents, he or she shall be admonished, or the management may take such action as seems suitable; on repetition of such offense, the offender shall thereby forfeit all privileges, and this shall be sufficient cause for dismissal from the Home.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE, BENEFACTOR

Who was Edward Rutledge? He was a man who left his home in Ireland when but a stripling of a boy and found his way to the land of the free and of great opportunities. He worked in the woods in the Province of Ontario a short time, but soon became dissatisfied and went over into Northern Michigan and there managed as well as a lad of fifteen could, to feed and clothe himself by the help of his ax in the forests. Coming to

Chippewa Falls in the early "sixties," this "broth of a boy" joined the great body of lumbermen then here and as a day laborer worked steadily and diligently, until he came under the notice of an employer who gave him something else to do, which developed in him the determination to get out of the ranks of the employed and do and accomplish something for himself.

From a logger under contract on the Jump river late in the "sixties" Edward Rutledge went into partnership with a lumbering concern, his forcefulness, diligence, determination and splendid judgment having come into general recognition. From that on his energies and superior capabilities were the factors that made him an invaluable associate in lumbering, logging and the purchasing of pine land. This became his life work and continued until his death.

Edward Rutledge was a very successful man. His matchless judgment of where, when and how to invest his earnings served him well, and when he laid aside the habiliments of work-a-day strife and endeavor, he had accumulated a princely fortune, estimated to be at least \$2,500,000.

Mr. Rutledge was not a large man physically. On the contrary, he was small in stature, but wiry and lithesome. He had the Celtic temperament, quick of action and speech. He usually called a spade a spade. He had a great, big, generous heart, and his beneficences rarely came to the light of day. In this regard, relates Mr. Ainsworth, who had a quarter of a century's business and familiar associations with him, Mr. Rutledge was very charitable, often giving to a worthy cause, or some man or woman in distress, and locking the kindly act in the inner recesses of his generous heart; no doubt thereby he gained more real pleasure and satisfaction than any publicity of his gifts might have engendered.

The expression, though trite, that Edward Rutledge was a self-made man here applies. He was born of poor parents and while a mere lad was compelled to battle his way, in order to keep soul and body intact. His early associations in the boundless woods, amidst the unhallowed sports and debauches of the lumber jacks, were not conducive to exalted meditations. He did not have the means with which to acquire an education; and of learning from the books, he had little. But he did possess a natural gift of acquisition. He was keen to learn how a thing was done and acquired the habit of doing many things well. He was ambitious to rise in the world and make for himself a place; he succeeded in most all he undertook to do.

Late in life Mr. Rutledge met and married Mrs. Hannah M. Gregg. For a number of years the couple lived in a beautiful residence here and in 1910, Mrs. Rutledge died, leaving her property to a son by her first

marriage, Frank B. Gregg, of Spokane, Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge no children were vouchsafed. About five years before his death, Mr. Rutledge became a member of the Presbyterian church. He died July 27, 1911, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his name and charities will be more enduring than bronze or granite.

About six months before his death, Edward Rutledge made and signed his last will and testament. By that instrument he created another and still greater benefaction, known and designated as the "Edward Rutledge Charity." Owing to the immensity of the estate and the great local importance of the manner of its disposal the will itself is appended in its entirety:

THE WILL

I, EDWARD RUTLEDGE, of Chippewa Falls in the county of Chippewa, and State of Wisconsin, of lawful age, do hereby make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner following, to wit:

1st. It is my will that all my just debts and funeral expenses shall be paid in full as soon as practicable after my decease.

2nd. I give, devise and bequeath to my deceased wife's niece, Belle Morse of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, if she shall survive me, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00).

3rd. I give, devise and bequeath to E. L. Ainsworth and S. B. Nimmons of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and A. E. Macartney of St. Paul, Minnesota, the sum of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) in cash, or in case my estate shall consist in part of notes, bonds or securities, said persons may select such personal property at its actual value in lieu of said cash in whole or in part; in trust nevertheless for the following uses and purposes, to wit:

To accept, hold, and as soon as the corporation herein mentioned shall be organized, assign, transfer and set over unto said corporation all of said property then in their hands or to which they are entitled hereunder, and thereupon to be fully released and discharged as such trustees.

4th. I direct said trust fund shall be received, held and so transferred by three trustees, and if for any reason any of my said named trustees shall not act, then successors shall be selected by the remaining trustees, or trustee, by appointment in writing, and without any application to or authority from any court.

If all of my said named trustees shall for any reason fail to act, then trustees shall be appointed according to the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

5th. It is not intended that said trustees shall invest said trust fund, and I hereby direct that no bond or other security shall at any time be



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required from my said named trustees, nor from any successor chosen by them, or for whom any or either of them may vote, and that neither of said named trustees, nor any successor chosen as aforesaid, shall ever be liable for any loss or injury that may occur to any part of said trust fund, unless such loss or injury shall be occasioned by the wilful appropriation to his own use of some part of such fund.

6th. I hereby direct, authorize and empower my trustees, as soon as they shall have become possessed of said trust fund, to with all convenient speed organize, or cause to be organized a corporation under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, with corporate powers and purposes ample to receive, own and administer such fund and endowment and all the property covered hereby. Such corporation, when organized, shall have, and to it I hereby give, devise and bequeath, all the property and estate to which said trustees are entitled hereunder, to have and to hold to it and to its successors having like purposes and powers, and assigns forever; in trust nevertheless for the following uses and purposes, to wit:

7th. To hold, invest, reinvest, manage and administer the same, and after the payment of the expenses of organizing, conducting, managing and carrying on said corporation, devote and use the net income thereon, to administer and furnish relief and charity for the worthy poor, and to aid and assist benevolent or charitable associations or institutions. Such net income shall be used annually for all time to come to furnish relief and charity for such worthy poor, without discrimination as to sex, color, age or religious belief of the beneficiaries, and to aid and assist such benevolent or charitable associations or institutions. Such fund shall be invested and reinvested in personal property, and managed by such corporation in such manner as to it may seem best and as its judgment may dictate.

8th. I hereby fully authorize and empower the said corporation to take possession of all or any part of the property at any time belonging to said fund, and to invest and reinvest the proceeds and income thereof as aforesaid, hereby investing such corporation with the most ample powers of every name and kind necessary in its opinion and discretion, or in law, to carry out and execute my aims and purposes in the endowment and establishment of this fund and charity and the aims and purposes of such proposed corporation.

9th. I hereby direct that such corporation shall be organized by my acting trustees, and the board of directors and officers thereof shall be composed of my said trustees. Such corporation may provide for the election of directors and officers thereafter as to it may seem best.

It is not my intention that such corporation shall be managed without compensation to the officers or agents thereof, but that such persons shall

be entitled as a part of the expenses of conducting such corporation, to reasonable expenses and compensation therefor. Such corporation will be subject to the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and any abuse of discretion by the officers or directors thereof will be remedied by the proper courts of said state.

10th. The said corporation shall have full power and authority to rent offices, or if it so decides, erect in the city of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, a plain substantial administration building for the use of the corporation administering this trust. The funds for erecting and equipping such building, and renewing the same, and for buying a site for it, shall be taken from the net income of such fund so that the principal shall always remain, if possible, intact.

11th. At least once in each year, and during the month of July, a condensed statement of the financial condition of such trust estate, and of such corporation, shall be published once in one or more newspapers published in Chippewa county, Wisconsin.

12th. I hereby direct that no director or officer of said corporation shall ever be liable for any loss or injury that may occur to any part of said trust fund, unless such loss or injury shall be occasioned by the wilful appropriation to his own use of some part of such trust fund, and then such loss or injury shall be borne by the person who shall so wilfully appropriate the same to his own use.

13th. All the rest, residue and remainder of my property of whatsoever name and nature, and wheresoever the same may be situate which I may own or be entitled to at the time of my decease, I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the then surviving children of my deceased brothers and sisters, share and share alike, per capita and not per stirpes. Provided, that no one of the children of my said brothers and sisters shall be entitled to receive any portion of my estate under this will unless a proper claim shall within two years from the date of the admission to probate of this will, be presented to the court in which this will shall originally be admitted to probate, for such bequest, accompanied by evidence satisfactory to said court that the person making such claim, or in whose behalf such claim is made, is in fact a lawful child alive at my decease, of one of my said brothers or sisters.

14th. I hereby name and appoint my friends, E. L. Ainsworth and S. B. Nimmons of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, or the survivor, to be the executors of this my last will and testament, and reposing full and implicit confidence in the ability and integrity of both of my said executors, I hereby direct that no bond or other security be ever required from either of them, and I hereby direct that neither of my said executors shall ever

be liable for any loss or injury that may occur to any part of my estate hereinbefore mentioned, unless such loss shall be occasioned by the wilful appropriation to his own use of some part of said estate.

15th. I hereby give to my said executors, or the survivor, full power and authority to sell and dispose of any and all of my property of whatsoever name or nature, and wheresoever the same may be situate, at public or private sale at such time or times, and upon such terms and in such manner as to them shall seem advisable, and without any application to or any order from any court in the premises, and to execute such deeds or other instruments as may be necessary or proper in order to transfer or convey the title to any such property, real or personal, and I also give to my said executors or the survivor, full power and authority to compound, compromise and settle any controversy that may arise in relation to my said estate or any indebtedness or liability due or owing, or claimed to be due or owing to or from me at the time of my death.

16th. It is also my will that my said executor E. L. Ainsworth shall receive the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) per annum as such executor, it being my idea that the principal part of the work of the executors under my said will shall be performed by him; it is also my will that my said executor S. B. Nimmons shall be paid the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars (\$2,400.00) per annum for his services as such executor, and both of such executors to receive such compensation until they are discharged. If the said S. B. Nimmons shall be my sole executor then he shall receive the said sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) instead of said sum of twenty-four hundred dollars (\$2,400.00).

17th. This will is made while in full possession of my faculties and with the understanding of its import and effect, and it fully expresses my desire as to the disposition of my estate after my death, and if any direct or indirect legatee, devisee or beneficiary herein named shall directly or indirectly attempt to set aside or nullify any of its provisions or to dispute its validity in any particular, such legatee, devisee or beneficiary shall not receive any legacy, devise or bequest herein made or provided to be paid him or her.

18th. I hereby revoke any and all former wills by me made.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 1st day of February, A. D. 1911.

(Signed) EDWARD RUTLEDGE. (Seal).

The above and foregoing instrument, consisting of six (6) pages, printed upon six sheets of paper, numbered from one to six inclusive, was on this 1st day of February, A. D. 1911, signed, published and declared by

the said testator Edward Rutledge as and for his last will and testament in presence of us and each of us, and that each of us have in the presence of said testator and of each other, and at his request, subscribed said instrument as the witnesses thereto.

Frank G. Martin. Residing at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

William C. Richter. Residing at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

CHAPTER XXII

CHIPPEWA FALLS, CONTINUED

FIRST PLACES OF SEPULTURE—THE SILENT CITIES ON THE HILL—BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF FOREST HILL AND HOPE CEMETERIES—ORGANIZATION OF THE CHIPPEWA FALLS CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—"STROLLS THROUGH A CEMETERY."

When the locality known as "Battle Row" was in its palmy days, a burial plot was set apart on a tract of land on Spring street, between the present Island and Bay streets. Eventually, Spring street was extended and the improvement tending to interrupt the peace and seclusion of the graveyard, another spot was selected, on the hill to the rear of the L. C. Stanley residence. The bodies buried in the old grounds were disinterred and removed to the new graveyard, where it was earnestly hoped they would forever rest undisturbed. No distinction had been made between those of the Protestant and Catholic faiths in giving sepulture to the dead; but when another move was provided for, each religious sect disinterred the remains of their loved ones and consigned them to the earth in cemeteries chosen for the purpose. This was shortly after the organization of the Chippewa Falls Cemetery Association, which took place on the 30th day of July, 1866.

The Chippewa Falls Cemetery Association was organized on the day and year above mentioned, at the schoolhouse in the village of Chippewa Falls, by A. K. Gregg, Sr., Walter Harding, Bradley Phillips, H. S. Allen, Thomas Phillips, T. C. Pound, A. E. Pound, Frank Pitman, William Richardson, Charles Norway, Samuel Keenan, George Gilmore, F. H. Bussy, G. W. Maxiner, Daniel Gilmore, Levi Martin, William Cobban, Louis Lashway, Robert Marriner, B. Rumro, J. H. Cothers and L. C. Stanley.

A board of managers of the association, designated as trustees, were elected and its first members were: Bradley Phillips, L. C. Stanley, A. E. Pound, William Cobban, George Harding, Levi Martin, A. K. Gregg, Sr., F. H. Bussy and George Gilmore. Later the association was incorporated. Its first president was A. K. Gregg, and secretary, L. C. Stanley.

Land for the new cemetery was purchased of H. S. Allen, situated on

Catholic Hill, on State street, between Columbia and Water. The name chosen for the silent city was Forest Hill Cemetery, and today it is one of the beauty spots of Chippewa Falls. The grounds are perfectly level and extend from one street to another. Beautiful shade trees give it the secluded, sacred atmosphere desired. The carefully trimmed grass plots and numberless mounds are exhibits of the vigilance and constant supervision of the management. Many tasteful and ornate memorial stones and towering shafts attest loving veneration and enduring remembrance. A mausoleum, or chapel, built by Mrs. Leslie Willson, is a beautiful and loving tribute to the memory of her husband, while in life one of Chippewa's leading and influential citizens. The present officers of the association are: President, H. J. Goddard; vice-president, Henry Bartlett; secretary, Harry Coleman; treasurer, Tracy Cary.

Hope Cemetery was dedicated for burial purposes and so first used at about the same time as Forest Hill, and adjoins it on the north. The bodies from the old burial ground were removed to this spot and many others since then have been interred in its hallowed ground. Practically, Hope and Forest Hill are one and the same, as only a wide driveway separates one from the other. The grounds are nicely laid off, with wide driveways and there are many handsome monuments to be seen. But the care and attention is not given the property it deserves. Perhaps this unavoidable neglect will soon be remedied.

"Strolls Through a Cemetery," a pathetically beautiful sketch written by "A Pioneer," brings back to memory the names and personalities of many of the men who came to Chippewa Falls in the settlement's infancy and identified themselves with its growth and prosperity. Many names are here mentioned that otherwise would be forgotten, had not "A Pioneer" fondly brought them to view of the present generation. The volume in which the article appeared was published in the year 1906, and any comparison of dates in the text should harmonize with that year. "A Pioneer's" stroll through the "silent city of the dead" leads to the following revelations:

To one who has lived here a half century to take a stroll through the cemetery, many thoughts flutter through his mind, bringing back memories of bygone days, some pleasant, some sad. In his reverie he is first impressed with the thought: "I knew this ground when there was not a grave upon it; can it be possible that all these people have died since I came here?" It seems incredible! Yet, when he reads the names on the oldest tombstones, he discovers that he well remembered the old pioneer when living; but, sad to think, there are more who come to his mind that lie in unmarked graves. Among the first is Jean Brunet, the Pioneer of

Pioneers. It is a shame, a piece of uncalled for negligence and indifference, I may say ingratitude, that the man who first broke through the wilderness, seventy-three years ago, located the site on which Chippewa Falls is built, and erected the original big mill, should be so totally forgotten, and not even have a slab to mark his last resting place. Ah, yes! the great majority of the early pioneers that founded old St. Mary's lie buried here. Among the old wooden crosses tottering with age, in the unplatted part, lies old Mr. Osia, who built the first house on Catholic Hill, opposite the Sisters' Convent, on Prairie street. It was there, in the summer of 1856, that a missionary priest celebrated mass for the first time.

This headstone marks the last resting place of Arthur Gough, Sr., father of our respected citizen, Judge Gough. He was the patriarch of old St. Mary's. The old parishioners remember well having seen the venerable form every Sunday, kneeling in his accustomed seat of the old church. Wet or dry, he was always there, and it was not a cushioned buggy with comfortable robes that brought him from his farm three miles distant. He came and went on foot, and his only assistant was his reliable cane.

Yes, and here is Peter Blair. How well I remember when he and Mose Hebert and some others, with Jake Kreiling and his brass horn, the only musical instrument, constituted the choir, singing and tooting behind the altar. Jake lies just over there in a soldier's grave, and Mose slumbers over yonder.

Beneath this monument lies Frank Bonville, one of the early pillars. And, if my memory serves me rightly, he was one of the builders of the old church.

As I pass down this narrow path my eyes fall upon the humble headstone of P. M. McNally, died May 30, 1860. Who of our citizens, living then, does not remember handsome, brilliant McNally, dressed in his blue swallow tail coat, with brass buttons and white sombrero, a lawyer of ability and a genial friend, one of those characters so often met with in new countries? And you wonder what in the world ever brought him here.

I stroll a little farther down this well-beaten path, and among these Indian inscribed stones I remember that nearby is the grave of old Louis Demarie, known in early days as old Louison. He was the first white man to bring his family to Chippewa. In 1832 he left Prairie du Chien with his family in canoes, the only method of traveling in those days, arriving here in the summer of that year. He used to relate that on his way up the Mississippi he passed by the battlefield of Bad Ax, the last stand made by Black Hawk, a day or two after the fight, and that on the

bank of the river he saw many of the dead bodies on the ground. He was the father-in-law of the late H. S. Allen. And close by, beneath that soldier's headstone, rests his son-in-law, George Warren, who was born at La Pointe on Lake Superior. His father was an American and an early day Indian trader. His mother was a Chippewa of more than ordinary intelligence. George was educated at the University of Kentucky, and was a very intellectual, unassuming man full of witticism, and of genial disposition. After his discharge from the army on account of wounds, he attracted the notice of Abraham Lincoln and was retained by him in Washington in connection with the Indian Bureau. The Indians placed implicit confidence in him. Lying by his side is his stepson, my old chum, Gabe Truckey. What can I say? I can only think how often in our boyhood days we hunted rabbits on this very ground. We parted in the early war days, he to the Potomac, I to the lower Mississippi. He left a leg at Gettysburg and came home to die. And here he lies.

In strolling on, I find three more old pioneers sleeping the sleep of peace; they are the brothers, Patrick, Richard and Philip Thornton. Their locks were silvered when St. Mary's was in her infancy.

And nearby lie the two Mahers, Cornelius and Dennis, two well known, industrious natives of the old sod. And here lies old Mike Burke, who in life was always pleasant and always with a smile on his honest face, ever ready to crack a joke with his old friends. Yes, and over there by that shrub-covered lot, beneath a soldier's headstone, lies Adam Brown. Often do I remember seeing him on a Sunday morning climbing the old trail that led up to the old St. Mary's at the foot of River street.

I begin to feel as if I were alone in this world, for from every direction the name of some old friend stares at me from the white and somber tombstones.

Yes, over there I see John Hogan—and there his brother-in-law, Michael Hanrahan—while over there rests William Anglum and Martin Clancy. Why, it seems as though it had been only the other day that I saw them on the streets, only somewhat aged.

I turn to go; but some inner voice murmurs: "Come and visit us all." And now I stand by the grave of good whole-souled Peter Malarky. And here is Denny Carroll. He left us some years ago; but when death's angel had called, they brought him back to Chippewa to be laid away with his old friends. Not far off rest his brothers-in-law, John and Alec Ermatinger, nephews of the old pioneer, Jim Ermatinger. Beyond that tree I see the grave of Narciss Letendre, who used to trudge up the hill from Battle Row to the old church. And there is Abram Hebert, who for years in olden times rafted the lumber for the big mill. And in this grave rests

Donald McDonald, known as "Spotty Dan." He was one of the famous crew of drivers that made the first Beef Slough Drive. Here rests Eusebe Beauchene. Well do I remember him as he sat in the pew just in front of me at old St. Mary's. And now we find the Padden brothers, Ed and John, who came over from Canada with a band of rugged, hardy Irishmen and for years made the pineries ring with the sound of their saw and ax. Here is Pat Tierney, one of the pioneers of 1854, and who left us but recently.

This grave marks the monument of Louis Vincent, Sr., once our mayor, and at another time assemblyman for Chippewa, also one of the founders of the French Lumber Company. Passing along, I come to the grave of another old pioneer, Peter Dugal, an old Mexican soldier, who with John Fay, also buried here, were the company's blacksmiths when I came here half a century ago. Nearby him is his son Joe, who was killed while repairing the Chippewa bridge a few years ago.

Beneath this little old mound rests Peter Rousseau, who came here in the '40s and was an active spirit in building St. Mary's. He lived and died in Frenchtown. As I saunter along, my eye is attracted to this grave. It is that of Daniel Crowley. Everybody knew Dan. In past years no logging camp or drive was complete unless he was one of the crew. In crossing over, I pause at the stone which marks the grave of young Mat Cummings. He was born in Chippewa and was one of the first baptized in old St. Mary's; he was called in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness.

I turn the corner and read on these two soldier headstones, Patrick Burke and John Murphy. I remember they followed the river in early days of rafting, but at the sound of fife and drum they dropped the oar and picked up the gun.

In this beautiful, iron-circled lot, beneath that granite monument, rests Jake Leinenkugel, once mayor of our city; but, better still, a noble, generous hearted man. And in this adjoining lot lies Gid Valliancourt, who in the early '60s came over from Canada, a fresh, hearty young man, but in time the dread angel called and he answered. Another of the younger set sleeps near Gid, in a soldier's grave—we all knew him well, Jo Beau-dette.

I see by that little mound the graves of the two Rooneys, John and Bartlett. "Bartley," as he was called, was one of the old, old, pioneers, and a character well known to everyone. Many good stories are told about him in the early days. The following one he himself related: "I was on a jury in a case once; we were out several days and could not agree, and the judge thought he knew more law than we did. He refused

to discharge us until we came to an agreement. There we sat, stubborn as mules, some sleeping, some cussing; but none yielding. We were out of tobacco. I grew my own tobacco, and had plenty at home. So I asked the sheriff if he would not go to my house and get some. I told him it was in two kegs, one cured, the other not, and be sure to bring the right one. Of course, he got in the wrong keg. I saw the difference but kept my mind to myself. We all loaded up and puffed away. The room began to fill with smoke; some one proposed a ballot. It was taken, and lo! they were all alike. The tobacco accomplished in five minutes what five days' argument failed to do."

I now pass along and find the graves of Thomas and Patrick Morris. Tom came here in 1857 and soon became one of our famous loggers. Patrick we all remember as a genial, warm hearted friend, whose death we all lamented. Who can think of him without calling to mind his old friend and companion John L. Rooney, who also lies here, called away in the prime of his life, so unexpectedly.

As I pass by this beautiful monument I pause and take another look; for beneath lies Charlie Bergeron. My mind goes back to Father Goldsmith. To think of one is to think of the other.

As I stand by this lonely, unmarked grave, my thoughts go back to the winter of 1856, when its occupant, John P. Mitchell, arrived here. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and reared in the strong Presbyterian faith, but in his later years he joined the church. He was a man of fine education and a great lover of books and music.

Here I find lying all that is mortal of Patrick Meagher. Having come here in the early days, he was the first to locate in the Irish settlement, in the town of Tilden. And here, not far off, is the grave of another old Irishman, O'Brien, who also came here in an early day along with his sons John, Patrick, Dannie and Michael. And near this elm, resting in peace, is Michael Powers. I shall always remember that he sat by my side when the first mass was celebrated in old St. Mary's in the winter of 1857.

In these newly made graves lie three old Chippewas: John B. Paul, Arthur McGurk and George LeDuc. Upward of forty years their names have been identified with St. Mary's. Here a soldier's headstone recalls to memory Nicholas Orthman, and passing on, I pause before another one of its kind. It is the one marking the grave of Thomas J. Kiley, who for many years was principal of St. Mary's school. By his side lies his son Tommy, who went off to the Spanish war and came home to die.

I am now attracted across the way to that tall pole. It marks the lot of the soldiers. It is filled, and ten of the Old Boys lie there in peace

and quiet. There is no booming of cannon, no order to forward march, disturbing them. The canteen is empty. The camp fire has gone out. Taps have sounded.

On one of the headstones I read George Mishler, one of the old pioneers of Brunet's days.

Pardon me, if in the midst of such solemn surroundings my mind should revert to something of the ridiculous; but my thoughts go back as I look at this grave, to an incident which occurred before the war. Mishler was getting out some square timber on Paint creek one winter. As deer were plentiful around there, he invited me up for a hunt. Arriving there one afternoon, I bunked with the crew. Clocks and watches were scarce articles in those days and there was nothing of that kind in the camp. Nor were there any to be had. So George struck an idea. He would import a rooster to crow at daylight, so the men could get up for breakfast. So far we had not followed the orbit of the sun very correctly. The rooster was domiciled near the shanty, and the morning I was there he crowed quite vigorously. The cook called on the men to roll out. We got up. The stars were shining brilliantly. We ate breakfast and sat around, waiting for daylight. It seemed as if it would never come. Some of the men tumbled back into their bunks and fell asleep; others sat around smoking and yawning. At the end of what was estimated five or six hours, streaks of daylight appeared, and we concluded that we had eaten breakfast at midnight. I heard George that morning as he went out of the shanty door mutter something that sounded like: "Sacre bon bouillon." However, when I came back from my hunt that evening I had a bowl of chicken soup and a leg of chicken on my plate.

I find in my wanderings that there are thirty-one soldiers of the Civil war buried here, besides those already mentioned. I see the names of Edward Bennett, Marcel Cote, Henry Beauchene, Felix Decaire, Samuel De Rocher, Con Monohan and William Dwyer—all well known to old St. Mary's.

Passing on to the group of small pines, I find among them the grave of August Mason, who built the first brewery in this place in 1858, on the site of the present Our Saviour's Norwegian church, corner High and Central streets.

CHAPTER XXIII

TOWNS OF THE COUNTY

FIRST ONES ORGANIZED—EAGLE POINT EARLY SETTLED—CHIPPEWA CITY—
THE TOWN OF LAFAYETTE—OLD FRENCH TOWN—TOWN OF BLOOMER.

Many of the counties of the state when organized elected what was known as a county commissioners' court, composed of three members, as the governing and legislative body of the new entity. But the act of 1853, providing for the organization of Chippewa, both for county and judicial purposes, specifically declared that three supervisors should be elected, and the behest of the law was carried out.

At a meeting of the supervisors' court, held July 27, 1855, the county of Chippewa, being up to that time also designated and known as the town of Chippewa, was divided into three towns, as follows: All that part south of the town line between towns 27 and 28, to be known as Clearwater (Eau Claire), in which the first town meeting was to be held at "the house of Gage & Reed;" all that part south of the town line of towns 28 and 29, to be known as the town of Chippewa Falls, the first town meeting to be held at Chippewa Falls; all that part lying north of the town line between towns 28 and 29, to be known as the town of Eagle Point, the first meeting to be held at Chippewa City.

From the year 1855 to the year 1857, the county consisted of the three towns as enumerated above; but in the last named year the settlement in French Town demanded a separate organization and on March 9, 1857, French Town was created and the first election was held at the house of Peter Rosseau. A short time later the name of the town was changed to Lafayette. This was the beginning of the towns in Chippewa county, one being created and set apart from another, until in 1909 the last town—Howard—was organized, and took her place in the ranks of her sister towns, increasing the number to seventeen. There would have been more than this number, however, had the county remained as originally erected, but since that epoch territory taken from her has gone to make up other

counties and, of necessity, several towns that had been organized under the regime of Chippewa are no longer within its boundaries.

TOWN OF EAGLE POINT

This was one of the first townships created out of the original town of Chippewa Falls, and its organization dates from July 27, 1855. Its area at that time included "all that part lying north of the township line between towns 28 and 29," and the first meeting place for the election of town officers was Chippewa City. It was at this place that the Indian chiefs, Wabashaw, Red Wing and Big Thunder, smoked the pipe of peace on invitation of the Chippewas in the fall of 1846. On that occasion there were over one hundred and fifty braves present, as was also Thomas E. Randall, who came to the county in that year. Here, also, Rev. Dr. Brunson speaks of a mound which he noticed near the residence of Lyman Warren. The formation was thirty or forty feet in diameter and about five feet in height.

Chippewa City was laid out on section 16 and was expected by its promoters to become the metropolis of Chippewa county. The territory it covered, its wide and numerous streets, indicated this. But hopes were blasted and the attractions of Chippewa City failed to attract. Not at any period of its existence were there more than a few inhabitants, and these in time either died or left for other scenes of activity. The place did have a store or two, a blacksmith shop and a sawmill, the latter operated by the Stanley Brothers, and as late as the '80s, F. G. Stanley was the postmaster. But Chippewa City is no more. Its glory has vanished.*

The early history of Eagle Point is closely related to that of Chippewa Falls and the prominent pioneers of the township already have been mentioned in these pages. The township itself has very irregular border lines, superinduced by the sinuosities of the Chippewa river, which is its eastern and southern boundary lines. On the north are the towns of Cleveland and Bloomer, and on the west the towns of Tilden and Bloomer. There is a great deal of fine farming land in Eagle Point, much of it being

* There were other villages laid out, platted and designed by their promoters to become cities of the first order. Of these were Eliside, Dell City and Manidowish. Lots were sold in 1856 and great hopes were pampered by the enthusiasts having a material interest in the enterprises. They even went so far as to organize state banks for each of the "future greats," but like many kindred projects, the schemes "died abornin'" and the sites so carefully selected and platted have long been known as some of the best farming land in the township. Chippewa City gave a fitful promise of things more enduring. There Alexander and Henry O'Neil had erected a sawmill in 1851, which was later operated by F. G. and C. A. Stanley. The village also had a district school, a postoffice, with tri-weekly service, and at the height of its career claimed a population of 200.

Eagle Point, about seven miles north of Chippewa Falls, was one of the pioneer settlements in this township. A postoffice was established and a mill operated by L. J. Wiltse for some years. John Mitchell ran a cheese factory and the place numbered about fifty souls.

planted to corn, oats, rye, potatoes, peas and tobacco. Near the city of Chippewa Falls is a large farm belonging to the Chippewa Canning Company, most of which is devoted to the production of peas. Also on this farm are several head of mules, the first brought to this county in large numbers.

Eagle Point is well watered by the Chippewa river, Dunn creek, Tanner and O'Neil creeks, and in years gone by the water power of these streams has been utilized in driving the machinery of many mills that turned out millions upon millions of feet of lumber. The days of the big mills are gone, so are the forests that made them possible; their projectors, builders and operators are no more.

The McCanns, Stanleys, McDonalds, Duncans, McKinnons, McGillivrays, Cobbans, Prices, Goughs, La Nous, Tylers and a host of other names are identified with the town of Eagle Point. With but few exceptions the heads of these families are dead. Here and there is a son or daughter and grandchildren may be found on the old homestead. But not many. The land has gone into the hands of strangers and new names appear on the maps.

The Northwestern, or "Omaha" railroad, upon leaving Chippewa Falls, takes a northwesterly course along the west line of this township and leaves it at section 30. At this point is the way station of Eagleton. The town of Eagle Point had a population of 1,400 in 1910.

Simeon C. Sweeney came to Chippewa City in the spring of 1850. His son, Charles V., was born in Chippewa City October 16, 1854. He was educated in the schools of that place and after completing his education, engaged in lumbering.

John Galt, a native of Galt, Ireland, born in 1826, was there reared and educated to the age of seventeen. At that time, or in 1843, he came to America and engaged in lumbering in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, for eight years. In 1851 he came to Chippewa county and became owner of 340 acres in Eagle Point town. He was married twice. He first wedded, in 1851, Miss Catherine Sweeney, and they had eight children. She died July 1, 1887, and on the 29th of December, 1889, he married Mary Murphy.

Thomas and Mary A. Higgins came to Chippewa county in 1853 and established a home near Chippewa City.

Henry Maxeiner was born in Eagle Point township in 1856, a son of G. W. Maxeiner, a pioneer of the county. The family removed to Chippewa Falls in 1857, where the father lived retired.

Joel Waterman was born in Royalton, Windsor county, Vermont, September 15, 1817. He came west in 1843 and located at Seneca,

McHenry county, Illinois. In 1846 he located in Wisconsin, and ten years later, in 1856, settled on a farm in Eagle Point township, Chippewa county. Three years later, in 1859, he moved to Chippewa Falls and built a mill, which he conducted until March, 1867, and then engaged in lumbering. In 1870 he built a hotel which was known as the Waterman House.

William B. Bartlett was a native of Dorset, Vermont, born October 8, 1830. He started life in the West in a humble capacity, living first in a small log cabin, which was the last house on the piney road and often accommodated from twelve to twenty travelers over night. He became successful and owned 320 acres of good land in Eagle Point township. He later laid out the city of Stanley and became prominent in the county.

James H. Woodruff was born in Triangle, Broome county, New York, March 28, 1822. In the fall of 1843 he came to Wisconsin, locating in Waukesha county, where he engaged in farming during the summer and taught school in the winter. In the spring of 1847 he went to Winnebago county and preempted 160 acres of land. In the spring of 1856 he came to Chippewa county, settling on 200 acres of partially improved land on section 8, Eagle Point township. Later he became the owner of three additional farms. In 1860 in company with I. B. Taft he erected a sawmill on Drywood creek and manufactured lumber until 1871, when the mill was destroyed by fire and he retired from the lumbering business.

J. Henry Smith, born in Connaught, Ohio, November 17, 1839, was a son of Moses Reed and Laura Smith. They moved to Waukesha county in 1842 and came to Chippewa county in 1858. Mr. Smith and his father conducted a blacksmith and wagon shop until 1861, when they exchanged their property for 380 acres of land in section 5, Eagle Point township.

Nelson Sellers, a native of Nova Scotia, was born July 7, 1839. In 1860 he moved from his native land to Iowa and spent one year, when he came to Chippewa county and bought land on Eagle Prairie. He was married in Eau Claire, October 1, 1867, to Miss Christiana Stewart.

Frank M. Buzzell, born in Shalersville, Ohio, September 30, 1844, came to the state in 1846, but did not locate in Chippewa county until 1865, when he engaged in farming in Eagle Point township until 1877. In the fall of 1879, with F. M. Clough, he engaged in the mercantile business, which was continued for a long period. On the 20th of July, 1867, he wedded Thurza Coleman, a native of New York.

Edmund Emerson came to Wisconsin in 1866 and homesteaded a tract of land in Eagle Point township. His son Edward, who was born in Norway, April 19, 1852, accompanied the family to Chippewa Falls and was



OLD AND NEW SCHOOL HOUSES, LAFAYETTE

employed in the lumber mills for a number of years. In 1880 he was elected register of deeds.

TOWN OF LAFAYETTE

The town of Lafayette was the first town organized after the town of Chippewa Falls was divided into three parts. That part assigned to the town of Eau Claire was elected into the county of Eau Claire in the year 1856 and in 1857 the town of Lafayette was created from territory belonging to the town of Chippewa Falls and designated as French Town. Later the name was changed to Lafayette. The first meeting for the selection of town officers was held at the home of Peter Rosseau, one of the pioneers of the county and an early settler in this part of it.

Lafayette does not show outlines as in the days of its infancy, although it still is very irregular in form. The town is bordered on the north by the town of Anson and the Chippewa river; on the east by the town of Sigel, on the south by the county of Eau Claire, and west by the Chippewa river. From Sigel town on its south line to the river, Lafayette extends fourteen miles, but its northern line is jagged and uneven, owing to the sinuosities of the river.

To Lafayette came some of the first settlers and located; among them being Arthur McCann and Jeremiah C. Thomas, who selected a spot about six miles down the river, where they erected what was long known as the "Blue Mills." A short time afterwards McCann was murdered by an employe in a quarrel over a game of cards, and in 1846 Thomas E. Randall, who has often been quoted in this work, purchased the property of Mr. Thomas. For a number of years the mill was run by Mr. Randall, who had brought his family to the mill settlement, which later was called "Badger Mills." For the benefit of the present day reader it should be mentioned that Lake Hallie and Electric Park, midway between Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, are situated in the vicinity of "Badger Mills" and are resorts that attract hosts of pleasure seekers every season.

The first settlers went into the woods and devoted their whole time to cutting logs and getting them to the mills. Randall speaks eloquently of these times in his little story of the pioneer days and rehearses the tale of a homicide which occurred in 1855. He tells of Frank Donaldson coming to the mill from French Town (settlement in the future Lafayette). He was accompanied by Batisette Demarie. Both having become full of whiskey, they quarreled and Donaldson shot Demarie dead. The murderer was arrested but escaped from his jailers and never again was appre-

hended. Mrs. Demarie, the widow, was a sister of Mrs. H. S. Allen. Mr. Randall also mentions the freshet of 1846-7. He says:

"The supply of the Blue Mill shared the same fate, and in my endeavors to save a part of my boom, I was taken out into the wild and surging current on it as it floated away. I have been on many log drives and often placed in positions of extreme peril, but never has death stared me more directly in the face than while afloat on that frail boom—bent, crushed and broken, between masses of logs and driftwood, I could do nothing with it, and on and on it went, with the rapidity of a railway train, passing repeatedly under the branches of reclining trees. I lay flat on my face and clung to those strained timbers, well knowing that once in that boiling flood no skill in the art of swimming could save me from a watery grave; but as the fates would have it, my rickety craft shot like an arrow out of the current, and went ashore at the eddy where Sherman's mill was since built, so, being but a short distance from my brother's on the Eau Claire, I walked over and witnessed a more terrible devastation still. It was now nearly noon, but every log pier and boom on this stream had, hours before, been swept away by the still fast swelling flood and in one hour more the new double sawmill just ready to commence operations was borne almost bodily away by the resistless current. It was a sickening sight and I hurried back to relieve the fears of my family for my safety."

The Blue Mill went out of existence in 1864 and in its place a more extensive building was erected. The new mill was operated by steam at times and its owners and operators, H. C. Williams and John Barron, gave to it a full complement of first-class machinery. In 1874 the mill passed into the possession of the Badger State Lumber Company.

A mile or two from Chippewa Falls was a small settlement known as Gravel Island. Here Ephraim E. Shaw and Martin Daniels commenced the erection of a sawmill in 1857. In the following year the firm of Bussy & Taylor finished the work of construction and established boom works above the island. The property was destroyed by fire in 1863, but was rebuilt by James A. Taylor, who sold it to the French Lumber Company, and by them to a Milwaukee concern. A mill was also built three miles below Badger Mills by Charles Coleman in 1863. This became known as the Lafayette Mill. It had a capacity of 15,000,000 feet a year. By 1866 A. F. Hodgins and John Robson were in possession and in 1867 George Robson came into the firm, succeeding A. F. Hodgins. In 1869, the mill was the scene of a terrible accident, in which one employe was killed and several others severely injured by the explosion of a boiler. The mill was sold to the Lafayette Lumber Company in 1875, which

enlarged its capacity and operated it until the mill was washed away in the flood of 1880.

The town of Lafayette is one of the most fertile in the county. The land lays mostly as a prairie, although part of it is enough rolling to take away the aspect of monotony. The soil produces a variety of grains. Corn, oats, rye, barley and potatoes are produced in large quantities and of the best quality. Many acres of tobacco are also planted annually and bring forth a leaf that finds a ready market.

In 1849 a party of geologists under the guidance of David Dale Owen reached the Randall place at the Blue Mill. About six weeks prior to this event Mrs. Randall had presented to the world an addition to its already large family and the infant was suffering with a severe attack of croup when the men of science appeared. Among the party was a physician, who administered to the little patient, giving relief to the sufferer. In all likelihood this was the first instance of a "regular" physician prescribing for a patient in the town, and the county for that matter.

The first district school organized in Chippewa county was opened in the town of Lafayette in the fall of 1855 by Miss Irene Drake. Before this children were taught in a desultory manner at the home of one of their neighbors. In the winter of 1855-6, the building of a schoolhouse had been started, but severe weather coming on, work had to be abandoned and the school was held in a private house. Since that time there have been changes in the school system. The township now has a number of school buildings and French Town, now become South Chippewa Falls, has a modern and commodious school building equal to any ward school structure in the county.

In 1886 Holy Ghost parish was organized by Fathers Goldsmith and Sturm and the present edifice soon followed, together with the rectory and convent, a splendid group of buildings, now under the churchly care of Father Freceon, the parish priest.

A ferry across the river, from Chippewa Falls to French Town, started operations in 1858, a license having been granted to two Frenchmen. They conducted the enterprise for some time and then sold their interests to Al Taylor, who was later arrested, charged with having set fire to the first bridge.

When the Civil war broke out Lafayette town probably contained one hundred and fifty inhabitants, all of whom were intensely loyal to the Union cause. This was evidenced by the large proportion of her sons who enlisted and fought in that great struggle for human rights. It is said that at least two-thirds of the able-bodied men of the town tendered their ser-

vices to the Government and were accepted, making a record not surpassed by any other community in the whole country.

Both the "Soo" and the Northwestern lines traverse this township, the former following the course of the river and the latter entering its confines at section 34 and running northwesterly meets the river at South Chippewa Falls, where is the railroad station which serves the traveling public indifferently well. Paralleling the Northwestern is the interurban tracks, which run through the town from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls. The cars of this road enter South Chippewa Falls at the south and passing north on Main, cross a magnificent steel bridge and thus reach Chippewa Falls.

At this late day it is practically impossible to secure the names of all the pioneers of the town of Lafayette, or any other town of the county. No record of these worthy men and women has been kept and most of them have either passed to their long account or removed to other localities. But a few names can be remembered by those now living here. They are here mentioned, together with others who came at later periods.

Stephen S. McCann was a native of the county, born at Badger Mills March 23, 1839, a son of Stephen Smith and Willa (Johnson) McCann. The mother was the first white woman who came to Chippewa county and McCann was the first white child born in Chippewa Falls. The father raised the first wheat and potatoes in Chippewa Falls and cut the former with a carving knife. The son was educated by a private tutor, as there were no schools in the county in those days. He finally located on a farm in Anson town but after twelve years moved to Bloomer town and purchased a farm of eighty acres. He first married Mary Copp, a native of Chippewa City, and they had four children. His second marriage was September 26, 1868, to Miss Johanna Regan, also of Chippewa City, and they had seven children. Mr. McCann served in the Civil war. He was a republican in politics and in religious faith a Methodist.*

William Melville was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1820, and came to the United States in 1840. In 1855 he settled on a farm in Lafayette township, and became one of the influential citizens of this section of the county. He married Miss Sarah C. Thomas in Washington county, Wisconsin, in 1850, and they became parents of seven children.

Myron C. Dickinson was a pioneer of Chippewa county and Lafayette township, locating on land on section 18 in 1856. He died July 4, 1883,

* Prest Felix, of French origin, was a pioneer of Lafayette township, where he entered a tract of heavily timbered land. This he improved and made of it a valuable property. He died in April, 1910, at the age of seventy-five years.

and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane E. Russell, departed this life in 1904.

Charles Mandelert was born in France December 6, 1826, and came to America in 1852. In 1856 he settled in Lafayette town and engaged in lumbering and farming, serving as secretary and treasurer of the French Lumbering Company from the date of its organization. In February, 1853, in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, he wedded Miss Louise Tebouret.

William W. Crandall was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, March 30, 1825, and came to Chippewa county in June, 1857, locating in the town of Lafayette. He served in the Civil war and after returning home engaged in farming for one year, then engaged in carpentering. He assisted in building the bridge across Chippewa river at Chippewa Falls. He served as deputy postmaster one year, deputy register of deeds two years, register of deeds two years and later was made deputy county clerk. He was married at Crystal Lake, Illinois, April 26, 1853, to Miss Amy Phillips.

Z. C. Willis, a native of Bennington, Vermont, born December 12, 1831, came with his father to Wisconsin in 1844, and in 1858 in company with Jacob Cook came into what was subsequently called Cook's valley in Chippewa county. He here entered 160 acres and the next year moved into the valley, he and Mr. Cook being the first settlers there. He eventually became owner of more than 600 acres of land. He married in Bloomer, October 26, 1862, Sarah S. Storrs.

Jacob and Catherine (Prescoe) Friederich, of German extraction, came to Chippewa county in 1858, locating on land in Lafayette town. Both are now deceased.

William L. Wilcox, who was born in Richland, Oswego county, New York, February 8, 1827, settled in Lafayette town in 1858. In 1855 he was married in Fayette county, Ohio, to Miss Maria S. McLean, and immediately afterward they started west, and as above stated, in 1858, located in Lafayette town. He served in the Civil war and was a republican in politics.

C. J. Wiltse, born in Clarence, Erie county, New York, May 29, 1823, came to Wisconsin in 1850, locating in Mukwanago, Waukesha county, where he lived until 1862, when he came to Lafayette town and purchased a large farm. In 1868 he moved to Chippewa Falls. Was county judge from 1865 to 1868 and while in Lafayette served as justice of the peace, town clerk and chairman of the board of supervisors. After coming to Chippewa Falls he engaged in the practice of law and served as city attorney and justice of the peace. After practicing for thirteen years he retired to Cadott, where he could look after his farming interests. He was twice

married. He first wedded Ellen M. Tanner, who died in January, 1870. After her death he married, September 11, 1878, Mary F. Eldred, the widow of Perry Eldred. He had ten children.

Stephen Brown came to Lafayette town, July 16, 1865, and with his son John H., entered 120 acres of land and subsequently purchased 360 acres. John was elected sheriff of the county the same year of his arrival and served two years, after which he was made deputy sheriff. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry. In 1865 he was honorably discharged and returning home, resumed farming. In the fall of 1874 he located in Bloomer. He was elected constable in 1875 and for several years served as justice of the peace and also as town clerk.

Antoin Berg, born in Norway, August 18, 1842, came to Wisconsin in 1869, locating in Lafayette town. He first worked in a sawmill for four years, then moved to Badger Mills and conducted a lath mill. In 1880 he moved to Chippewa Falls, where he operated a mill.

David J. Cartwright was a native of Amity, Allegany county, New York, born August 12, 1836. At the age of six years he accompanied his father's family to Jefferson county, this state. He enlisted as a recruit in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company L, and was discharged at Milwaukee, July 13, 1865. He eventually became interested in a sawmill and pine lands in Chippewa and Barron counties.

William Hendry, a native of Scotland, emigrated to Canada in 1832. He came to Chippewa county in 1868 and made his home with his son Robert W., who lives on a farm in section 20, Lafayette town. The father died in 1889, and his wife passed away in 1897.

Charles M. Tarr was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 2, 1848, and was six years of age when brought to Wisconsin. In 1878 he purchased of David J. Cartwright a half interest in Cartwright's mill and engaged in the lumbering business.

TOWN OF BLOOMER

The town of Bloomer Prairie, or the territory comprising it, was separated from the Town of Chippewa Falls, December 3, 1858. It is designated on the map as town 31, range 9. At the time of its creation the board of supervisors ordered that the first town meeting should be held at "the Van Loon home," on the first Tuesday of April, 1859.

Bloomer township is situated in the northwest part of the county and is bounded on the north by Sampson, on the east by Cleveland and Eagle Point, on the south by Eagle Point and Tilden, and on the west by Auburn.

Measuring from section 18 to section 6 on the west line, the town is about nine miles long, but this will not obtain on the east line, as the southeast corner is irregular, by reason of the absence of certain sections to make the corner square. It contains about two hundred and fifty square miles.

Bloomer township is well watered, by Duncan and O'Neil creeks and their tributaries; also small lakes. The land is very fertile and the farming community is one of the best and most prosperous in the county. The first settler was probably S. Van Loon, who in 1855 located on and pre-empted the northeast quarter of section 8, township 30, range 9 west, the site of the present village of Bloomer. Upon this tract of land Mr. Van Loon erected a log house 14x36 feet. The structure was eight feet high and had a clapboard roof. As soon as his habitation was ready for occupancy Mr. Van Loon began housekeeping in pioneer style and then went vigorously to work in getting out timber for a mill, which was put up in 1860, the site for its location being on Duncan creek. The builders of this pioneer mill were Messrs. Codrick & Sheldon, who also constructed the dam, after having secured from Mr. Van Loon the use of the water power. By the year 1864 J. W. Smith had come into full control of the property and in the following year Robert Prince entered into partnership with him in the enterprise. Others at times held interests in the mill—Bradley Phillips, G. I. Brooks, J. P. McCauley. The three last named built a gristmill near the dam about 1868, which was destroyed by fire in 1890.

Bloomer town ranks high among her sisters of the county, in the fertility of her soil, her products, dairying, stock-raising, well built and splendidly kept roads, improved farms and prosperous citizens. With several well appointed schoolhouses and churches she keeps abreast of the times, both from an educational and religious standpoint. Most of her pioneer men and women are past and gone, and those who remain are but few and uncertain of memory, especially as to occurrences of the early days. This means a good deal to those anxious to preserve the deeds and exploits of the builders of the county for the present and coming generations, that reading of them they may be tempted to emulate the fearless, hardy and industrious men and women who blazed the way for civilization in this splendid community. The name of every pioneer should be mentioned in a history of Chippewa county; but to secure them seems to be a herculean task. But a few can be brought to the readers' notice. They here appear, followed by others of a later day and generation.

Arthur Johnson McCann was born in Menominee, Wisconsin, December 21, 1840, and was educated at his home in Chippewa City, by a private tutor, there being no schools in those days. After completing his education, he came to Bloomer township and purchased 400 acres of land, and

in connection with farming carried on the lumber business. From 1886 to 1891 he followed farming in Lafayette township. He was married August 15, 1861, to Miss Gertrude Nichols and they had three children. He served in the Civil war, was a republican in politics and filled various public offices.

Judson K. Smith was a native of Delaware county, New York, born February 24, 1822, a son of Hajor and Betsy (Welch) Smith, farming people of the Empire state. He remained on the home farm until 1849, and in the meantime engaged to some extent in teaching school. In 1854 he moved to Bloomer and engaged in the operation of a sawmill and grist mill. He acquired considerable property. He was married June 8, 1847, to Amanda Andrews, a native of New York. They had six children.

William H. Warner was born in Canada, October 28, 1820, and remained there until 1824, then came with his parents, James and Annis Warner, to Wisconsin in 1844. They were farming people. In 1856 William H. came to Chippewa county and preempted 160 acres of land in Bloomer township. March 17, 1854, he married Jane Eddy, a native of New York. She died June 18, 1868, leaving four children, and he was married a second time, March 17, 1869, to Emily Richardson. He was a republican in politics and a Methodist in religious faith.

Charles Detloff, a native of Berlin, Prussia, born November 8, 1837, emigrated with his father to America in 1850. He lived in the East until October, 1856, when he located in Chippewa county. In 1866, after making several moves, he located in Bloomer, and in 1877 built a hotel known as the Detloff House.

William Priddy was born in England, March 18, 1829. He was but a few months old when brought by his parents, James and Mary Priddy, to this country. The family home was established in Albany, New York, and the father engaged in shoe-making and was also a Methodist preacher. In 1854 William came to Wisconsin and in 1856 settled in Bloomer and bought land. He engaged in preaching for many years, until ill health forced him to give up his ministerial work. He was married November 4, 1869, to Miss Sarah J. Catlin and they became the parents of one child.

Charles E. Shipman was born May 20, 1820, in Pennsylvania, a son of Allen and Sophia (Brown) Shipman. When the son was three years old the parents removed to Ohio, then to Missouri, and finally, in 1857, came to this state. In that year Charles E. Shipman bought 160 acres of land on what is known as Bloomer Prairie. He was married January 19, 1845, to Amanda George, and they became the parents of five children.

William W. Hillman, who was born in Albany, New York, November 12, 1839, came to Wisconsin at the age of fifteen years. He lived in vari-

ous sections of the state and at the age of nineteen taught the first district school in Bloomer. He served in the Civil war and after the close of hostilities returned to Chippewa county and located in Cook's Valley, eventually becoming owner of a farm. He was married May 13, 1863, to Miss Florence A. King, and they had six children. The wife and mother died November 24, 1880, and on the 4th of March, 1881, he married Miss Ellen Radermacher.

William Henry Dutton was born in Georgetown, Madison county, New York, July 30, 1842. He was educated in the Empire state and worked on a farm there until twenty years of age. He served in the Civil war. He came to Chippewa county in the early '60s and became prosperous. He was a republican and filled several public offices, including that of the village council of Bloomer, where he served two years, and was also road master for one year. February 27, 1866, he was married to Esther Alnora Randall, likewise a native of Madison county, New York, and they became the parents of six children.

Antony Durch, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1845, settling first in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Soon afterward he moved to Washington county, this state, and in 1863 arrived in Bloomer township. He was married to Magdalena Biegel and they had eight children. Mr. Durch died at the age of sixty-seven years.

Fred and Louise (Neintz) Albright, natives of Germany, came to Chippewa county in 1863 and located on a farm in Bloomer township. Both are now deceased.

Edgar Newton Bowers, a native of Wisconsin, was born in Roxbury, Dane county, November 4, 1853. He served in the Civil war and after the close of hostilities, located on a farm near Bloomer, this being about the year 1865. After various business ventures he became proprietor and publisher of the Bloomer Advance. In February, 1890, he married May Brown, of Dansville, New York.

Andrew Jackson was born in Cortland county, New York, July 11, 1825, a son of Hubbard C. and Sally (Smith) Jackson. Following his father's demise in 1852, Andrew Jackson came with his mother to Adams county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the hotel and newspaper business. He was also clerk of the court but resigned his office in 1865 and came to Bloomer. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile business, owning the first store between Chippewa Falls and Superior. In February, 1850, Mr. Jackson married Harriet F. Stanley, a native of New York, and they became parents of two daughters. He was a republican in politics and

served as a member of the board of supervisors and as town clerk of Bloomer.

Anun and Carolina Amundson, natives of Norway, emigrated to America in 1866 and took up a homestead claim in Bloomer town. Mr. Amundson died in 1887, and his wife passed away in 1891.

Joseph Raymond, born January 27, 1838, in the State of New York, was there reared and educated. At the age of eighteen he came West, first locating in Michigan, where he engaged in carpentry. In 1857 he made his way to Wisconsin and worked as a farm hand. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted his services. In 1867 he came to the town of Bloomer and engaged in farming. He married Miss Hannah Firth, a native of England, and they became parents of ten children. He was a republican in politics.

Benjamin B. Conry was born in Vermont, May 24, 1837. He received but a limited education in his native state. In 1854 he accepted a position as civil engineer with the Grand Trunk Railroad. In 1855 he came to Wisconsin, locating in Black Earth, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted his services, becoming a member of Company C, Wisconsin Volunteers. After the war was over he returned to Black Earth and remained one year and then came to Bloomer town and homesteaded 160 acres of land. In 1874 he traded this land for another tract comprising 100 acres. He was married September 7, 1866, to Anna Lane.

Frederick Adler was born in Austria, June 6, 1845. When twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to America. In New York he learned the trade of furniture wood carving and there worked at his trade three years, when he engaged in the grocery business. After various removals throughout the middle west, he came to Bloomer, the year of his arrival here being 1869. He here engaged in the grocery business, starting with but a small capital, and having to move his goods from Sparta, a distance of 112 miles. He was married in Chicago, October 2, 1871, to Miss Korline Strauss. The great fire occurred two days after his arrival in that city and he was obliged to remain there three weeks, during which time his Wisconsin friends supposed he had lost his life.

Peter Isakson, born in Norway, January 19, 1846, emigrated with his parents, Isaac and Eliza (Hanson) Isakson, to the United States when he was a youth of seventeen. He engaged in fishing and worked in the woods near Chippewa City and spent seven years in the mills there. He then took up a homestead claim of eighty acres in Bloomer township, in the early '70s. He was married to Pitronello Christianson.

Frederick Becker was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, June 8, 1848, and emigrated with his parents to America in the fall of 1856. He located

with the family in Milwaukee and in the early '70s came to Bloomer and worked at the tinner's trade. After two years he engaged in the hardware business on his own account. He was married in Bloomer, September 27, 1871, to Miss Sarah N. Dix.

John Dawson was a native of England, born August 30, 1826. In 1853 he emigrated to America, and about 1875 came to Bloomer township, where he engaged in farming. He wedded Miss Ellen Ambrose, likewise a native of England. He was a republican in politics and in religious faith a Methodist.

John McCavity, John A. Smith, John Ogden and B. Ogden settled three miles further up Duncan creek in the year of the first settler's arrival, but sometime later, and all were compelled to go to Eau Claire or Chippewa Falls to do their trading. Mail was received at Chippewa City, where Stephen McCann kept a sort of postoffice to accommodate his neighbors. When the postoffice department established an office here, Mr. McCann was appointed the Government's representative to preside over it.

O. R. Dahl was one of the early arrivals in Bloomer town, settling here in 1857.

CHAPTER XXIV

TOWNS, CONTINUED

THE VILLAGE OF BLOOMER IS INCORPORATED—FIRST ELECTION AND OFFICERS — PUBLIC UTILITIES — HOTELS — POSTMASTERS — BANKS — INDUSTRIES—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—FRATERNAL ORDERS.

A wealthy merchant, named Bloomer, selected this place as a desirable location for a mill. His agents had visited the locality in 1848. The same year he brought with him from Galena, Illinois, a force of men and commenced the preliminary work on a dam and mill on the site of the present dam. By the approach of winter, however, Bloomer thought better of his project and disposed of the property to H. S. Allen, returning to Galena, leaving behind among others of his former employes one Tim Hurley, a hard-drinking, reckless character, and Martial Caznobia. These men got into an altercation with an Indian and killed him, which created a strong feeling among the red man's people. A full account of this episode is given in another chapter.

The first permanent settler in the village of Bloomer was Sylvester Van Loon, a native of New York, who in July, 1855, preempted the northeast quarter of section 8, township 30, range 9 west, embracing the mill site and the village. With him upon his arrival was William Priddy. Soon returning to their homes in Sauk county, the settlers came back in September with teams and finished the construction of a log house. Then Mr. Van Loon again made his way to Sauk county and returning with his family, was soon domiciled in his temporary home. He was well supplied with provisions, having with him flour and pork, but late in the fall his stock of hay was destroyed by fire, necessitating the disposal of two yoke of oxen. To feed several head of cows and young stock which remained, he was obliged to buy hay at an exorbitant price. The winter following was noted for the remarkable depth of snow and excessively cold weather, making travel almost impossible and dangerous. Deer were plenty and could not run. It is therefore needless to say venison was daily on the table of the pioneer, who had but to approach one and knock it on the head with a club.

Any one equipped with a pair of snow shoes and a club could kill as many as he desired.

Van Loon soon got a footing in the new settlement and became prosperous. He was the first postmaster after an office had been established here, receiving and distributing mail at his store, on the east side of the village near the bridge. At that time the settlement was known as Vanville, but when the land was laid out and platted the name was changed to Bloomer. The platting of the village took place March 30, 1867, the work being done for the owner, Samuel C. Gilbert.

Most probably the first store was opened by Sylvester Van Loon. Then came W. B. Gage and Andrew Jackson, who opened a small general store in 1865. Shortly after this Gage died and the business was suspended. The successor was the establishment of Sylvester Van Loon and Leonard Barneshen, who put up a building and laid in a stock of general merchandise.

The first school taught in the village or town was opened for pupils in a log building standing in the village in 1857. This gave way to a frame schoolhouse when the village was laid out and platted, and that in turn was superseded by a district school building in 1876. The structure was of brick and had four departments.

The Congregational church was organized in 1866, the first religious body in the village and it was not until 1880 that the community was no longer dependent on its peripatetic gossips for local and outside news. In that year the Bloomer Workman first made its appearance. The author of its being was George L. Jones.

In 1875 John Wendland and Fred Adler built a brewery, which burned to the ground in 1883. A successor was erected and followed the fate of the first one, five years later. This was also rebuilt and in 1890 the plant went into the possession of Liehe & Koepp.

St. Paul's Catholic church was built in 1876 and in the same year C. D. Tillinghast started a bank in a small room in the part of town known as "old Vanville." The same year a steam sawmill was built by John A. Smith and in 1884 he sold it to the firm of Riggs & Rotch. Two years later the manufacture of brick was inaugurated, but the business was discontinued two or three years thereafter.

BLOOMER IS INCORPORATED

On the 22d day of January, 1885, a petition was presented to the circuit court, praying for the incorporation of Bloomer as a village. The signers of the application were: Fred Adler, C. E. Smith, F. H. Cutting,

Conrad Frankle, Charles Dettloff and Robert Cutting. At a special term of the court held at Ashland on the 25th day of January, 1885, Judge Solon H. Clough presiding, the prayer of the petition was granted and the village of Bloomer was thereby separated from the Town of Bloomer. Later, on the 24th day of February, 1885, an election was held on the question of the separation and incorporation of the village, at which ninety-two votes were cast in favor of the new departure and only five were negative.

The first election held in Bloomer for the selection of village officers took place on the 24th day of March, 1885. A. Jackson and Conrad Frankle were chosen inspectors of the ballots and J. B. Champion, clerk. The whole number of votes cast was 162. For president there were two candidates. Robert Cutting was the successful one, receiving 91 votes to F. Rotch's 67. The three trustees elected were: F. H. Cutting, L. Kranzfelder and G. T. Brooks. The defeated candidates for the office were William Daenks, F. Neubuhr, Charles Ingraham, A. Detlein and L. P. Gordon. C. D. Tillinghast was elected supervisor; Conrad Frankle, clerk; J. S. Champion, treasurer; H. Martin, constable; Daniel Herrington, marshal; Benjamin Brown, justice of the peace; Charles Spencer, police justice.

For some time after the establishment of a village government the trustees met in various places, but it was no great length of time before a two-story frame hall was built on Van street. On the first floor of this building is the council chamber and office of the city clerk; on the ground floor the space is taken up by the fire department, a volunteer organization, and its paraphernalia.

WATERWORKS

The question of installing a water system in the village was submitted to a vote of the citizens of Bloomer in the spring of 1907 and carried almost unanimously. The contract for construction work was let in the following July, and in November of the same year the improvement was completed. To meet the expense of this important undertaking the village borrowed of the state the sum of \$15,000, which was more than ample to cover the cost, which was \$14,230. Up to the present time the outlay on the utility has been \$18,500.

The water supply is secured from solid rock on the bluff. One 10-inch and one 12-inch well were drilled, from which the fluid is pumped into a tank elevated on a steel tower standing on the elevation, and having a capacity of about 70,000 gallons. The first power station was the old jail building, which had been moved to the wells; the power was a gasolene

engine. In 1906 a brick building was constructed for the purpose, in which were installed a modern pump and electric motor. There are now 1,404 feet of 8-inch mains, 5,284 feet of 6-inch mains and 3,418 feet of 4-inch mains. The quality of the water is superb.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

The lighting plant belongs to a private corporation and was built in 1902 by I. O. Anderson and R. N. Pierce. The promoters sold the utility to the Bloomer Electric Light & Power Company, of which Martin Rasmus is president. A good quality of light and satisfactory service are furnished both the city and private consumers.

SEWERAGE

A system of sewerage was inaugurated in Bloomer in 1909, the construction being of clay pipes or tile, and the outlet, Duncan creek. In the first year about four thousand feet was finished; by the year 1913, 5,528 feet of tile had been laid, at a cost of \$27,640.

HOTELS

Bloomer is well supplied with houses of entertainment for her guests. The hostelrys are well kept and the service is up to that standard expected in a community of its size and character. The Central is the leading house; then there are the Union Hotel and the Bloomer House. A new building, now being erected by Albert Anderson, will be devoted to hotel purposes, but as yet no name has been chosen.

POSTMASTERS

The first postmaster in Bloomer was Sylvester Van Loon, who was appointed August 12, 1863. At that time the office was designated as Vanville and so continued until 1877. George F. Brooks was the second incumbent of the office and retained the position from September 18, 1871, to March 25, 1875, when James H. Williams was appointed. During his term the office was named Bloomer. He was reappointed in 1877 and served until his successor, F. H. Cutting, received his commission, which was October 11, 1883. Those following him were: John H. Weidemeier, September 29, 1885; Frank W. Stees, March 29, 1889; William Dierks, Sep-

tember 1, 1893; Henry Marshall, December 3, 1897; L. L. Thayer, January 23, 1906; C. R. Christianson, February 23, 1911.

FINANCIAL

The village of Bloomer has two banks, which have met with the well-merited confidence of the community. The first was established as a private concern by C. D. Tillinghast, in 1876. In 1882, John Devore, of Reedsburg, became associated with Mr. Tillinghast in his enterprise and from that time until 1886 the institution was known as the Commercial Bank. In the year just mentioned, a partnership was formed between Tillinghast, Devore and Henry Marshall, who changed the name to the Bank of Bloomer, and the management named continued until 1899, when the bank went into the hands of R. D. Marshall, James McKinnon, Alex McLaren, L. M. Newman and A. T. Newman. It was conducted as a private bank until the year 1906, when the Bank of Bloomer was incorporated under the banking laws of the State of Wisconsin, with a capital of \$10,000. The present home of the bank was built by Mr. Tillinghast, in 1886. The officials are: President, Joseph Barcum; vice-president, William Larson; cashier, A. T. Newman; assistant cashier, Edward Kranzfelder. Capital, \$10,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$2,500; deposits, \$300,000.

The Peoples State Bank is a young but strong institution. The date of organization is January 6, 1912, and incorporators, F. H. Cutting, Charles Albrecht, C. F. Althaus, C. Hanson, A. J. Martin, H. M. Frankle, H. P. Werner and others.

Officials: President, F. H. Cutting; vice-president, Nels Stalheim, who was succeeded by Charles Albrecht, January 1, 1913; cashier, W. E. Kitch. Capital, \$10,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,500; deposits, \$70,000.

The Peoples State Bank commenced business in the Werner block and remained there until the fall of 1913, when the present handsome new home was occupied—a building erected by the bank and F. H. Cutting. That part of the structure belonging to the bank cost \$8,000, and today the home of the Peoples Bank is the handsomest in the county.

PARK

A small strip of ground belonging to the city, between the Congregational church property and the bridge, running along Duncan creek, was laid off into a park in the summer of 1913. A pagoda, or band stand, was

erected and other improvements made, such as the planting of trees, grading and sowing of grass seed.

The schools of Bloomer are kept up to a high standard. The present building, a brick structure costing about \$25,000, contains nine rooms. Eight teachers are employed and all the grades are taught. This school comes under the category of a state high school. The old buildings, which were abandoned by the school board, are both doing duty as residences.

Bloomer is growing apace. In 1890 the population was 631. In ten years this number had increased to 811. The census of 1910 gives it 1,204, but in all probability this has increased to 1,500. Large building operations have been constantly going on and in the year of 1913, all of \$75,000 was expended in new structures. Quite busy is the little city in her industrial activities, which are here briefly enumerated:

The Bloomer Machine Works, Charles Keller, proprietor; the Farmers' Creamery Company, manufacturers of butter, and under the management of Mr. Christianson; starch factory; planing mill, run by A. J. Martin Lumber Company; Bloomer Brewing Company, by Cornelius Schwarz; Bloomer Cement Block Company, M. E. Rasmus; Bloomer Telephone Company and the Farmers' Store Company. This latter concern deserves more than a passing notice.

In 1891, about three hundred citizens of the Town of Bloomer incorporated the Farmers' Store Company, with a capital of \$5,000. Prominent among the promoters of this departure were P. L. Scritsmier, then living near Sand Creek, but now of Long Beach, California; C. P. Hansen, of New Auburn; and Thomas Emerton, of Cook's Valley. The men managing affairs at once opened a small general store in the building now occupied by Fred Adler and remained in that block fifteen years. The sales of the first year totalled about \$24,000, and the number of people employed was three. Each succeeding year the business increased and in the same ratio space and employes were added. Stockholders were also accumulating so that, by the year 1906, the enterprise had been exceedingly successful and the concern crowded for room. In the year mentioned the Farmers' Store Company moved into its present quarters, a building constructed of concrete blocks, two stories and a basement, and in dimensions being 105 feet on Front street and 140 feet deep. This soon proved inadequate and in 1912, another building was erected, opposite the main one. This is two stories, 63x118 feet in dimensions. There are also warehouses and a cold storage building. All in all the company occupies floor space of 80,000 feet. The main building is devoted to general merchandise and the second is the implement department.

From a corporation of 300 stockholders in 1891, employing three people and doing a business of \$24,000, this concern now has 1,000 shareholders,

has increased its capital by gradations from \$5,000 to \$200,000, and in 1913 the business transacted amounted to \$719,000; branch stores have been established at Sand Creek, New Auburn, Chetek and Cameron.

The production of potatoes in Bloomer and other sections of the county has arisen to vast proportions in the last few years. In the village of Bloomer alone, there are at least a half dozen firms who make a business of shipping "spuds" to the eastern markets. One company alone shipped 157 carloads in 1912 and this number may be taken as an average for the shipments of the other firms. There are seven large warehouses in Bloomer which are filled to their capacity every year that a passably good crop of potatoes is garnered.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

On the 20th of November, 1868, the following named persons assembled in the public hall in Vanville, Chippewa county, and after suitable opening religious exercises, conducted by Rev. John C. Sherwin, were constituted a Christian church, according to the usages of the Congregational churches: Jacob Cook, Mrs. Deborah Cook, J. W. Smith, Mrs. Amanda Smith, J. G. Wadsworth, Mrs. M. A. Wadsworth, Mrs. Ann N. Brooks, Mrs. Harriet Miller, E. M. Wilcox and Mrs. Amelia A. Wilcox.

The name of First Congregational Church, Bloomer, Wisconsin, was adopted. The church was incorporated January 8, 1869. In 1871 a small frame house of worship was erected, the same being dedicated December 7th of that year, by F. B. Doe. During the summer of 1908 this building was remodeled and added to and is now an up-to-date and modern building, the dedicatory services taking place October 25, 1908. The present membership is 118. There is also a prosperous Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society.

The pastors who have served the church from the time of its organization to the present time are given below:

Rev. E. Mirick, May, 1869, to January, 1870; early in 1871, H. A. Wentz became the pastor, and his successor was R. S. Cross, a student of Ripon College, who came in July, 1873, remaining one year. The church was then supplied by various ministers until May, 1875, when J. P. Chamberlain assumed charge. He was succeeded by L. P. Norcross, who came October 22, 1882, and remained until October 25, 1885. His successor was Walter Radford, who began his labors here March 28, 1886, and remained until March 27, 1887. On the 5th of June of that year A. M. Spangler came but concluded his services August 21st of the same year. F. Bates came on the 28th of August, that year, and remained until Decem-

ber 26th, following. The next pastor was H. A. Van Dalsem, who remained from May 20, 1888, to May 15, 1889. William Davies came May 19, 1889, and remained only until the 1st of September following, and the pulpit was then supplied by Rev. A. Kidder, who came October 1, 1889. Elmer W. Butler began his labors October 18, 1891, and remained till February 24, 1892, his successor being Rev. Arthur Spooner, who assumed charge on the 17th of April, that year, and was still with the church at the time of his death, which occurred May 25, 1893. On the 18th of June following, F. C. M. Cunningham came and remained until June 17, 1894. He was succeeded by J. R. Ward, who came October 28, 1894, remaining until September 22, 1895. On the 22d of December of that year, W. H. Atcheson assumed charge, remaining until November 13, 1898. His successor was David A. Richardson, who came January 8, 1899, and remained in charge until the summer of 1902, and William H. Short came September 19th of the latter year and remained until May, 1906. Abraham Bell was the pastor from July 16, 1906 to June 1, 1913, when he resigned the pastorate. At the present time the church is without a regular pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

This society from about the year 1872 and for several years thereafter was attended as a mission from St. Peter's church at Tilden, the priests who visited the mission being Revs. George Keller, Godfrey Neser and Albert Mendl. In 1884, however, the parish was established, Bloomer receiving its first resident pastor in the person of Rev. E. A. Hanses, who built a parsonage and established a parochial school, which was conducted in the church, a small brick structure, which had previously been erected. Father Hanses remained here from October, 1884, until June, 1888, and was succeeded by Father Blaschke, who remained until February, 1894. His successor was Rev. Joseph J. Miller, who remained from February, 1894, until December of the same year, when Father Michael Schoelch assumed the pastorate, remaining until December, 1897. Rev. Adolph Miller assumed charge November 29, 1897, his successor being Rev. Henry Claser, who died during his pastorate here. The present incumbent, Rev. John T. Lauer, has been with the charge for the past three years. The communicants of St. Paul's now number 200 families.

In 1902 a handsome and commodious brick edifice was erected at a cost of \$25,000, while in 1913 a substantial school building and sisters' home were erected at a cost of \$15,000.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

This society was organized July 12, 1882, with fourteen charter members. The first church building, which was erected in the same year, stood

on the present site of the Farmers' Store building. This served the congregation until the summer of 1907, when it was sold to the above named firm and a substantial and modern brick structure was erected, which, with the parsonage, is valued at \$12,000, the church being dedicated November 24, 1907.

Rev. Recknagel served the church about eight years, his successor being Rev. John Kurtz, who remained in charge two years. The latter was followed by Rev. Edward Hafermann, who remained until 1903, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. F. G. Lanzer.

During the summer months a parochial school is conducted two days each week, while in the winter seasons sessions are held on each Saturday.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

Services for the people of this faith in Bloomer have been conducted for the past fourteen years, but for several years the meetings were held in halls and homes of the members. A substantial frame building was erected in 1901, at a cost of \$3,000. This house of worship was remodeled and decorated in 1912. The present membership is ninety, and there is a prosperous Sunday school and Ladies' Aid Society. The present pastor is Rev. L. L. Thayer, who has served the church at intervals for some twelve years. Other pastors who have served the congregation are Revs. Barton, N. F. Chapman, Buzzen, Taylor, Whitney, Musgrave, Cummins and Stevens.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

This is one of the oldest organized church societies in the vicinity of Bloomer, the people of this faith having a church at Bloomer Prairie. However, from time to time members of that church moved to the city of Bloomer until there was quite a number of that denomination here, and on the 17th of October, 1909, the corner stone of a neat brick house of worship was laid, and in due time the building was completed and dedicated. In the summer of 1913 a substantial parsonage, adjoining the church, was built, at a cost of about \$3,000. The number of voting members at the present time is fifty-nine. The first pastor of the Bloomer church was Rev. I. J. Kvam, and he was succeeded by Rev. J. Skagen, who in turn was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. C. T. Clauson, who assumed charge of the congregation in 1912.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH

The people of this faith have conducted services in Bloomer for some eleven years past but do not own a house of worship. At the present time

their meetings are held in the United Brethren church, their membership numbering about twenty-five. Rev. Koenig, of the Chippewa Falls church, preaches here on alternate Sunday afternoons. There is also a Sunday school organization.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

W. P. Lyon Post No. 147, G. A. R., was organized March 31, 1884, with the following charter members: H. M. Stewart, C. E. Smith, F. H. Cutting, Ogden Grey, A. Jarvis, Joseph Burrington, J. L. Stephens, Palvin Preston, J. H. Williams, J. R. Weaving, B. Brown, E. Pomeroy, E. Fezenden, C. M. Fezenden, William H. Steece, A. D. Dettline, A. E. Keyon, William Newton, Manny Emerton, Benjamin Joyal, Benjamin Conrey, T. Norcross, Daniel Wolcott, John Smith, John Gaddis, Willard Jarvis.

Bloomer Lodge No. 281, F. & A. M., was organized June 10, 1903. The first officials were: W. M., Charles E. Smith; S. W., Conrad Frankle; J. W., Henry Marshall.

Bloomer Lodge No. 151, I. O. O. F., was organized June 3, 1886, with the following as charter members: A. Jackson, George L. Janes, Fred Adler, W. F. Gearing, William Priddy, Fred Becker, George B. Joyal, I. C. French, J. W. Taylor, H. M. Stewart and C. Berg.

Floral Tent No. 39, Knights of the Maccabees, was organized February 3, 1902. The following named were charter members: William McDonald, Fred Haskins, H. L. Dibble, T. B. Haskins, James Brundage, C. B. Ackley, J. W. McCart, George Walmsley and Ernest B. Lane.

This lodge was short lived and has been out of existence for the past two years.

CHAPTER XXV

TOWNS, CONTINUED

ANSON—WHEATON—SIGEL—EDSON — AUBURN — TILDEN — VILLAGES OF
JIM'S FALLS—CADOTT—NEW AUBURN—TILDEN.

The town of Chippewa Falls again was bereft of part of its territory. On the second day of May, 1859, the board of supervisors granted a petition of several freeholders of the town and separated that part of its possessions now designated on the map as town 29 and 30, ranges 7 and 8, and called the newly created town Anson. The place of the meeting to be held for organization purposes was the boarding house of Mason & Company, Yellow River Mills.

The town of Anson is very irregular in form, being bounded from the northeast to southwest by the Chippewa river, which separates it from the town of Eagle Point in a zigzag manner. The boundary line on the south is the north line of the town of Lafayette, and on the east it is bounded by the towns of Arthur and Sigel. In addition to being watered by the Chippewa, the Yellow river runs through its extreme southern portion. The town is also traversed in the northeastern part by numerous smaller streams, including the Fisher and Jump rivers, their affluents and those of the Yellow river. The land is well adapted to agriculture and here can be found many fine farms, producing the cereals indigenous to this salubrious climate. Live stock breeding and raising is also a profitable industry, together with the generous products of the dairy.

Being within a short distance of the "Falls," Anson township was early settled. The names of the Ermatingers are familiar here; also the McDonalds, O'Neils, Douglass, Thomas, Carroll, La Nou, Gannon, Heller, Cameron, Hutchinson, McPhee, Flaherty, Ford, Hanley, Cobban, Hakes, Merrill, Bishop, McKinnon, Kelley and Doolittle. There were the Lee, McGillis, Brown, Boss, Wheeler, Timme, Kenyon and Decato families. Most of the older men and women mentioned are gone; many to their reward beyond the skies, others to different parts of the country. Upon their arrival in the township they found it wild and covered with almost impenetrable forests, through which roamed deer, bear and other game.

The streams were well stocked with fish of savory flesh and delicious flavor. The climate was to their liking, so that with brave and willing hearts, and capable and eager hands, they went to work and soon rid the earth of its timber, burnt the stumps, plowed the fields and brought order out of chaos. Log houses eventually were discarded and frame structures took their places. Underbrush and stumps disappeared, so that cultivation of the fields could be more intense and the waste of land brought to a minimum. And finally the present generation enjoy the possession of highly improved farms, the products of which today bring a higher market price than ever before in the history of the country. In the early days a common farm wagon was considered almost a luxury in which to ride to town or church. Later, the spring wagon came into vogue, which was a great convenience, and the owner of one could look with scorn upon his less fortunate neighbor. Then some genius conceived the buggy, built high in air to avoid the mud; carriages soon followed and now—the farmer has his automobile and can put on as much style, lose as much time as the “town folks,” and do it more gracefully, too.

Following the river the Northwestern or “Omaha” railroad runs through the town from north to south, until it reaches the bend of the stream at section 31, where it leaves the river and trending due south, leaves the township at section 25.

JIM'S FALLS

The first settlement in Anson was made at Jim's Falls, so named after one of the county's pioneers, James Ermatinger, who came to the township in an early day and was a prominent figure in public affairs. At the falls has now grown up a stirring little village, one that is important as a station and shipping point on the “Omaha.”

Jim's Falls was laid out and platted October 17, 1905, by the Eau Claire Realty Company. It is fourteen miles from the county seat, on the banks of the Chippewa, and is located on sections 30 and 31, town 30, range 7 west. The character of its buildings is good. The village contains two large general stores, a hotel, two implement concerns, two grain elevators, a creamery, blacksmith shop, and a concrete dam, which harnesses the splendid water power of the river and makes for the people of the thriving community a great saving in the operation of any public utility adopted in the future. The surrounding country is rolling and is composed of heavy loam, which produces in great quantities potatoes perfect in form and size and of a splendid flavor. The growing of potatoes in this town has become a source of large revenue and profit to many of its husbandmen.

Mention should also be made of the excellent school at Jim's Falls; a church and opera house. And it should not be overlooked that here is a

creamery that last season made and shipped 300,000 pounds of butter, for which a top price was paid in the eastern markets. From this hamlet was also shipped in the same period live stock worth \$25,000, and seventy carloads of potatoes. Jim's Falls has the capacity to grow and her enterprising people are possessed with the determination to see that it does grow.

There is a flag station south of Jim's Falls called Anson. The population of the town of Anson is 796, which is an increase of almost one hundred over the census of 1900.

ST. ANNE'S AT JIM'S FALLS

During the most active period of his life work, the late Father C. F. X. Goldsmith laid the cornerstone of St. Anne's Mission church at Jim's Falls. The ceremony took place on the 15th day of November, 1886, and the following beautiful description of the founding of this church in the wilds of Wisconsin has been ascribed to the facile pen of the brilliant divine:

"Our Chippewa river, with its tributaries, is chiefly known to the world for the wealth of its pine forests. It is not as well known that Catholicity followed in the wake of the pioneers who opened up the country washed by its waters. The natural beauty of the river scenery is unknown, except by those favored ones who, not chasing the almighty dollar, found time in their weary tramps in search of scattered Catholic population to locate missionary posts. Traveling up the Chippewa from here one crosses the mouths of Yellow river, Paint creek and a number of smaller streams. A picturesque rapids or falls beginning at a place which is called after the first justice of the peace appointed for this region by Governor Doty, 'Jim Ermatinger's' (or Jim's); the river, forcing its way between high banks covered with pine, cedar and hemlock, dashes over a rocky bed in a succession of cascades which have their beginning at Brunet's Falls, eighteen miles above. Half way between Brunet's and Jim's Falls there was, in former days, when all the supplies for the winter logging camps were hauled over the ice of the river, a celebrated stopping place. It became the nucleus of a Catholic settlement. The land being fertile, well wooded and watered, the number of settlers increased. Yielding to the proof of their Catholic faith, the Right-Reverend Flasch consented to establish a separate mission there, to be attended from their old parish of Notre Dame here.

"This spring a lovely spot on a bluff rising up from the rocky river bed, containing five acres, was donated for church, school and cemetery purposes by an old French settler, Joseph Pelletier. The mission was placed in charge of Rev. Joseph Kraemer. His work speaks for itself. The

ground being cleared, the foundation of the new church was completed, the cemetery and the church property was surrounded by a substantial enclosure.

"On November 15th the clergy of Chippewa Falls, favored by a genuine Indian summer day, were taken in a carriage eighteen miles to perform the ceremony of laying the cornerstone and blessing the cemetery. All of the thirty-five families belonging to the mission who could come were in attendance. The granite cornerstone was laid by Father Goldsmith. The parchment, in evidence of the fact, was read in four languages by the missionary. The church, which will be completed next year, is placed under the patronage of 'La bonne St. Anne' (good St. Anne), to whom the French Canadian voyageurs and couriers des bois have a special devotion. The greatest and only pilgrimage in this country, as is well known, is that of St. Anne de Beaupre's, near Quebec.

"The resonant voice of the preacher, who addressed the congregation in two languages from a platform erected at the cornerstone, was echoed by the cedar-clad, rocky bluffs across the river, and we hope that his words were reechoed in the hearts of his hearers. He reminded them of the sacrifices which they bring to make this 'wilderness bloom like a rose' for their daily bread, and that now they must also bring sacrifices to make God's glory better known, and to enable their children to eat the 'Bread of Life.'

"He said that there could be no religion without sacrifice, and that all civilization, education and culture centers itself in the church. Rev. Goldsmith was assisted by Reverends Reinhart and Kraemer in the blessing of the cemetery which followed. A large, nicely painted cross is erected in the cemetery. It can be seen from a great distance by river and land, and will be a reminder to the people of the mission, as well as the traveler, that our stay is not in this world of pain, but in the home to which it points."

TOWN OF WHEATON

This town was separated from Chippewa Falls township March 24, 1860. It is irregular in form and is bounded on the north by Howard and Tilden, on the east by the Chippewa river, on the south by the county of Eau Claire and on the west by the county of Dunn. The Chippewa river is the chief water course and besides this valuable stream there are tributaries such as Hanson, Beaver, Elk and Front creeks to water the fertile lands. The Wisconsin Central, now the "Soo" railroad, in leaving Chippewa Falls, enters the township at its northeast corner and crosses its entire northern border in an irregular manner.

Wheaton was one of the towns early entered by the pioneer, who with his ax conquered the forest and metamorphosed the land from a timber

tract into a farm. As the people grew in number so increased the acreage of tilled land. Today, Wheaton is a splendid farming section of the county and has its fine farms, good roads, telephone lines, rural mail routes, a railroad and other conveniences of the times. Its people are made up of an intelligent, industrious, frugal, prosperous and happy class, and the township stands well among its neighbors.

Among the early settlers in Wheaton may be mentioned the Towns, who came in the early "Fifties"; Thomas Allen, still earlier; Wilcox, Galloway, Fowler, Montgomery, Buffington, Ackerman, Connors, John S. Smith, Anderson, Ellis, Worth, Frazier, Thorson, Holm, Paysee, Harris, Erpenback, McCourt, Ross, Ansman and others, most of whom have left no record of the exact time of their location in the county, nor of their personal characteristics.

The first venture in the way of an industry here was the building of a steam sawmill by Ira Mead in 1869. This utility had a capacity of 6,000,000 feet of lumber a year and was known as the Wheaton Mill. Frank McGuire secured possession of this mill and in 1878 the property was sold to the Northwestern Lumber Company by the firm of Saul & Lally, who had acquired it by purchase. The last of this valuable mill was seen going down the river in the memorable flood of 1880, when a vast amount of property was destroyed in this county.

Schools and churches are prevalent in Wheaton township, the people believing thoroughly in the benefits derived through education and an observance of the divine laws. The schoolhouses will average in appearance and the modern conveniences with those of other townships and the children receive at least eight months' instructions each year.

Albertville is a small village lying on section 4, which was laid out and platted in August, 1890. There is a church, schoolhouse, stores and other conveniences for the people living in the surrounding country, who come here to do their trading. Albertville is also a station on the Wisconsin Central railroad and is about ten miles from the county seat. Formerly the Wisconsin Central had a station called Irvine and one named Morris, but modern maps do not indicate them, and they have probably gone the way of many other ambitious but discouraged settlements.

TOWN OF SIGEL

On the third day of January, 1863, town 28, range 7, was separated from Lafayette and Anson and created a new town, to be known as Sigel.

The house of John Schaller was designated as the place for the first town meeting and the time was set for the first Tuesday in April, 1864.

Sigel is one of the largest towns in the county, but its boundary lines are far from symmetrical. On the north is Arthur and Anson, east Delmar and Edson, south Eau Claire county, and on the west is Anson and Lafayette. The town is well watered by the Yellow river and tributaries and Paint creek and its many branches.

This is one of the richest agricultural and dairying sections of Northwestern Wisconsin and was at once recognized by the first comers for its fertility of soil and many other valuable attributes.

Robert Marriner was an early settler, coming to Chippewa county in the year 1853, and locating in that part of what is now within the confines of Eau Claire county. The next fall he located in Chippewa Falls and spent the rest of his days in the county. He first found employment in H. S. Allen & Company's sawmill and in the summer of 1856 he and Larry Calhoun rafted lumber to the Mississippi under contract. On the return trip they brought supplies to Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. In the winter of 1857-8 Mr. Marriner put logs on the Yellow river and the next fall preempted 160 acres of land, including the water power and most of the present village of Cadott. He was elected sheriff of the county in the fall of 1858 and served two years. At that time the county included a vast area extending nearly to Lake Superior, and including Eau Claire, and was infested with many desperate characters. The new sheriff was found to be fearless in the discharge of his duties and exercised a powerful influence over the lawless element. In 1861-2 he bought logs on Fisher river but when he came to drive them in the spring he found his funds had depreciated fifty per cent. which forced him to borrow money to pay his men. Nearly all his force enlisted in the army and he then opened a shoe shop in Chippewa Falls.

Mr. Marriner was appointed provost marshal of Chippewa county in 1862 by President Lincoln, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, at which time he took charge of the lumber cut at Chippewa Falls and before the close of the year 1865 had constructed a dam at Cadott, on which he erected a sawmill the following year. This he operated four years, supplying a large local demand and rafting the surplus down the Chippewa river. He retired from business in 1870. However, in 1875 Mr. Marriner built a roller flour mill on the lower power at Cadott and operated it until the year 1889, when it was destroyed by fire. This pioneer represented the town on the board of supervisors for several terms and was three times elected its chairman.

The names of some of the old settlers are recalled: G. B. Burrows, L. A. Wilcox, B. S. Clark, C. S. McChesney, H. P. Wood, Alexander Patten,

H. D. Arkwright, James Edminster, W. E. McCord, J. H. Carpenter, J. J. Kennedy, Peter Harbaugh, T. Carmichael, Anton Jacobs, Matt and John Pinter, Henry Goetz, William Lamberton, Phillip Emerick, P. W. Peterson, M. W. and J. R. Ragan, John Smith, C. L. Coleman, W. F. Boland, Peter St. Martin, T. Agnew, D. G. McKay, R. D. Marshall, F. C. Babbitt, John Kaiser, Jacob Rice, S. Reynolds and many others. There are some of these men whose names have been mentioned who may not have lived in the township but if not they had interests here that brought them in close communion with others of the pioneers of the county, who developed lands and made them into finely cultivated farms, building thereon comfortable homes and outbuildings and enclosing them with good fences.

About three-quarters of a mile south of the center of the village of Cadott a district school was opened in 1868 in a little log cabin, taught by Miss Mary Hoard. When the township school system was adopted in 1875, a more commodious structure was erected on Main street in the village, and still later a better one, in 1882. The predecessor of this one was sold and occupied as a drug store by L. M. Young for some time. The town voted for a high school in the village in 1882 and in pursuance thereof the district school was established as a high school on January 16, 1884. An additional building for district purposes was erected in 1886.

Carl and Johanna Schultz, natives of Germany, emigrated to Wisconsin in 1855, and after spending a few years in Jefferson and Washington counties, located on a farm in Sigel township. The journey was made with ox teams and a road had to be chopped through the brush and timber in order to reach their destination, the land being located on section 28. The father died in 1910 and the mother in 1900. Their son Charles F. now lives on the old homestead farm in Sigel town.

Henry Goetz, Sr., was born in Germany, September 10, 1833. In early life he emigrated from his native land and locating in Chippewa county, became a pioneer of Sigel township. He was an industrious and honest man and by hard work attained a high degree of success. He was one of the foremost citizens in this section of the county, taking a leading part in many lines which tended to the improvement of the town and county. For four years he served as county treasurer, while for twenty-seven years he served as treasurer of Sigel township. He was also one of the promoters and organizers of the Citizens' State Bank at Cadott, of which he served as president three years. His wife bore the maiden name of Caroline Grassle, and was born in Ohio in 1843. They reared a family of fifteen children. Their son Henry, Jr., is a representative farmer of Sigel township. The father passed away December 10, 1909, when he had reached

the advanced age of seventy-six years. The mother is still living and makes her home on the old farm.

Francis C. Babbitt was born in Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont, December 28, 1841, a son of Isaac W. and Lucy Babbitt, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts. In 1854 the family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1867 Francis C. Babbitt located on a farm in Sigel township, Chippewa county. He first located on 160 acres of land on section 29 but after eight years disposed of his farm and engaged in the logging business for two years. He then purchased another farm, to which he has added from time to time until he is today the owner of 960 acres. Mr. Babbitt married Miss Mary Gorham and they have become the parents of eight children. They still make their home on the farm in Sigel township.

CADOTT

On section 32 Robert Marriner laid out and platted the village of Cadott August 31, 1875. At that time the tract of land was covered with stumps. At his own expense Mr. Marriner purchased a stump puller, with which the streets were cleared of these obstacles to traveling, so that the present neat and properous appearance of the village is due in many ways to the public spirit and energy of its founder. Previous to the laying out of Cadott as a village a postoffice was established in the place, June 17, 1873, and Robert Marriner was appointed postmaster. He served in that capacity until in May, 1885, when his successor was appointed in the person of John P. Wall. Those who followed Mr. Wall were: Frank Hamlin, May 9, 1887; Hugh Wilson, February 20, 1887; Robert Marriner, January 13, 1892; Frank Zimmerman, June 30, 1893; William F. Gilbert, July 8, 1897; Lansing A. Wilcox, June 2, 1902; and Charles Marriener, May 10, 1912.

The first settler in Cadott was Robert Marriner, who came here from Chippewa Falls in 1865 and built a little log cabin as a habitation. He also built a dam across the river and gave the name to the village, in commemoration of an Indian half breed, Baptiste Cadott, who used to live in what is designated as the "bottom," about three-quarters of a mile down the stream. A few months after the coming of Mr. Marriner, Messrs. Manott, Gungel and Rabbies constructed a log house here, and in 1866 built a tannery on the bank of the river. It was in this year that Mrs. Marriner joined her husband and to her is ascribed the distinction of being the first white woman to take up her residence in the settlement. For her con-

venience and contentment the pioneer settler put up a better house, which was soon followed by two or three others, employing in their construction five or six men.

The next settler to come to the village of Cadott was Samuel B. Keenan, who arrived in 1868. He built himself a home and in the fall and winter of that year the little group of buildings had another one added to it by Benton Fowler, who became an inhabitant of the growing settlement. In 1869 Samuel Schafer erected a home for himself and family, having joined the community about that time. From this on building continued gradually but steadily, being accelerated in this regard by the opening of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railroad for business. Previous to this, in 1865, having finished the upper dam near the bridge, Mr. Marriner set up the first sawmill in Cadott. Its capacity was about 10,000 feet per day. He managed this enterprise with energy and good judgment for about five years and then sold the property to A. K. Gregg, who disposed of it after a period of two years to J. S. Haskins. Subsequent owners were Howison & Wetherbee and Leonard Dibble.

In 1872 Robert Marriner built a dam about sixty miles below the bridge, where he erected a gristmill in the following year. This industry was managed by him until 1886, when he remodeled the utility and introduced the roller system, which gave the mill a capacity of fifty barrels a day. It was burned to the ground in August, 1889. Across the river a barrel-heading mill was built in 1876 by the firm of Miller, McCurdy & Company, who operated it a short time and then gave over its possession to Thomas Gaynor. The property was in the hands of Horace Smith, Gardner & Company in 1878, who sold it to E. Byron Luce, of Chippewa Falls. Then the Cooperative Barrel Company of Minneapolis purchased and operated it for two years, but in the meantime it had been burned down and rebuilt. It was then sold to W. S. Cirkel in March, 1887.

Daniel Clark and W. S. Monroe in the year 1883 built a steam saw and planing mill, which they operated until July 30, 1889, when Monroe became sole owner.

Cadott has a good system of waterworks, established in 1912-13. Pure, clear water is obtained from wells, which is pumped into a high wooden tank. The town secures its lights from the Chippewa Valley Railway Light & Power Company. There is a box factory, conducted by Theodore Filtz & Son, who employ about twenty hands; saw and planing mill of D. Pitzlers; creamery belonging to the Eau Claire Creamery Company, who

make butter; G. W. Plett's cheese factory, a busy concern; flour mill, run by the Svetlick Milling Company.

A great industry here is the shipping of potatoes, which are raised in large quantities. A. M. Penny & Company handle the product this year of about six hundred acres.

BANKS

The Citizens' State Bank was organized October 2, 1902, with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators were Charles Grassle, Henry Goetz, Sr., A. C. Bohrustedt, Dr. R. B. Cunningham, H. W. Frasl, S. R. Kaiser, William Clark, J. E. Ragan, John J. Kaiser, Henry Goetz, Jr., and D. H. McKenzie.

Henry Goetz, Sr., was the first president of the bank, Charles Grassle, vice-president, and A. C. Bohrustedt, cashier. When Mr. Goetz died in 1909 his office reverted to Charles Grassle; Henry Goetz, Jr., became vice-president. In 1905 Mr. Bohrustedt resigned and J. E. Aiken took his place as cashier. Mr. Aiken resigned after a period of two years, when George W. Boie became cashier. Since November, 1907, Fred Goetz has been assistant cashier.

The directors of the bank erected a building—one-storied brick, with stone front—in 1902. The bank's capital is \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$3,500; deposits, \$140,000.

The Cadott State Bank was established as a private concern in 1896 by Fred L. Monroe, doing business in the Monroe store. With others, Mr. Monroe incorporated the business June 26, 1903, with a capital of \$7,000, under the style name of the Cadott State Bank. The home of the institution is in the Monroe building and the officials follow: President, J. H. Monroe; vice-president, F. J. Lavelle; cashier, Fred L. Monroe; assistant cashier, Arthur Lotz. Capital \$7,000; deposits, \$30,000.

The village has three churches: Methodist, Lutheran and Catholic. The Methodists are now without a pastor, as are also the same denomination at Boyd. The Lutherans have a strong organization. St. Rose Catholic church has for its pastor Reverend Father Calling, who has been here the past four years. His predecessor was Rev. George Pesch, who succeeded Father Scholch. The parish is a strong one, there being about one hundred families in the church. There is a substantial frame church edifice and a brick rectory.

IMPROVEMENTS

The village of Cadott is healthful, cheerful and prosperous as a community. In 1912 the city built an electric light plant, which cost about \$7,000,



CHEESE FACTORY IN EDSON

and with its waterworks system, put in at a cost of about \$14,000, it is in pretty good shape for a place of its size, having now a population of about eight hundred.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Cassius Lodge No. 105, Knights of Pythias, was organized May 31, 1893, with the following charter members: R. E. Knorr, S. R. Kaiser, Clark Watson, H. Deitrick, Ed Griffin, Hugh Wilson, J. A. Barrager, Frank Zimmerman, Charles Marriner, James F. Mitchell, William A. Stanton, Walter Ovrarn, J. W. Proudlock, Max Kann, Warren Flint, Edward Porter, Stillman Wilkins, W. J. McKay, Charles Nelson, Frank Richardson, William Nagle, James Stever, Herman Barr.

Pioneer Camp No. 1475, M. W. A., was organized September 13, 1890. The charter members follow: C. K. Weller, Frank E. Craig, D. Russell, E. F. Hopkins, Charles Lahn, John O. Malison, Dr. C. Lockyer, James Heagle, A. J. Dietzler, Ord F. Downing, A. K. Lintz.

Prosperity Lodge No. 16, Royal Neighbors, was organized July 3, 1897, with the following charter members: Jennie Adams, Lillian Blanchett, Lois Cunningham, Maggie Creswell, Dr. Robert Cunningham, Tracy Dietzler, Anna Dietzler, Cornelia Dietzler, Ed Freese, Lizzie Hardy, Eva Hunt, Nellie Lintz, Emma McKenzie, Luella Madison, Maranda Miller, Sopha Schunning, Bertha Schunning, David B. Smith, Hattie Tiffany, Nellie Freeman.

Columbus Lodge No. 190, I. O. O. F., was organized March 22, 1893, and had for its charter members: Alex Johnston, William Richardson, T. G. Jones, Ole Ingebretson, J. D. Thomas, A. M. Flint, W. W. Parker, M. Ingebretson.

St. Rose Lodge, Catholic Order of Foresters, was organized July 11, 1912. Below is a list of its charter members: John Dietzler, Charles Goodman, James O'Hara, John Agnew, Charles Wilhelm, Charles Dietzler, Peter De Caire, Michael Wilhelm, August Filtz, Frank Zeka, George Semanko, George David, Anton Schwetz, Herman Arel, Charles Zeka, Joseph Morasek, Walter Karker, John Matsche, Frank Kouechney, Charles Adams, Henry Adams, Joseph Dressel, B. A. Dressel, Felix Peloquin, Joseph Selacek, Fred Krause, James Rykel.

TOWN OF EDSON

The next town to be created and organized was Edson, which was separated from Sigel December 21, 1868. The first election was held at the house of Alexander Patten. It is bounded on the north by the towns of

Sigel and Delmar, on the east by Clark county, on the south by Eau Claire county, and on the west by the town of Sigel.

This town is well watered by Wolf and Yellow rivers and Hay creek and their tributaries. It is a fine agricultural district and now has a population of 1,140.

Edson Chubb was the first settler. He came in 1857 and erected a steam sawmill in 1860. The south part of section 6 he surveyed and platted as a village, which has not even to this day materialized to any appreciable extent. The town itself has lost territory, for in the year 1903 the town of Delmar was created out of it. About a half mile from Edson, at a spot known as Frog Town, Harrison C. Chubb, who was also an early settler, built a water and steam flour and gristmill in 1883.

About the year 1870 a German Catholic church was established and a frame edifice for religious services was erected by that body, with a seating capacity of 500. The services were conducted by a missionary priest from Notre Dame until 1883, when Reverend Father Untraut was appointed resident rector. He continued to serve until 1888, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Weeks. In connection with the church there is an excellent school.

It is very much to be regretted that the names and deeds of the early pioneers of this section were not preserved for the benefit and edification of the present and coming generations, but they have been lost to the recorder of events and but a few of them for that reason can be mentioned here. First and foremost comes Edson Chubb, the first settler in this town. He was born March 27, 1819, in Corinth, Orange county, Vermont. He was reared on a farm. In 1842 he went to Cattaraugus county, New York, and engaged in lumbering. In 1857 he came to Chippewa Falls and in November preempted eighty acres in township 28, range 5, then a part of Lafayette township. He later added 200 acres and engaged in farming and lumbering. He was married to Miss Catherine France, a native of Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, New York.

Robert Patten, a native of Merton, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, was taken by his parents, Alexander and Bridget (Toole) Patten, in 1860, to the town of Sigel, now Edson, where he was reared on a farm. In early life he engaged in teaching school and later engaged in the mercantile business in Boyd. He was a democrat in politics and filled public offices. He was married May 30, 1886, to Hattie Flynn.

Jackson Shilts was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio. In 1861 he came West, locating on land in Edson township, where he became

one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of this section. He married Louisa Purdy August 28, 1858.

Tobias and Elizabeth (Long) Mohr were natives of Pennsylvania. They moved to Ohio in an early day and about 1865 came West with their family, and the father homesteaded a tract of land in Sigel, now Edson, township. At his death his two sons, Michael and Daniel, came into possession of the farm. Michael Mohr was born in Bedford, Ohio, in 1850, and was a lad of fifteen when he accompanied his parents to Chippewa county. He remained on the home farm until about 1891, when he moved to Stanley and became proprietor of a hotel. In 1870 he married Martha Ann Miller and they became the parents of seven children.

Jacob Moore, a son of Tobias and Elizabeth (Long) Mohr was born in Holmes county, Ohio, January 15, 1828. He has changed the spelling of his name from Mohr to Moore. In early life he learned the harness maker's trade. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil war and in 1865 came with his parents to Sigel, now Edson township, the family home being established on a farm. In 1882 he built a harness shop in Boyd, the second building erected in the village, and engaged in business. He cast the first vote in the newly organized town of Edson, served as justice of the peace and in July, 1889, was appointed postmaster at Boyd. He married Nancy Reed, a native of Ohio.

Daniel Long Mohr, another son of Tobias and Elizabeth (Long) Mohr, was likewise born in Holmes county, November 24, 1851. He was the youngest of a family of eighteen children, and was a lad of fourteen when he accompanied his parents to Sigel, now Edson, township. He worked on the home farm until his father's death, after which he and his brother Michael inherited the homestead. In 1885 he sold his interest to his brother and engaged in the mercantile business in Edson, where he built up a good trade. April 2, 1876, he wedded Alice Bell Zimmerman and they became the parents of five children. He was appointed postmaster of Edson under Cleveland's administration, and also served as justice of the peace and school treasurer.

Myron Lund, born in Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, April 18, 1849, was educated in the common schools and an academy at Corinth. He followed farming in his native state until he moved to Chippewa county in November, 1865, at which time he located in Edson township. He eventually became the owner of a sawmill at Boyd. He served as postmaster at High Banks and filled public offices, including that of town clerk and county surveyor. He was married June 23, 1870, to Elizabeth Anderson.

Harrison Colby Chubb, born in Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, April 13, 1828, came to Chippewa county in 1865, and built a sawmill in Edson,

then a part of Sigel, township. He became a prominent factor in the upbuilding of this section of the county. In 1855 he married Maria E. Scott, a daughter of Isaac and Almira Scott of Swanton, Vermont.

Hugh Hayes, born January 19, 1836, in Albany county, New Brunswick, came to the United States in 1867 and located in Chippewa county near where Boyd is now situated. He engaged in farming and logging and eventually became the owner of one of the best farms in the town of Edson. He married January 10, 1860, Susan Cairnes, and they became the parents of six children. Mrs. Hayes died September 8, 1882, and on the 31st of July, 1888, Mr. Hayes wedded Cassie Doo and they had three children. A republican in politics, he served as supervisor and town clerk.

Francis Crocker Babbitt was born on a farm near Barnard, Windsor county, Vermont, December 28, 1841, a son of Isaac and Lucy Babbitt. In 1867 the son located on a farm of 160 acres in Sigel, now Edson, township. He prospered and eventually became the owner of 600 acres of land. A republican in politics, he served for three terms as chairman of the town board.

Peter Zimmerman was born in Germany August 13, 1839, and emigrated to this country in 1867, first locating at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. After a year spent in the East he came to Chippewa county and located on a farm in Edson township. He also engaged in carpentering and bridge building. In 1879 he was elected town treasurer and through reelection served until 1891.

Ellery Xenophen Adams was born in Hyde Park, Lamoille county, Vermont, October 5, 1836, and is descended from an old New England family, which included two Presidents of the United States. He came to Chippewa county in the fall of 1873 and opened a store at Edson Center, remaining there until 1884, when he removed to Boyd. He served as postmaster both at Edson and Boyd. He finally retired from business activities.

TOWN OF AUBURN

The town of Auburn was created and separated from the town of Bloomer on the petition of B. Prince and fifty-nine others March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), 1873. The board of supervisors provided that the first meeting held for the election of town officers should be held at the school-house in what was known as the "Chase Settlement" on the first Tuesday in April, 1873.

In length the town of Auburn measures about twelve miles and half the distance from east to west. It lies in the western tier of towns and has for

its boundary there Dunn county. On the north it is Barron county; on the east Bloomer and Tilden towns, and on the south Howard.

Auburn is watered by Hay and Sand creeks and other smaller streams. The land is splendidly adapted to agriculture and grazing. Fine farms abound, which yield large crops of corn, oats, rye, barley and potatoes. Dairying is also a profitable industry.

The first settlers in Auburn township were Zerah C. Willis and Jacob Cook, who each entered 160 acres of land in what is now known as Cook Valley, sixteen miles northwest of Chippewa Falls. Mr. Willis plowed the first land in the following spring.

James Dunn settled in Auburn in July of 1858 and erected a cabin; two weeks later John Emerick appeared, acquired land and began farming. These settlers were all here when the Indians were very much in evidence, and often they were troublesome and became nuisances by their unwelcome visits and petty thievery. Willis and his neighbors were victims of the red man's wiles in this respect, losing on more than one occasion articles of value that had been purloined.

Among later comers to the township may be mentioned the following:

Baltis Fehr, a native of Switzerland, came as a boy to the United States, and located first in the southern part of Wisconsin. Later he came to Chippewa county and established his home on a farm of eighty acres in Auburn township. He married Elizabeth Wirth and they became the parents of eleven children. He is now living retired in Bloomer.

L. B. Bowers, born in Lyme, Jefferson county, New York, in 1832, came West in the spring of 1844. He served in the Civil War and immediately after being mustered out July 12, 1865, moved to Bloomer, now Auburn township, and engaged in farming. November 12, 1852, he married Miss Mary Chase and they had a number of children.

Calvin Milton Caulkins, born in Keeseville, Essex county, New York, on Christmas day of 1851. At the age of sixteen he left his home and went to Manistee, Michigan, where he remained six months. He then went to Dane county, Wisconsin, after which he located in Auburn township, this county, coming here during the late '60s. He always followed farming and became the owner of a fine tract of land in Auburn township. August 5, 1869, he wedded Eva Goodson.

Martin Harrison Vangelder, born in Pennsylvania, September 15, 1850, a son of Ammi and Eliza Vangelder, accompanied his parents to Wisconsin when he was a lad of fifteen years. The family home was established first in Maxwell, Buffalo county, this state, and later in Pepin. From the latter place the son came to Auburn and bought forty acres of land, his arrival here being in the late '60s. He later sold his first purchase and bought a

tract of eighty acres. He was married November 1, 1875, to Isabel Knight, a native of Dane county, Wisconsin.

William C. Miller was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born on Christmas day of 1829. At the age of twenty years he left his native state and moved to Indiana, where he remained four years. He later spent eleven years in Minnesota, engaged in farming. During his residence in the latter state he enlisted for service in the Civil war. In the fall of 1869 he arrived in Chippewa county and engaged in farming in Auburn township on a tract of 160 acres which lay on section 28. He was the first postmaster appointed in Cook Valley, his appointment dating July 23, 1870.

Adelbert P. McWethy, a native of Machias, Cattaraugus county, New York, was born February 11, 1847. During his infancy he was taken by his parents to Dane county, Wisconsin, and in 1870 he came to Chippewa county and purchased 160 acres of unimproved land in Auburn township. This tract he placed under cultivation and erected thereon good buildings. He served as township treasurer and as town clerk.

Charles Bitney, Sr., was born in Nicholville, St. Lawrence county, New York, and died in Auburn township. His son, Peter Bitney, was born near Montreal, Canada, and in 1838 accompanied his parents on their removal to the West. After reaching mature years he engaged in farming. After making various moves he located in Auburn township during the '70s, where he acquired a good farm property. He married Sophia Jane La Belle, January 10, 1862, and they became the parents of several children. He served in the Civil war and filled various township offices.

Joseph Compean was born in Cornwall, Canada, July 12, 1846, a son of Louis and Susan Compean. The son spent his early life in Canada and there attended school but two months, and this constituted the only instruction he received in the schoolroom. Until he attained the age of twenty years his occupation was boating and rafting and working in the woods. He eventually took up a homestead in Auburn township, his tract comprising 160 acres. His arrival in this section was during the early '70s. On the 14th of August, 1869, he married Adeline Bitney and they reared a family numbering several children.

Charles E. Smith, a native of Oswego, Tioga county, New York, born March 8, 1843, accompanied his parents on their removal to Sparta, Wisconsin, in 1855. Charles left home at the age of seventeen and went to Minnesota. He enlisted for service in the Civil war and was promoted from time to time until he attained the rank of captain. In the spring of 1871 he located in Auburn township, purchasing 200 acres of wild land on section 16. He later added to his landed holdings. In Decem-

ber, 1877, he was appointed postmaster at Cook Valley. For several terms he filled the office of town clerk in Auburn.

John Meier was an early resident of Auburn township and for many years was engaged in farming here.

Thomas Emmerton was born in Middlesex, England, in 1836. In early life he emigrated to Canada, and in 1859 made his way to Chippewa county from Janesville, Wisconsin, by wagon. He was the fourth settler in what is now Auburn township, and when he arrived here the Indians were still numerous in this section. He has always engaged in farming in this county and has been a real promoter and upbuilder in this locality. He is still living, having resided on his present farm for the past fifty-four years. Mr. Emmerton wedded Miss Sarah Roberts, of Yorkshire, England, and they became the parents of nine children.

Rufus Johnson, a native of the State of New York, born June 8, 1842, was an early settler in Auburn township. Coming here in 1872, this section of the state was still largely wild and unimproved and Mr. Johnson bore his full share in the work of making roads and improving the land. He was always engaged in farming in Chippewa county and passed away on the old homestead October 16, 1906, when he had reached the age of sixty-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Helen Brown, still survives and yet makes her home on the farm, which is now in possession of her son Erwin.

Jacob Gehring, who was born in Germany in 1849, was a lad when he came to Chippewa county with his father, who also bore the name of Jacob. The father here engaged in farming for many years but is now deceased.

Peter M. Berg was an early settler of Auburn township. He was a native of Norway but emigrated to the new world in early life. He spent some little time in Menomonie, Wisconsin, thence made his way to Chippewa county and engaged in farming. His son, Martin M. Berg, was born on this farm in 1879 and is still operating the home place, which comprises 160 acres.

NEW AUBURN

The village now known as New Auburn lies in the extreme northeast corner of the township and was laid out and platted May 1, 1883, by C. M. Tarr, when it was given the name, or rather the postoffice of Cartwright's Mills, that settlement being in close proximity to Auburn as then planned. Cartwright's Mills was platted at about the same time, the inducement for this departure being the coming of the Chicago, St. Paul,

Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, which was subsequently built through the hamlet.

The first postmaster in the town of Auburn was William C. Miller, who was appointed in 1870. He served but a few months and Zerah H. Willis became his successor, holding the office until 1877. He then retired and Charles E. Smith was appointed.

The postoffice at Cartwright's Mill was established March 18, 1879, and on that day and date Perry Sweet's commission as postmaster was signed. The name of the office was changed to Cartwright on December 13, 1881, and on the same day Charles M. Tarr, founder of the defunct village of Auburn, was commissioned postmaster. His successors were: John O. Putnam, February 21, 1883; Winfield S. Weyant, May 27, 1884; Benjamin F. Marsh, March 15, 1886; Orla K. Mosher, September 3, 1891; David J. Cartwright, October 16, 1891; Orla K. Mosher, February 25, 1892; Benjamin F. Marsh, July 27, 1893; David J. Cartwright, May 15, 1897; Charles D. Burpee, September 16, 1897; Charles N. Goddard, June 13, 1902, and on the same date the name of the office was changed to Auburn; Charles N. Goddard, March 19, 1904, at which time the name was changed to New Auburn.

The first persons to take up their residence in the village of New Auburn were David W. and David J. Cartwright, father and son, who came to the site in the spring of 1875 and erected a steam sawmill before the expiration of the year. The machinery was purchased in Chicago, and being shipped by rail to Eau Claire, it had to be transported by team over uncertain roads from that growing little city to the mill, a distance of forty miles. Attached to the mill was a spoke factory, with machinery for cutting felloes. The elder Cartwright sold his interest in the mill to C. M. Tarr in 1878. Tarr finally retired and the firm of Cartwright & Cummings became the owners and in 1882 erected an extensive steam lumber lath and planing mill.

The York Iron Company sunk coal pits in the town in 1886 and shipped the coal to their mills at Black River Falls. The village has well appointed mercantile establishments, which are kept well stocked with articles chiefly in demand by a farming community. Here are also splendid schools, churches, town hall, etc.

In 1902 Auburn was separated from the town and incorporated as a village and now has a population of about 375.

The hamlet of Vale was established on Hay creek in the early days of the town and had a postoffice, two churches, a school and mercantile con-

cerns. The population probably numbered fifty at its best. The town of Auburn has 1,362 inhabitants, according to the census of 1910.

TOWN OF TILDEN

Territory was taken from the town of Eagle Point, November 21, 1883, and given to a newly created town which was named Tilden. The first election was set for April 1, 1884, at the George Hartman schoolhouse.

Tilden is given up mainly to agriculture, stock-raising and dairying. Fine farms are in evidence on every hand and the people are prosperous and contented. They now number 1,334. The town is bounded on the north by the town of Bloomer, on the east by Eagle Point, on the south by Chippewa Falls and Wheaton, and on the west by Howard and Auburn towns. It is nine miles long and six wide, but its eastern line is irregular. Duncan creek and tributaries traverse and fertilize its soil and supply plenty of water for stock most if not the entire year round.

As a matter of fact, Tilden township has the distinction of giving to Chippewa county its first farm and pioneer farmer. For it was George Meyers, a native of Germany, who came to the county with the project fixed in his mind of securing land in this new country and preparing it for the reception of seed. He was the first farmer in Chippewa county, and in his selection of land in this township he exhibited the attributes of one versed in the qualities of soil fit for his purpose. Choosing a tract of land about six miles northwest of the "Falls," in what was then the town of Eagle Point and since become a part of Tilden, which was made up partly of prairie and timber, with running water whose source was living springs, he built him a log cabin and soon thereafter installed therein a bride, whose acquaintance he had formed and cultivated after his arrival in the settlement. Here this pioneer farmer chopped down trees and cleared the land, which he cultivated as only a skilled and industrious husbandman knows how. He soon had the fields up to a high state of cultivation; comfortable buildings appeared and the Meyers farm was the talk and admiration of the settlers for miles around.

William Henneman, who early set his stakes in the county, came, saw and was conquered by a sight of the goodly fields and trim, comfortable buildings. The location was charming and everything that met his vision suggested the desire of acquisition. He wanted that farm and did not take the first no for an answer. The Meyers farm became the celebrated Henneman farm; it is so known and designated to this day, and the town

of Tilden claims it in a way as her birthright. And George Meyers? He was the first actual settler of the town.

The example set by Meyers in ignoring the business of lumbering and adopting the tilling of the soil was taken advantage of by many and before long the ploughed fields became more numerous. Fences appeared to protect the growing crops and keep within bounds the ever-willing-to-stray horses and cattle. Roads were built for the transportation of the products of the fields as they began to increase and today Tilden is a hive of busy husbandmen, whose surroundings are splendid evidences of the forethought and judgment of Chippewa's pioneer farmer, the German immigrant, George Meyers.

The first settlers were New York and New England people, with an occasional foreigner, who at that early date had to migrate over a new and almost unsettled country, on long journeys in covered wagons, stopping when night overtook them by some spring or babbling brook, that would give refreshment to themselves and cattle. Weeks and even months would at times be consumed in making their way from the far East to the then wilds of Northern Wisconsin.

The names of the earliest settlers of this town are so interwoven with other localities and the parent town as to make it difficult to separate them and properly place each one in his proper location. Then again, the great majority of them are dead and gone; those remaining have memories too uncertain to be of any assistance to any one employed in research work. But all who came to the township secured land, raised crops and families, built schoolhouses and churches and then supported them. These men and women who put their shoulders to the wheel and started things moving and kept them going are not forgotten. All praise should be given them for the marvelous things they accomplished in the wilderness and to all, mentioned and unmentioned, this work is dedicated.

Below are given the names of a few of the settlers in Tilden:

Phillip and Mary E. (Kehrine) Rheingans emigrated to the United States in 1850 and settled on a farm in Tilden township. He prospered and at the time of his death in 1900 was the owner of 300 acres of land, as well as other property.

Valentine Muller, a native of Germany, came to Chippewa county in 1858 and located on land in Tilden township. His farm comprised 120 acres and is located in section 29. He still resides on this farm.

Otto Simon came from Germany in the '50s and located on eighty acres in Tilden town. He added to his holdings until at the time of his death

in 1908 he owned 200 acres. His wife died in 1903. Their son William now lives on the home farm.

Joseph and Maria Joas located on a farm in Tilden town in the early '60s. He died in 1883 and the widow now lives in Chippewa Falls.

Frank L. Hartmann was born in Tilden township May 10, 1864, a son of George and Catherine (Rada) Hartmann, both natives of Germany and early settlers in the township. Frank L. Hartmann later moved to a farm of 160 acres in Auburn township. On the 17th of April, 1888, he married Miss Mary Turany. Mr. Hartmann is a democrat and a Catholic.

Andrew C. Holst was born in Eker, Norway, June 28, 1841. At the age of twenty-one he set sail for the new world and after spending brief periods in various places, he located on a farm of eighty acres in Tilden town, his arrival here being in the early '60s. He served in the Civil war. September 3, 1876, he wedded Annie Corstad, also a native of Norway.

Joseph Rada was born in Pilsen, Bohemia, March 17, 1844. He was eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents, Frank and Mary Rada, on their trip to the new world. The family home was established in Toronto, Canada, and the son worked for three and half years on the Grand Trunk railroad. He then went to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and worked for the same contractors on the Milwaukee & La Crosse road for six months. After spending brief periods in various other places, he eventually located on a farm of eighty acres in Tilden township, his arrival here being in the late '60s or early '70s. He increased his acreage until he had 140 acres. He served two years as supervisor, also filled the positions of town treasurer, assessor and pathmaster.

George Hartmann, a native of Bavaria, born March 31, 1837, was a youth of sixteen when he emigrated to America. In January, 1855, he located in Chippewa City, Chippewa county, and engaged in lumbering three years. He eventually preempted forty acres of land in Tilden township but added to this until he had 420 acres in Tilden and Eagle Point townships. He married Miss Catherine Rada, in July, 1858, and they reared a large family. A democrat in politics, he filled various public offices.

Hans Johnson was an early settler of Chippewa county and engaged in farming for many years in Tilden township. He died on the home farm when he was fifty-two years of age.

Christ Nelson settled on a farm in Tilden township in 1870, buying here 120 acres. He was in the county, however, two years previously, and

throughout his residence here has taken an active part in the development and improvement of this section of the state.

TILDEN

The village of Tilden was laid out and platted in the '90s. It is quite a stirring little trading point, having a general store and saloon, a creamery, blacksmith shop, school and church.

Many of those who were instrumental in the founding of St. Peter's Catholic church at this place attended services at Chippewa Falls, and as early as 1859 they built a little church at Tilden, which was attended by resident priests of Chippewa Falls. The church was given a pastor in 1869, in the person of Rev. A. Koke, who remained until August, 1870. During his administration a parsonage was built and a year or two later a school building followed. There have been various attending pastors, including Revs. C. F. X. Goldsmith, G. Bakes, G. Noever, A. J. Verbeck, G. Keller, B. Stroehle, A. Mendl, P. Geyer, I. Schaller and I. M. Wicker. About 1890 the priest's house was built. From here the mission in Cook Valley has been attended.

CHAPTER XXVI

TOWNS, CONTINUED

ARTHUR — CLEVELAND — COLBURN — SAMPSON — DELMAR — HOLCOMBE
RUBY AND HOWARD—VILLAGES OF COBBAN—BOYD—HOLCOMBE—
CORNELL.

The town of Arthur was created January 27, 1885, its territory being taken from the towns of Anson and Sigel. The first town meeting was held at the "Drywood" schoolhouse on the first Tuesday in April, 1885.

The western half of Arthur is eight miles long, and the eastern half six miles in length. The width of the township is six miles. Its western boundary is the town of Holcombe; southern, the town of Sigel; eastern, the town of Colburn; and western, the town of Anson and the Chippewa river.

Besides being watered by the Chippewa, this township is also traversed by numerous tributaries of that stream; also the tributaries of the Yellow river and the Fisher and Jump rivers with their affluents. The farms are of fertile fields, well cultivated and improved by good fences, barns, and residences. Good roads, telephone and telegraph lines and a daily delivery of mail, bringing letters and the daily paper, make life worth the living in this community. The schools are of the best and the children have many advantages not vouchsafed their parents.

Among the names of early settlers the following come to mind: Brewster, Carmichael, Felix, Gardner, King, Sellers, Dickinson, Fleury, Peterson, Robinson, Browning, Sturns, Marshall, Morris, Fordham, Flint, Hibbard, Gibbs, Gilberts, Sherwood, Woodruff, McCracken, Howland, Smith, Bennett, Johnson, Baptiste and Cyril Paul, Billiard, Bate and Wiltse.

Drywood, a small settlement on the creek of that name, was located in 1868 and attracted the first settlers in that year. In 1884 the proprietor surveyed and platted the land as a village and the principal industry, a steam saw and shingle mill, was operated by the Drywood Lumbering Com-

pany, under the management of D. G. McKay. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1884, but soon a new structure appeared in its place.

A district school was opened at Drywood in the year 1870 and previous to this a postoffice had been established, receiving and sending out mail twice a week.

There is another small settlement called Crescent, in about the center of the township. There are no railroads, but the roads being passable most if not all the year round, the county seat is soon and easily reached, being only sixteen miles away.

COBBAN

Cobban station is eighteen miles from Chippewa Falls, the county seat, on the "Omaha" railway, and close by the banks of the lordly Chippewa. The town has a fine new depot, brick schoolhouse, large general store, blacksmith shop and planing mill and saw and shingle mill. Land hereabouts is clay loam, rolling surface, and in parts well timbered with a sturdy growth of hard woods. The shipping of cord wood, bolts, grain, hay, potatoes and other produce is carried on very extensively at this station. There is estimated to be two million feet of saw log timber remaining within a five-mile radius of Cobban. Last year 3,000 cords of bolts were shipped and also about 2,000 cords of wood, with a considerable quantity of logs and lumber. Experts claim Cobban land is excellent for pasturage and grazing and say potatoes have been known to grow 400 bushels to the acre, with corn averaging fifty to one hundred. Clover usually yields two cuttings of five tons to the acre. A Chicago capitalist lately purchased a fine large farm near Cobban and will install thereon the most modern buildings, machinery and help for the purpose of demonstrating what can be done under such conditions with the soil of this section.

TOWN OF CLEVELAND

The town of Cleveland was separated from Eagle Point, January 7, 1885, and the initial election for town officers was held on the first Tuesday in April of the same year, at "Stickney's Stopping Place." The town when created had been named Birch, but on March 28, 1885, this was changed to Cleveland, a name most potent to the democracy about that time, for it was in 1885 that Grover Cleveland was inaugurated President of the United States, and was the first democrat to hold that high office since the days of Buchanan, the immediate predecessor of Abraham Lincoln.

Cleveland, like most of its sister towns, is formed irregularly by the

meanderings of the Chippewa river, which is its eastern boundary line. On the north lies the county of Rusk, and on the west are the towns of Sampson and Bloomer. The town is watered by the Chippewa river, Mud creek, Bob creek and their tributaries, and for stock and grazing purposes Cleveland presents many advantages. There are also many of its acres of tillable value and one can find beautiful farms, well-cultivated fields and modern buildings in this community. Cleveland has no railroad, but just across the eastern border is the "Omaha," having stations at Holcombe, Cornell and Cobban, all within reach of those in the township. Keystone is a small village in the southwest part of the township, which is becoming something of a trading point for the surrounding country.

Great tracts of land long remained in possession of alien owners: Cornell University, H. W. Gage & Company, F. Weyerhaeuser, Chippewa County, "Unknown" and others. This prevented the town from being settled to any great extent for years and while the town has a large area its population at the last census was only 530 people.

The Stickneys were among the earliest settlers here. The McGillivrays, Woodwards, Kellys, Bickerstaffs, Hopkins, Pecores, Mitchells, Heatlies, Fishers, Ewens, Varveans, Parkers and others came early.

Jacob Savord came to Chippewa county in the early '50s and located on 160 acres of Government land on section 2, Cleveland township. He remained on this farm throughout his remaining days, passing away here February 15, 1907.

Johann Hennekens, a native of Germany, emigrated to the new world and settled on a farm in Cleveland township in an early day. He died here at the age of sixty-seven years. His son Fred W. has been identified with farming here for many years.

Andrew Anderson was one of the early settlers in Cleveland township, coming here from his native country, Norway, in 1862. He here entered land and engaged in farming until his demise, on the 13th of January, 1882.

TOWN OF COLBURN

The territory comprising the town of Colburn was separated from the towns of Edson and Sigel November 9, 1886, and the first town meeting was held at the Gilbert schoolhouse Tuesday, April 5, 1887.

The town is bounded on the north by Ruby and Holcombe townships, on the east by Taylor county, on the south by the town of Delmar and on the west by the towns of Holcombe and Arthur. Six sections on the south-

east corner of Holcombe take off the northwest corner of this town, thus preventing it being a perfect parallelogram.

The Yellow, Fisher, Jump and Little Jump rivers and their tributaries supply the land with sufficient moisture and drainage and contribute largely to the fine pasturage and fertility of soil to be found here. On the western line is Pike lake and on the southeastern corner is Otter lake. In former days there was a small lumber settlement on the Yellow river named Cox, and barring that hamlet there is only left to it the crossroads burg of Huron. No railroad traverses the land and the nearest trading point of any consideration is Stanley.

Colburn is an agricultural community and a prosperous one. It is constantly growing out of the woods, so to speak, and bids fair to make one of the best towns in the county. It has more than the ordinary number of schools, which are open about nine months in the year and the people, being of a superior class, maintain their churches in a most worthy manner. The McElmurry Brothers—D. H. and W. J.—were probably the first ones to build and operate mills in the township, having one in each of the settlements herein mentioned at a comparatively early date. Each village also has its postmaster and general store. Colburn now has a population of 807 people.

TOWN OF SAMPSON

The town of Sampson was created on November 17, 1898, being separated from the town of Bloomer. James Meier was appointed by the board of supervisors to call the first town meeting. Its boundaries are as follows: On the north, the county of Rusk; on the east, Cleveland township; south, the towns of Cleveland and Bloomer; west, county of Barron. Mud creek waters the eastern portion of the town, while in the central and western parts are a number of lakes, the principal ones being Long lake, Bass, Chain, Loon, Salisbury, and Twin lakes. Long lake has become within the past few years a very popular resort, not only for the people of Chippewa Falls, but also pleasure seekers from as far east as Chicago. The fishing is very good here and the hotels are taxed to their utmost during the summer months.

The surrounding country is very good to look upon, as there are many fine farms and beautiful homes. The roads are kept in passably good condition and in these days of rapid transit the automobile is very much in evidence.

In the early days the land was taken in large tracts by the Chippewa Logging Company, the State Logging Company, Cornell University, the Mississippi Logging Company and other associations of business men. As



AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY, BEE SUPPLY FACTORY AT BOYD,
WISCONSIN
The only factory of the kind in Chippewa County



NORTHWESTERN LUMBER COMPANY MILLS AT STANLEY, WIS.

late as the '80s these lands were practically all in the hands of the lumber interests, but since the timber has been cleared away in localities, the land has come under the hand of the husbandman and some day Sampson town will be classed as an agricultural section of Chippewa county.

TOWN OF DELMAR

This township, whose capital is the second largest city in Chippewa county, was created out of and separated from the town of Edson November 13, 1903. The first election for the selection of town officers was held in April, 1904, at the schoolhouse of District No. 5. H. W. Boone, F. C. Babbitt and L. E. Scott were appointed by the board of supervisors to make the call.

This township is bounded on the north by the town of Colburn, on the east by Taylor county, on the south by the town of Edson, and on the west by the town of Sigel. The western part of the town is watered by the Yellow river, and Wolf creek flows along the eastern tier of sections and west of the built-up section of the city of Stanley. The "Soo" railroad traverses the southern part of the town, having stations at Boyd and Stanley.

The history of the village of Boyd and city of Stanley is practically that of the town. The first settler was John W. Cirkel, who came to the site of Boyd when there was not a habitation to be seen. He purchased ten acres of land near the railroad track for \$250, and on May 25, 1881, the village was laid out and platted. Since that time several additions have been made to the place—the Webster & Clark Manufacturing Company's, Southwestern, Patten's first and second; Mohr's and Stillson's. Boyd is on the "Soo" line of railroad, eighteen miles east of Chippewa Falls, and first began to be settled in 1880. The station was built in 1883. Prior to this time passengers cracked their heels together impatiently on a little platform while waiting for a train, and often were exposed to all kinds of weather. The village got a postoffice in 1881, which was presided over by Francis F. Goodfellow. He retained the office until April 10, 1884, when his successor, Ellery X. Adams, received the appointment. Those who followed were: Robert Patten, July 28, 1886; Jacob Moore, June 28, 1889; Herman Baer, September 1, 1893; Harry W. Cooke, May 8, 1897; Charles E. Cooper, July 25, 1904; Charles A. Krupp, April 26, 1905; Joseph V. Jands, October 29, 1908.

The first hotel built in Boyd was a small frame affair, called the Northwestern; then followed the Commercial, the Bellevue and the Star. A schoolhouse was erected in 1882, with four graded departments, and today Boyd has one of the best graded schools in Chippewa county. The first

principal of this school was P. A. Lynch and since then he has had many followers in the responsible position.

The founder of Boyd, John W. Cirkel, built a mill in 1881 for the manufacture of barrel staves and headings. He operated the mill four years and then leased it to W. W. Frye and J. M. Oleson. Eventually the property went into the hands of Felix J. De Booth, who converted it into a cooper shop. Mr. Cirkel in 1883 erected another stave and heading mill, which was run by steam power and operated by himself and sons. They at one time employed as many as one hundred and fifty hands and the business amounted to \$100,000 per year.

A Methodist church was erected in the village in 1883 and in 1885 M. Murray built a stave factory. The following year, during the "craze," a roller skating rink was built by C. H. Ganzal. The building finally was made available for general purposes and at last it was purchased in 1890 by the town board, to be used for public meetings. In the year last mentioned E. C. and M. Lund built a steam lath and shingle mill, with a capacity of 25,000 feet per day, and gave employment to twenty-five or thirty men. Today, the village retains the reputation it has fairly won, for being a live, enterprising trading and manufacturing inland town. It is a good shipping point and one of its industries is a canning factory.

For a number of years the congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Edson was attended by Father Goldsmith, of Chippewa Falls, who continued making regular visits to that parish until March, 1883, when Father H. Untraut moved to Edson and became the resident pastor. Under his administration the church was enlarged and a new parsonage and schoolhouse built. On April 13, 1888, he was succeeded by Rev. W. Weckes, who in turn found a successor in the Rev. M. Schoelch who, taking charge in February, 1892, remained until 1894. During this latter period the school building was totally destroyed by fire. Upon leaving this pastorate, Father Schoelch moved to Boyd, a mission established by Rev. W. Weckes in 1890. Here Father Schoelch completed a church and also built a schoolhouse. The mother church at Edson then became a mission. Later came Rev. C. Nau, who built a parsonage.

Charles Nelson, the genial cashier of the State Bank of Boyd, came to the village in 1882, and called to mind the following persons and families who were then residents: Michael Murray, Alex Patten, Emanuel Low, E. X. Adams, James Dobbin, C. C. Somers, Nicholas Licht, Edson Chubb, Joshua Schultz, James Kent, Michael Mohr, Stephen Zimmerman, Peter Zimmerman; Philip, Nicholas, Michael and John T. Schmitz; Peter Mayer, Joseph Mayer, Conrad Sonnentag, John and Math Pinder, James Gilles, George Turner, Peter Hebbring, Lawrence Heb-

bring, Peter Esslinger; also Albert Butscher, W. J. Ickstedt, Dr. A. R. McDonald, Theodore and Gus Keehn, Casper Adams and John Haag.

BANKS

The State Bank of Boyd was incorporated in 1903 by Albert Butscher, Theodore Butscher, Charles Nelson, John Low, Theodore Keehn, Gus Keehn, and Constantine Nau. The capitalization was \$25,000 and officials: President, Albert Butscher; vice-president, George D. Bartlett; cashier, Charles Nelson. In 1906, a handsome new home was built for the bank. The material is red pressed brick and stone. At each side of the entrance are stone pillars. It is an attractive, modern little structure, with interior appointments suitable to an up-to-date financial concern. The capital is \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$4,600; deposits, \$143,000. The bank is a depository for postal savings.

The Citizens State Bank was organized July 7, 1906, by C. E. Cooper, August Cirkel, M. J. Thull, Walter Milling and others. Capital, \$12,500. Directors: Robert Connor, M. J. Thull, Walter Milling, L. A. Turner, Charles E. Cooper, Barney Etten, Sr., Joseph Mahal, Joseph Licht, Magnus Firth. Officials: President, M. J. Thull; vice-president, Walter Milling; cashier, M. J. Firth; assistant cashier, August Cirkel. In July, 1912, Magnus Firth succeeded to the cashiership and resigned in January, 1913. His successor was J. H. Coe, who occupied the position from January to September, 1913, when R. J. Schatz was appointed his successor. The bank has its offices in the Mercantile Association building. It is on a paying basis, and in January, 1913, paid its first dividend to stockholders.

Boyd has its own waterworks system, which was built at a cost of about \$5,000. The water is unsurpassable for purity and limpidity and is pumped from wells into a tank on top of a high tower, giving ample pressure for all domestic and emergency purposes. The electric lights are obtained from the Boyd Lumber & Improvement Company, who are empowered by law to operate and maintain an electric light plant.

According to the census returns of 1910, Boyd has a population of 527. This is not a particularly encouraging showing, for in the preceding census the village was given a population of 674. In 1890 the people numbered 545.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Boyd Lodge, No. 240, I. O. O. F., was organized May 5, 1895. The charter members were: T. K. Hunt, Frank J. Lewis, William F. Beeker, W. H. Browning, D. B. Smith, Hulen Withrow, Charles Nelson, Albert

Butscher, E. X. Adams, H. W. Cook, Henry Ganzel, Philip Goshaw, Max Kann, Herman Pattry, R. H. Tolford, W. H. Tallmadge, Robert Patten, A. E. Schultz and others. The lodge was formed in the boom days of the village, but since then many members have moved away and today there only remain on the rolls about twenty-eight names.

Autumn Leaf Lodge No. 154, Daughters of Rebekah, was established September 14, 1896, with the following charter members: Flora E. Baker, Mary Corkins, Mary A. Cooper, Hannah Curtis, John A. Baker, A. J. Corkins, C. E. Cooper, C. V. Curtis.

Red Oak Camp No. 2379, M. W. A., was organized July 5, 1894, by William F. Baker, Peter Berg, M. S. Hayes, Luvis Mittermeyer, Ralph W. Pride, J. W. Proudlock, Chris Smith, William J. Schultz, William White, George W. Yoder.

Silver Leaf Lodge No. 3188, M. W. A., was organized November 4, 1902. Charter members: E. M. Hunt, Lorence Neisens, Lilli L. Huff, Mary Grinnelle, May Bell Andrews, May Jane Robertson, Pauline H. Turner, Mabel C. Babbitt, L. A. Turner, Mary E. McTague, Ida H. Hunt, Ellen Couture, Clara Andrews, Ernestine Rice, Clara Robertson, Effa F. Martin, Augusta Thierbach, Catherine Guthrie, Anna Smith and Minnie Smith.

TOWN OF HOLCOMBE

On the 16th day of March, 1905, the town of Holcombe was created and separated from the town of Arthur and at the same time the board of supervisors appointed Edward Porter, A. J. Edminster and Stillman Wilkins a commission to issue the call for an election, at which the necessary officials were to be chosen to perfect the organization of the township. The meeting place was Graff's Hall, in the village of Holcombe.

This township is twelve miles long. On the west it is bordered by the Chippewa river, which in its windings in and out makes the shore line very irregular. On the north of the town is the county of Rusk; to the east are Ruby and Colburn townships; and on the south are the towns of Colburn and Arthur.

Only within recent years has Holcombe township come into the category of a farming community; still much of its territory is covered by pine forests and stumps on the cut land. However, this section of the county is well watered by the Jump and Fisher rivers and their tributaries. What land has been cleared to cultivation is good and already many fine farms are to be seen. Large tracts of the land still remain in the hands of the lumber interests, but as their industry has almost reached the end, farming will become more general and assume the permanent basis of a livelihood

for settlers. The soil is adapted for the production of corn, oats, rye, potatoes, beets and many other articles of consumption and is attracting the notice of those seeking a location where good land can be secured at a minimum price.

Among those who early became interested in this part of the county may be mentioned the following: J. A. McRae, Thomas Carmichael, J. Moses, A. C. Bruce, John Wolfe, John Robson, Jackson Phillips, Warren Flint, L. S. Mead, J. H. Brown, W. J. Young, Charles O. Shaw, B. D. Viles, L. D. Brewster, H. C. Putnam and Charles Mandelert. Of the large holdings there may be enumerated the Chippewa River Improvement & Log Driving Company, H. W. Gage & Company and W. J. Young & Company.

VILLAGE OF HOLCOMBE

Holcombe was laid out and platted December 31, 1902, for the Eau Claire Realty Company, James F. Barber, president, and Godfrey Dawe, secretary. The village, situated on the Chippewa river, twenty-three miles north of Chippewa Falls, is one of the picturesque spots of the Chippewa valley, situated on the bluffs overlooking the mighty Chippewa river at a point that has been known since the time of the earliest explorers of this region as "Little Falls." Here is the home of the muskellunge and other game fish, and all kinds of game abound in the surrounding forests.

With a population of about four hundred, two large, well-stocked general stores, two good hotels, a drug store, a bank, a meat market, a newspaper, a telephone exchange, a barber and a blacksmith shop, and the best of schools and churches, coupled with good railroad facilities, Holcombe offers a welcome to the homeseeker of moderate means.

The soil is mostly a fine clay loam but there is some of a lighter nature. All crops that grow in the Northern climate thrive here; corn, wheat, potatoes and all forage crops. The soil and climate combine to make an apple country without an equal, while small fruits are abundant.

Dairying is as yet only in its infancy here, yet thousands of pounds of milk and cream are shipped from this point every week. A creamery and a cheese factory are much needed.

Cordwood, ties, bolts, posts and logs find a ready market here, thus helping the settler to pay for his land and be independent from the start. The best undeveloped water power in the state is at this point.

CORNELL

Cornell was laid out and platted December 6, 1905, for the Cornell Land Company, L. P. Ripley, president, and Charles McArthur, secre-

tary. This is the newest town in the county, and is located on the "Holcombe Branch" of the Omaha. It has a population of 600, several general stores, two hotels, restaurants, newspaper, telephone system, meat market, barber shops, hardware, theatre, jeweler, furniture house, milliners, schools, churches, shoe store, two doctors, dray line, etc. It also has waterworks, sewerage and lighting system.

Cornell is the site of a huge paper mill and 25,000 horsepower dam. Three hundred people are here employed and a vast amount of pulp wood, a portion of which is bought locally, is consumed here. The country is well timbered with hardwood, oak, maple, birch, rock elm and basswood.

The land is rolling, but not enough so to wash or to be of inconvenience to cultivate. The principal crops raised here are clover, timothy, hay, oats, barley, wheat, peas, corn and apples. All hay and grain can be marketed without having to haul off the place, as the demand for these by loggers and others to the North is always great. Fruit commands the highest market prices. This territory cannot be equalled for dairy or stock-raising purposes on account of the natural grasses and water to be found here. On account of the high elevation, fruits and corn escape the early and late frosts. Fine fishing and hunting may be had in the vicinity and numerous lakes are found within a few miles. The location is very picturesque.

TOWN OF RUBY

Ruby was created and made a separate entity March 15, 1906. It was taken from the town of Colburn and provision was made by the board of supervisors that the organizing meeting should be held at the schoolhouse in the village of Ruby. The commission appointed to issue the call for an election was composed of E. O. Chidester, Andrew McElmurry and John Bjork.

The land in this township is rolling, heavily timbered in part and a large portion is "cut over." The soil is clay loam, adapted to the raising of grains, vegetables, fruits, and diversified farming. There are many good roads, schools, churches, and improved farms, with plenty of streams for watering purposes. The enterprising farmer who desires modern conveniences is in evidence here, as he is giving a part of his time to the further improvement of the roads, and the steady growth of the township is being maintained through the disposal of land by those having large holdings and liberal inducements offered to the thrifty and industrious to come to the community and become permanent citizens. This section con-

tains about the last of the really good lands in the county not given over to the plow and is rich in natural advantages.

The town of Ruby is bounded on the north by Rusk county, on the east by Taylor county, on the south by the town of Colburn and on the west by the town of Holcombe. Ruby, a hamlet of a small population, lies in the southern part of the town, and Arnold is a station on the "Omaha" railway, about thirty-five miles northeast of Chippewa Falls. It is a stirring little trading point, having within its borders a schoolhouse, a comfortable hotel, large general store, sawmill, and a depot just recently built. As the population of the whole town of Ruby was only 250 people in 1910, the village of Ruby, it can be seen, is still in its infancy and its population small.

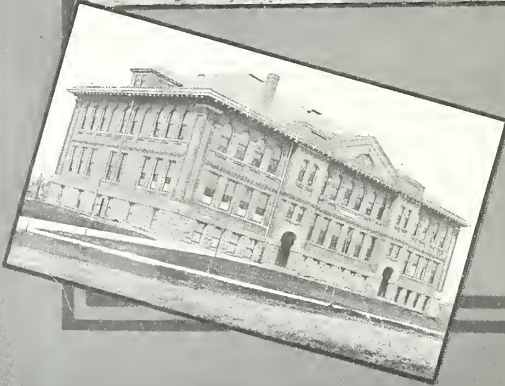
TOWN OF HOWARD

The town of Howard may be designated as the baby in the family now presided over by Chippewa Falls, the county seat. It was born on the 19th day of March, 1909.

The first election held in Howard was in April, 1909, and the following officers were chosen to complete the organization: Chairman, Anton Solberg; supervisors, Joseph Hartman and H. P. Olson; clerk, Charles Emmerton; assessor, C. W. Bitney; treasurer, Thomas G. Thompson. The election was held at the Norwegian schoolhouse.

Howard township was not admitted without a struggle on the part of her citizens. The petition for the erection of a town out of the northern part of the territory of Wheaton was signed by a large number of its freeholders. A remonstrating petition, having an equally strong list of names, was also submitted to the board of supervisors. That body being unable to decide in the premises, the matter was taken to the Legislature, which passed and approved the measure creating the town on the day and date above mentioned.

There is considerable good land in Howard. However, it is cut in twain by high bluffs, running from the northeast corner of section 1 to sections 19 and 20. It is watered by Hanson, Elk and Little Hay creeks and other streamlets. There are no villages, but the Wisconsin Central Railroad cuts across its southern tier of sections, also a loop or branch of that road, running down into Albertville, in Wheaton, whence it returns into Howard and meets the main line. The schools and churches of the town are sufficient in number for the desires and needs of its people and are well supported.



City Park, Showing Water Tower
 Scene on First Avenue
 Broadway Looking South
 High School
 Public Library
 City Hall

VIEWS OF STANLEY

CHAPTER XXVII

STANLEY

THE VILLAGE OF STANLEY—HER PUBLIC UTILITIES—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—INDUSTRIES—RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS—PARK—POSTOFFICE—MOON MEMORIAL LIBRARY—FRATERNAL ORDERS.

The village of Stanley was laid out and platted in June, 1881, by L. C. Stanley and W. P. Bartlett. By this time the Wisconsin Central Railroad was in course of construction and slowly feeling its way toward the future little city. In the course of ten years mills, factories, business houses and many residences had been built and the population increased to 250 people. Feeling their strength and desiring to govern themselves, the citizens secured a village charter and was separated from the town of Edson, of which it was then a part. This was about the year 1894. Three wards were established, from which six aldermen were elected. L. G. Moore was the first village president. Chalkley's hall was rented for the meeting of the council and was so used until 1900.

In the year 1898 a city charter was granted and at the first election C. F. Casterline was chosen mayor. He served one year and was succeeded by L. C. Chapman, who served a year. L. I. Roe followed in the office and remained therein four years. His successor was W. F. Crane, whose administration continued for a period of four years, and then L. I. Roe was the chief executive for a term of two years. The present incumbent, F. S. Grubb, was elected in 1910.

CITY HALL

In 1901 the present city hall, a fine two-story, brick structure, with a tower, in which is a clock, was erected. The upper story was arranged for and is used by the board of aldermen, who represent the four wards of the city. On the ground floor is the fire department, which is equipped with hose carts, hook and ladder wagon, hose and other paraphernalia, which is under the management of a volunteer organization. On this floor, also, is the city bastile, which is infrequently occupied. The city is an unusually peaceful and quiet one. It is hardly credible but it is true, that

in this municipality of 3,000 population, but one police officer is employed to watch over the conduct of the people. The building cost the city \$11,000.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The city of Stanley accomplished a great deal in the year of 1901 in her public improvements. That year the proposition of issuing \$15,000 in bonds for the construction and maintenance of a waterworks system was placed before the people and was carried by an almost unanimous vote. A lot was bought on the corner of McKnight street and Fourth avenue, where wells have been dug. Here also was erected a pumping station—a substantial brick building—in which were installed pumps with sufficient power to force the water into a tank, placed on the top of a steel tower about one hundred feet in height, which was erected in the center of the city park. The capacity of the tank and reservoir is 80,000 gallons, and the wells have a diameter of twenty-four feet.

An analysis of the water shows it to be absolutely free from impurities. It is absolutely pure, limpid and refreshingly cool in the summer season. For some time past the pumps have been operated by electricity, secured from the Northwestern Lumber Company, which has an electric plant and furnishes the city and citizens their lights. This electric plant was established in 1892. At the present time the value of the city's waterworks is \$31,000.

SEWERAGE AND PAVING

At the time of establishing the waterworks the city also began a system of sewerage, with outlets at the river. This utility consists of earthen drainage pipes and now covers 4.3 miles of mains and laterals. Up to this time about \$19,000 had been expended on this work.

Street paving was inaugurated in Stanley in 1911. The first thoroughfare to be improved was Broadway, between First and Fourth avenues, the material used being brick. In 1912 another strip was paved on Broadway from First avenue south to a point below Maple street, and on First avenue from Broadway to Emery. About one-third of the paving is brick; the rest is concrete. Of concrete sidewalks, about seven miles have been laid.

BANKS

Stanley has two financial concerns, founded on business principles by men who are well fortified with means and by conservatism in their transactions. The first institution of the kind was inaugurated by George D.

Bartlett, of Milwaukee, now secretary of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, as a private bank. In 1900, with others, Mr. Bartlett took out articles of incorporation and established the State Bank, which was later changed to the Citizens State Bank, and capitalized at \$25,000. Among others of the incorporators were W. H. Bridgman, Dr. E. F. Burns, L. I. Roe, A. S. Bartlett, Andrew Gregerson, J. J. Nicholson, Andrew N. Sneen, Theodore A. Hoidahl and H. F. Sargent.

The home of the institution—a two-story brick structure—was erected by Mr. Bartlett, and the first officials were: L. I. Roe, president; Dr. E. F. Burns, vice-president; George D. Bartlett, cashier. In 1901 the capital was increased to \$35,000, and in 1907 George D. Bartlett and L. I. Roe retired. At this time P. J. Cosgrove was elected president; W. H. Bridgman, vice-president; Imbert Roe, cashier; and S. F. Gospodar, assistant cashier. The capital stock is now \$35,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$43,500; deposits, \$273,000.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank was chartered in 1903 by J. N. Cunningham, P. A. Lien, Nels Stalheim, Joseph Walsdorf, W. D. Schultz, W. M. Miller, A. F. Embertson, David Giauque, Ole Samuelson and J. F. Joyce. Capital, \$10,000. The first officials were: Dr. J. N. Cunningham, president, who resigned October 6, 1905, and was succeeded by Joseph Walsdorf; W. M. Miller, vice-president; and A. F. Embertson, cashier. Later Nels Stalheim was the cashier and was followed in this position, July 26, 1910, by J. J. Halverson.

The first home of the bank was in an iron clad frame building that stood on the site of the present one, which was erected on the corner of Broadway and First avenue in 1907, and occupied January 20, 1908, at a cost of \$14,000. The capital of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank is \$25,000; surplus, \$4,100; deposits, \$192,000. The bank is a depository for state funds.

INDUSTRIES

The greatest industry of the town has always been the manufacture of lumber by the Northwestern Lumber Company. The industrial life of the town naturally grew from the rich timber resources of the vicinity. The streets of Stanley were blazed through a forest of pine of as fine quality as the fabled woods of Wisconsin ever yielded. Testimony of this is borne by some mute and badly charred stumps in different parts of the city, where once appeared trees five or six feet in diameter at the base.

Clint Cummins built the first sawmill here in 1882 and George Cummins officiated as foreman in the same during the summer of 1883. This mill was burned in 1884, but was immediately rebuilt by Helgeson & Sons,

who floated logs down the river and did a business of considerable magnitude up to the year 1887, when the mill was leased to Nye, Lusk & Hudson, a well-known firm of Thorp lumbermen. They operated the business on a large scale for that day and Leff Johnson was foreman of the mill. Horace Allington was timekeeper and also manager of the Nye, Lusk & Hudson store, which stood on the site of the present south side brick store. Their mill was afterward purchased by the Stanley Manufacturing Company and operated as a heading mill. The store burned and was also rebuilt by the Stanley Manufacturing Company.

An important industrial factor in the late '80s was the set of charcoal kilns built in the east part of the city by the York Iron Company, which purchased large quantities of cord wood from the settlers. Elder Chalkley relates that he cut and delivered with his own hands one season eighty cords of wood.

When the place was young, the Stanley tannery was established and gave employment to a large force of men. For the past several years, probably through business manoeuvres of the trust, the factory has been closed. Quite recently the property was sold and was removed to some other locality.

There was also a creamery operated here in an early day. Then in 1903 the citizens organized a creamery company which was operated by them about two years, when it failed. About the year 1906, W. A. Hazen and a Mr. Flick bought the old creamery property and organized a creamery company. Hazen and Flick finally sold out their interests to others, who organized the Stanley Dairy & Warehouse Company. In 1912 this company abandoned the old property to occupy one of the best plants in the state, which they had built not a great distance from the old one. The buildings are of brick, one of which is used for warehouse and storage purposes.

The old high-school building after being abandoned was sold to a couple of Polish gentlemen, who moved it onto a lot on Fifth avenue. The structure was raised and a concrete basement was built under it, making it practically a three-story building. Here machinery was installed in 1912, and the Stanley Shoe Manufacturing Company began operations, making lumbermen's shoes.

The Stanley Box Factory has long been in operation and in 1913 Reid, Murdoch & Company of Chicago established a salting station for pickles.

The Eau Claire Canning Company, composed of G. J., F. A. and H. T. Lange, erected buildings in Stanley in 1913, and when the season for canning commenced, began operations by receiving the products of about six hundred acres, which had been planted to peas. This is what is known

as a two-line factory and its principal product will be canned peas. The capital stock is said to be \$100,000 and in another year the capacity of the factory will be greatly enlarged.

Math Gruber erected an opera house to the rear of his saloon on Emery street—a two-story brick structure. Opposite the saloon is a handsome new depot, recently erected by the “Soo” Railroad Company.

CEMETERIES

About fifteen acres of land were bought of W. F. Crane in 1903, by the city and authorities of the Catholic church, for burial purposes. Ten acres were taken by the city, for which was paid \$100 an acre. The grounds of both cemeteries have been laid out and platted into lots and driveways, and some attempt has already been made to beautify the grounds.

At the time Stanley was founded in the fall of 1881, the lumber interests made this a possible station for the distribution of supplies and the outfitting of camps. A pioneer recalls the names of the following arrivals in the year 1881: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rabanstorf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Roles, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Shilts and children, Anthony Manley and family, John Kincannon, Samuel Mills, Peter Durand and family. Of these Fred Rabanstorf became postmaster of the newly established postoffice. Matthew Shilts opened the first store. Peter Durand built the first hotel, and the building is still standing next to the Wisconsin Central right of way on the east side of the Willard street crossing. Also in that year were born to Mr. and Mrs. Durand a pair of twins, supposed to be the first children born in Stanley. Neither one, however, survives. Charles Levesqua opened the first saloon.

In 1882 there were acquisitions to the colony in the persons of Clint Craig and Charles Cooper, who later moved to Boyd; Jerome Calkins and Simon and Andrew Peterson. These were followed in 1883 by George Cummins, Penn Huff, James and Peter Cahill, Solon Larson, and Hans Hanson, with their respective families. During the winters of 1882, 1883 and 1884, L. I. Roe had charge of a distributing warehouse here for the Northwestern Lumber Company.

In the winter of 1884 Oscar and Charles Helgeson came, also Edward Gifford, Homer Blaisdell, Pope and Frank Purcell, Charles Swanson, H. L. Hulburt, Daniel Harbaugh, George Holtgen, Jacob A. Lauer and Andrew Jörn.

There came in 1885 James Fleming, H. L. Benedict, Charles Cook, James Doherty, Al Wry, Warren Shory, George Riddell and John and

Frederick Rick. James Moore came in 1886, as did also Michael Raymer, Michael Brunner, William Brown and Robert Auerbach.

There was quite an influx of settlers in 1887, prominent among whom are remembered W. A. Beaumont, A. Cameron, John Hatfield, John Boucher, Elder Grant, W. Rouse, Frank and Horace Allington, George Diedrich, William and George Beebe, Charles Lamphere, C. Jacot, C. C. Peterson, Mathew Gruber, Amos Ives, Nels Williams, P. McGinty, Martin Anderson, Leff Johnson, Charles Johnson, Chauncey Griswold and David Johnson. In the last year of the period to which this article is devoted came Jesse Edwards and A. L. Goddard. In this category might also be mentioned among the earliest pioneers here Michael McCaffery, a hunter and trapper of great achievements; Rufus Laberre, E. J. Young, Simon and Hans Anderson, John Carey, Mrs. Kate Storey and Myron Boone.

Elder Chalkley was the pioneer religious worker and spiritual teacher here. He was born in Herfordshire, England, in 1842, migrating to Canada in 1864. He was for a time located in Chicago and on coming here organized a Union congregation and Sunday school. The first meetings were held in the railroad depot, where people of all sects and nationalities gathered. It is to the credit of the leader that perfect harmony and unity of spirit prevailed. Speaking of the times, Elder Chalkley relates:

"The first religious institution in Stanley was the Union Sunday school, which was organized in Rabanstorf's warehouse in 1883. It held sessions at the depot and in houses until it found a home in the schoolhouse, built in 1884, and in the same historic building Elder Chalkley began to hold union services in 1885. In 1887 when Elder Grant, a Disciple preacher, located here, union services were held every Sunday by Elders Grant and Chalkley preaching alternately until in 1889, when a Methodist class being organized, services and Sunday schools were held, Rev. J. E. Webster serving the Methodist and Elder Chalkley the Union interests.

"In 1885 the Scandinavian Synod Lutherans began to hold services in the schoolhouse, and in 1888 John Boucher organized a Plymouth Brethren Assembly and greatly promoted Bible reading."

The educational history had its beginning in 1884, when a school district was organized, and the first school board was constituted by Oscar Helgeson, Edward Gifford and Frederick Rabanstorf. A one-room schoolhouse was constructed at the corner of Carpenter and Emery streets, where it stood within the present decade, but was later converted into a dwelling and moved to the south side, where it still stands. The early instructors of the young idea were, in the order of their succession, Tillie Helgeson, Nellie Doo, Gertie Harbaugh, Daniel Donahue, Lillian Carey, Maud Starkes. Of these Miss Carey was a literary character of considerable note

and wrote a novel which found its way into board covers and popular favor. The scene of the story was laid in the pioneer town of Stanley, but so far as is known no copy of the book is extant hereabouts. In 1889 a four-room building was erected. It was first occupied with two departments taught by Miss Labaree and Miss Mary Malarky.

At this writing, the city of Stanley has three modern school buildings. The high school building was erected in 1905 at a cost of \$40,000. The question of bonding the city in the amount of \$15,000 had been voted upon by the citizens, and defeated at two elections, but through admirable finesse on the part of certain local politicians and influential business men, councilmen were finally elected favorable to the project, who warmly assisted in making possible this handsome public building, which is constructed of Twin City pressed brick. Here preside eight teachers, who instruct in the higher grades, also in manual training, domestic science, music and commercial courses. The appointments of the high school meet the tastes and requirements of modern educational authorities.

The Lincoln school was erected in 1909 at a cost of \$24,000. This building is equipped with modern appliances, and one of its salient features is the splendid ventilation acquired.

The South Side school building was built in 1905 at a cost of \$3,000.

THE PARK

The city of Stanley has a beautiful breathing spot, which was a gift of the Northwestern Lumber Company in 1900. The tract of land is centrally located and covers two and one-half acres, which the city has planted in shade trees. The grass forms a soft, rich, emerald-hued carpet over the park's surface, and here the people of a warm summer evening find a pleasant place to while away the hours preceding bedtime. In the center of the park is the water tower, over one hundred feet high, and in another location has been constructed a bandstand.

POSTOFFICE

On the 20th of June, 1881, Fred Rabanstorf was commissioned postmaster of Stanley, and was the first citizen of the place to be placed in charge of the office here. His successor was Chauncey L. Griswold, whose commission was dated February 25, 1891. Lafayette Johnson succeeded Griswold January 19, 1893, and on March 29, 1894, gave way to Fred Rabanstorf, who had opened the first office in Stanley. The latter remained in charge until the appointment of his successor, Daniel T. Donahue, who was

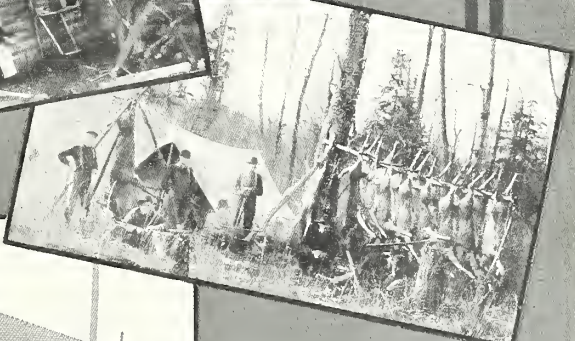
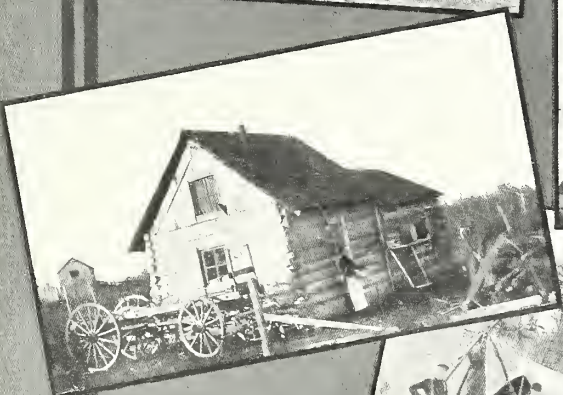
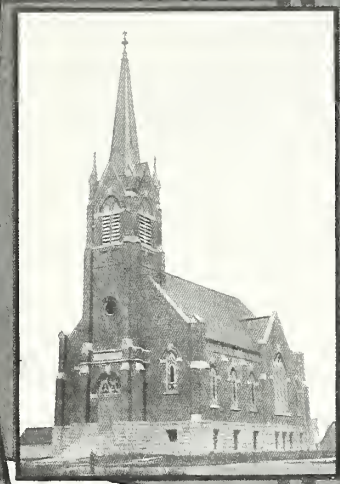
commissioned postmaster January 18, 1897. Then came the present incumbent, Wilbur H. Bridgman, whose first commission was signed by William McKinley March 1, 1898. Since then Mr. Bridgman has served under two other administrations as the appointee of the office: Theodore Roosevelt's and William Howard Taft's.

In the afternoon of May 18, 1906, while the wind was blowing almost a gale, fire was discovered in the Northwestern Lumber Company's horse barns, which was apparently started from a spark blown from the refuse burner at the mill. The fire department of the city as well as that of the mill were on the grounds promptly, trying to quench the fire at the barn. Their efforts seemed to be futile. While so engaged the sparks were carried westward across the pasture to the warehouse and store and it was but a few moments before those buildings were a mass of flames. A general conflagration now seemed certain and a distress signal was sent to the Eau Claire fire department, which responded promptly with men and apparatus, sending them to Stanley on a special train, which arrived here at 5 o'clock, too late, however, to be of any service, as the fire fiend had done its work. A clean swath had been burned two blocks wide, in which property to the value of \$200,000 was destroyed. The business district south of Second avenue escaped, with the exception of the Olson furniture store and Hakon Johnson's shop. By this disaster many were driven from their homes, leaving everything they had therein to be consumed by the fire. These unfortunates were cared for by open-hearted citizens, who gave them shelter, clothing and food until they could provide for themselves. The city authorities did valiant service in bringing order out of chaos. Vacant public buildings were utilized as homes for the sufferers, the school buildings and the city hall being occupied until late in the fall.

This was the most destructive fire in the history of the city of Stanley. Nearly eighty families were burned out of their homes and about seventy dwellings were destroyed. In addition to these the warehouses, barns, store and flour mill of the Northwestern Lumber Company, furniture store of L. J. Olson, Long & Ness' meat market, Christianson & Consella implement warehouse and blacksmith shop of Peter Halleen, also the United Lutheran church and Society building, the Presbyterian church and the contents and furnishings and interior of the public library were destroyed.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In the fall of 1888 Rev. J. E. Webster was sent to Cadott circuit, which was comprised of the following preaching points: Cadott, Boyd, Stanley and Thorp. In the spring of 1889, Reverend Webster organized



Northwestern Lumber Company's Mill
One of the First Homes Near Stanley, also
One of the First Post Offices
Soo Depot

U. L. Norwegian Church
A Three Days' Deer Hunt Near Stanley
Log Hauler in Woods

SCENES IN AND NEAR STANLEY

a class at Stanley, which was the first Methodist class organized in the town. In the fall of 1890 Rev. George W. Brown was sent to this charge and remained two years. During his administration the present church building, a frame structure, was commenced, but it was not completed until 1892, when it was dedicated by Reverend Brown. In the latter year Reverend Adams came and remained until 1893, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. B. Bachman, who served three years. On the expiration of his term the circuit was divided and Stanley, Thorp and Eidsvold became the circuit. Rev. Luther Spear was then appointed pastor and remained one year. The next pastor was Rev. Charles Towne, who remained two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Paul Hull, who served for a similar period. In 1901 Rev. A. B. Soule came and remained with the charge four years, or until the fall of 1905, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Willey. At this time another change in the circuit was made, when Stanley and Robeson constituted the charge. Reverend Willey served two years and was succeeded in September, 1907, by Rev. T. W. Stamp, who served two years. In 1909 Rev. George H. Willett assumed the pastorate, remaining two years, and in 1911 the present incumbent, Rev. J. T. Kneen, assumed charge of the circuit, which now includes Stanley, Thorp and Robeson.

The present membership of the church is 120, while the Sunday school has a membership of 110. The societies connected with the church are: Ladies' Aid and Needle Club, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Epworth League, Junior League and Boy Scouts.

The value of the church and parsonage at Stanley is about \$4,200.

The membership of the Thorp society numbers about twenty-five and the society owns its church and parsonage. Preaching services are conducted here every Sunday afternoon.

At Robeson services are conducted one evening during the week in the schoolhouse, with an average attendance of about fifty.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This society grew out of a Sunday school mission that was organized September 23, 1899, by Joseph Brown, a Scotch itinerant, whose name is a familiar one throughout Western Wisconsin. One month later, or in October, 1899, the church society was organized with nine charter members as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McRae, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thomas and Miss Nellie M. Crane.

Services were first conducted in the lodge hall over W. D. Schultz' store. The first house of worship was built on the corner of Emery street

and Third avenue, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars. This structure was dedicated May 26, 1901. On the 17th of September, 1902, a parsonage was purchased on Emery street by the Ladies' Aid Society. May 18, 1906, the church and parsonage were destroyed in the fire which inside of two hours rendered eighty families homeless. In the course of about eight months, or early in 1907, a new church, a solid brick structure, was completed and dedicated. However, the church was occupied in December, 1906, but was not dedicated free of debt until early the following year. There is also a substantial parsonage. The value of the church property is about ten thousand dollars.

The present membership is 120, while the Sunday school has a membership of 100. There is also a Christian Endeavor Society, and a Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society combined under one organization.

The church was first supplied by James A. Dodds for five months and after him came George R. Smith, who also served as supply and chairman of the building committee, his special work being to build the church. The first installed pastor of the society was Rev. Z. W. Comerford, who was with the charge from May, 1901, until August, 1902. He was succeeded by Rev. Otis G. Dale, who came in October, 1902, and remained until March, 1904, and it was he who really did the constructive work of the church in gathering the force together and building up the society. In May, 1904, Rev. Arthur Amy, the present incumbent, assumed the pastorate.

In connection with the Stanley charge there are also several other points where regular services are held: The Community Presbyterian church at Gilman was organized in the fall of 1912, with nineteen charter members. Prior to this, however, for several years, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford had cared for the church work in this hamlet, being assisted by the local pastor.

In the village of Polly the church work was largely carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Tolman, who were pioneers in the work.

In the village of Crane the church work was carried on by prominent members of the Stanley church who had moved there, built the village and conducted business enterprises.

The Presbyterian Society at Eidsvold was organized, a church built and dedicated free of debt in 1910. Other preaching points are at Brownville, Hannibal and Conrath; the two latter points now are building church edifices, while at several of the other preaching points services are conducted in schoolhouses. In 1909 Rev. J. A. Paddock, who makes his home in Stanley, was given charge of a group of these country charges, while Rev-

erend Amy conducts services at three points in connection with the Stanley charge.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

March 31, 1896, Rt. Rev. James Schwebach, D. D., bishop of La Crosse, commissioned Father Capellan, of Thorp, to look after the spiritual needs of the Catholic people at Stanley. In a letter dated February 7, 1902, Father Capellan wrote the following history of the first Catholic church work in Stanley: "I was surprised to find that my mission was larger than my parish. No less than seventy families were found that before had attended in Thorp, Boyd, Edson and even Eau Claire. The first regular worship was held in the Donahue building on Broadway May 10, 1896. Next we occupied the Maccabees' hall. Here the first parish meeting was held. J. E. Moore and John Qualer were chosen the first trustees. Soon we commenced to erect a church. A structure 40x70 feet was decided to be built on lots donated by the Stanley Manufacturing Company. In the fall the foundation was completed."

Rev. Constantine Nau succeeded Father Capellan, attending Stanley once a month on Sundays. It was during the pastorate of Father Nau that the auditorium of the present church was erected, and he dedicated the same in August, 1900. Father Nau was succeeded by Father F. A. Byrne, who was appointed to the charge August 2, 1900. He was the first appointed resident pastor. About 1901 the Anderson property, consisting of a house and three lots on Carpenter street, near the City Mills, was purchased for \$1,150, the same to be used for a rectory. In the following year the rectory was remodeled, city water, electric lights, etc., being installed at a cost of \$2,500. The church was moved from the south side, opposite the German Catholic church, to the newly acquired lots on Carpenter street, now known as Third avenue, and the building was remodeled at a cost of \$1,275. Father Byrne was succeeded in the pastorate by Father J. J. Miller, who remained two years. Father Emer, now pastor of St. Ann's church, ministered to St. Mary's congregation for six months. Other pastors served the congregation for brief periods, and in the early part of the year 1913 Father F. Barszczak assumed charge of the church, which now numbers some one hundred and fifty families.

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

The German and other families who had formerly constituted a part of St. Mary's congregation laid the cornerstone of a new church in August, 1902, and the structure, built of brick, was completed in course of time. It

was not, however, until two years later that services were held in the building, and then for some time the congregation was served by pastors from Thorp, the first being Father Michael Haas, who was succeeded by Father August Douven. The next pastor was Rev. A. Arentz, who was succeeded in 1910 by Father Peter Emer, who became the first resident pastor of the church. On the lot adjoining the church stands a modern and substantial brick rectory, which was built in the fall of 1910 under Father Emer's administration. The church property is valued at \$17,000. There is a membership of 100 families.

Father Emer also attends a mission at Huron, the membership numbering twenty-five, made up of French people. The society owns its own church building.

OUR SAVIOUR'S NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

This society was organized October 1, 1885. The first meeting was held in a vacant building which had been Stanley's first schoolhouse. September 3, 1899, the cornerstone of a new church building was laid by Rt. Rev. H. Halverson.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Stanley Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized on the 16th of May, 1892, on which date thirteen men, together with Rev. S. Thoraldson of Chippewa Falls, met at the home of Carsten Olson and organized into a congregation. The charter members were Carsten Olson, Ole H. Thorp, L. S. Roe, Theo A. Hoidahl, Ole Ch. Haugen, John Solie, Anton L. Solie, Charles Eng, Hans H. Berg, Jens Hanson, Erik Rund, Ben Berslie and Hans Lee and their families. A Sunday school was started with thirteen children and two teachers. Two months after the organization of the congregation they took the first steps in the building of a church home. This church, together with the Young People's hall, burned to the ground during the big fire of May 18, 1906, but, not discouraged, the congregation started to build another church edifice, larger and more beautiful than the first. This building was finished in the spring of 1907 and dedicated on the 26th of May, the same year—a little over a year after the fire. The congregation now owns a large brick church valued at from twenty-one to twenty-two thousand dollars, with a basement and auditorium with a seating capacity of from five to six hundred. It is located on the highest point in the city and is an imposing looking structure. The congregation also owns a parsonage valued at \$3,000. There are several active

societies, including the Ladies' Aid, numbering about one hundred members, the Bethany Society for the young ladies numbering about fifty, a young people's society and also a young men's club, numbering about fifty-five. The Sunday school now numbers 225 children, with thirty-seven teachers, and the present membership of the congregation is 985. Since its organization the following pastors have served the congregation: From May, 1892, to June, 1897, Rev. S. Thoraldson; from June, 1897 to 1899. Reverend Bolstad; from 1899 to 1910, Rev. John Granskow; from November 27, 1910, to July 22, 1911, Rev. C. M. Nodtvedt; from 1911 to January, 1913, Rev. B. J. Rothwen; and the present pastor, Rev. J. N. Midtlien, took charge March 22, 1913.

THE MOON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Stanley has a public library and a home for it that would grace and beautify any community of many times its size and importance. The collection of books is quite ample for the patrons and the matter of its selection adds no little credit to the refined taste of the management.

A beautiful brick structure stands on the corner of Emery street and Fourth avenue by the graciousness, civic pride and womanly devotion of Mrs. Moon, who gave generously and bounteously of her means that the people of Stanley might profit intellectually and have not only a home for the public library, but at the same time a lasting memorial of the city's founder and builder.

The Moon Memorial Library building is a brick affair, having stone-trimmings. The height is one story, and a spacious basement gives it harmonious proportions. Standing in the center of an elevated plot of ground, the little temple devoted to literature is very pleasing to the eye, its beauty being greatly enhanced by a well trimmed lawn and flower beds. At each side of a broad entrance are two large stone urns, standing on pedestals; these are filled with clusters of variegated flowering plants. Costing about twenty thousand dollars and paid for by Mrs. Moon, now deceased, this public utility is not only a blessing but a loving remembrance of a family who took a great pride in the city of Stanley.

The one man who deserves unstinted credit and praise for the establishment and nurturing of the library is W. H. Bridgman, the able editor of the Republican and for many years past postmaster. He gave of his time and influence unsparingly, and when Dr. E. F. Burns in 1901 took the initiative in agitating the formation of a library association, he had as his right-hand man Mr. Bridgman.

It was in the year 1901 that Doctor Burns suggested that the city take steps to found a public library. That same year a movement was on foot

to build a city hall and at first the council was urged to provide a room for the proposed innovation. But fortunately for all concerned this project was abandoned. Certain citizens, knowing the sentiments of the Moons toward Stanley, conferred with the widow of the lumber magnate and the Moon Memorial Library building is the result.

On Tuesday, December 17, 1901, the Moon Memorial Library building was formally dedicated before a large and inspiring audience. The beautiful structure was the gift of Mrs. Sallie F. Moon, of Eau Claire, in memory of her husband, Delos R. Moon, former president of the Northwestern Lumber Company, who died November 5, 1898. It was to Mr. Moon that the city of Stanley owes its existence.

Delos R. Moon was born in New York state in 1835, and began life in the Chippewa valley a half century ago without a dollar. He died in the ranks of the foremost financiers and capitalists of the age, but long before his task was completed.

On the day set apart for the dedication of this magnificent benefaction, trains brought to Stanley, Mrs. Sallie F. Moon, accompanied by members of her family and close friends of Mr. Moon to the number of about fifty. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Moon met the library board, which had been organized under the state law and consisting of W. H. Bridgman, president; Martha E. Dunn, secretary; Nellie M. Crane, Mrs. F. S. Grubb, L. G. Chapman, T. W. Davies, T. A. Hoidahl, N. G. Olson, Dr. E. F. Burns and Julius Howland, and in the presence of Attorney Clarence B. Culbertson as notary, legally transferred the property, valued at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, to the board and their successors in trust for the people of Stanley. An hour later a large concourse of people assembled at the United Lutheran church, where Senator James H. Stout of Menomonie, president of the State Library Commission, as chairman, called a large gathering of citizens to order.

Then an intellectual feast followed, consisting of oratory of the finest order and musical numbers produced by well trained voices.

For the maintenance of the library quite liberal provisions have been made by the city, under whose direction and supervision the utility is conducted. At the beginning the council appropriated \$1,000 for books, which was the nucleus of the library, and \$500 was set apart for maintenance. This sum was increased the next year to \$800 and now the appropriation is \$1,200.

At the end of the fiscal year 1913 the total number of books in the reference department was 444; in the loan department, 3,577; or in all, 4,021 volumes.

The library is governed directly by a board of trustees and for the year 1913 the following is a list: W. H. Bridgman, George H. Chapman, Dr. E.

F. Burns, Rev. Arthur Amy, Godfrey Daw and Mrs. F. S. Grubb. Officers: President, W. H. Bridgman; vice-president, Dr. E. F. Burns; secretary and librarian, Martha E. Dunn.

FRATERNAL ORDER—MASONS

Stanley Lodge No. 273, F. & A. M., was chartered by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Wisconsin, June 12, 1900, Most Worshipful C. E. Whelan presiding as grand master. Stanley Lodge was instituted with eleven charter members, by F. H. L. Cotten, deputy grand master, as follows: George D. Bartlett, W. M.; W. H. Bridgman, S. W.; H. F. Sargent, J. W.; J. H. Sargent, W. H. Lynn, C. H. Erdman, W. H. Thomas, M. G. Nielsen, F. S. Grubb, W. C. Bragg and Charles J. Wyman.

The first meeting place was on the second floor of the Embertson building, at the corner of Broadway and Second avenue, but three years ago the lodge was moved to newly furnished and commodious quarters in the new North Western Store building. The lodge has had a steady growth and now numbers about fifty members.

There is also an auxiliary organization known as Stanley Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

ODD FELLOWS

Crystal City Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., was established June 7, 1898, the charter members being Isaac A. Smith, William D. Schultz, Charles T. Casterline, Edward Brothen, Philip Gorshaw and James Notman. These were evidently the first officials. The present officers are: N. G., Lafayette Johnson; V. G., A. A. Myers; treasurer, W. D. Schultz; secretary, W. M. Miller.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

This lodge was organized in Stanley December 5, 1907, the ceremony taking place at the Masonic Hall. A large number of visiting brethren from Eau Claire and Cadott was present. The officers of the new lodge were: L. Stalheim, C. C.; F. W. Benjamin, V. C.; W. A. Hazen, P.; J. Phillips, M. of W.; Nels Sneen, K. of B. and S.; F. L. Goddard, M. of E.; W. H. Lynn, M. of F.; Roy Luther, M. of A.; George Peterson, I. G.; A. M. Berg, O. G.; J. B. Galbraith, C. L. Brown, F. L. Goddard and W. D. Shultz, past chancellors. Nels Stalheim, F. W. Benjamin, H. L. Larson, trustees; J. B. Galbraith, grand representative. The names of the other

charter members were: J. Pinter, J. P. Harraag, Ed Koerber, C. Giaque, R. R. Urquahart, D. J. McKenzie, G. D. Bartlett, W. F. Rigby, Dr. J. N. Cunningham.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

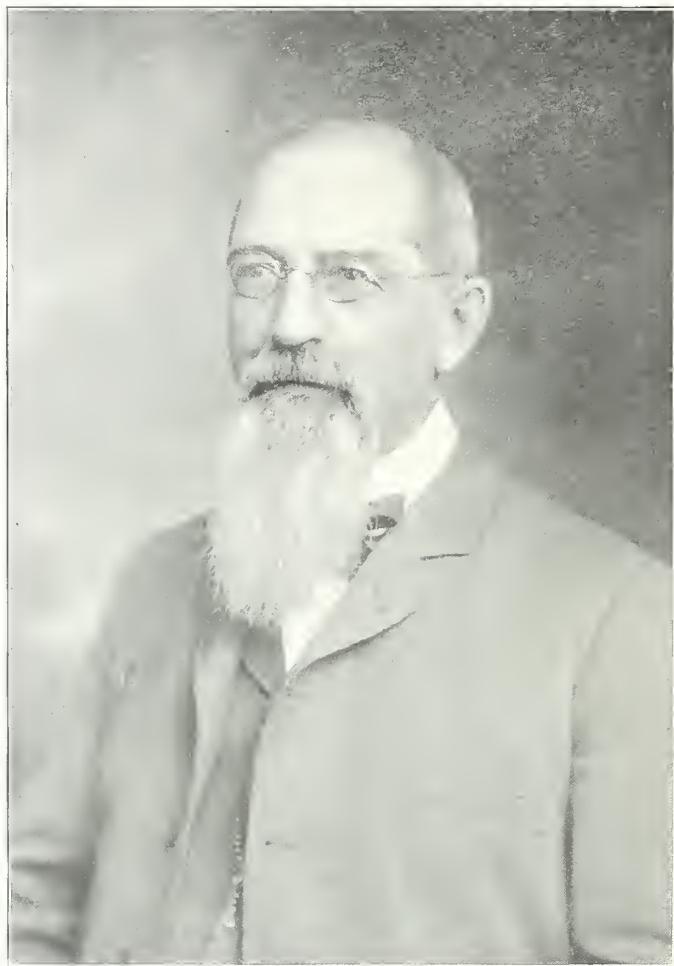
Hazlewood Lodge, M. W. A. No. 2001, was organized June 1, 1893, by W. A. Beaumont, T. F. Champlain, C. H. Erdman, William Horton, F. E. Hudson, Amos Ives, Caesar Jacot, H. E. Lytle, E. F. Martin, John T. Moore, L. C. Muengel, James R. Perkins, John A. Rick and J. F. Green.

HAZEL LODGE NO. 522, ROYAL NEIGHBORS

Was organized March 6, 1879. The charter members were: Mesdames Maggie Zimmerman, Minnie Luther, Annie Warner, W. Beaumont, Alice Baker, Annie Lytle, Alice Matthewson, Annie Nelson, Emma Brown, Ida Olson, May Green, Adelphia Hatfield, Maggie Licht, Lillian Culbertson, Violet McIntosh, Lizzie Gustafson, Della Rick.

WOMEN'S CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS

Was organized September 29, 1905. The charter members were: Mary F. Byrne, Mary Drace, Isabel Devin, Louisa C. Charest, Charlotte Mohr, Josephine Brocktrupt, Margaret Grogan, Margueretta Gospador.



J. B. KEHL

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE HONOR LIST

NAMES OF MEN WHO CAME EARLY AND DID THINGS—INTERESTING SHORT
SKETCHES OF BUILDERS OF THE BAILIWICK—SOME OF THOSE WHO
CAME LATER.

Scattered throughout the pages of the first minute book kept by the clerk of the board of supervisors names of the men who came and opened this county and made it habitable, appear. Many of these men who remained in the county figured largely in its affairs as public officials, leading business men and influential farmers. The most of them have gone to their reward but family representatives remain in various parts of the county.

The list of names taken haphazard from the record is given below, and it will make interesting reading, at least to those who are familiar enough with the county's history to differentiate between the names of those belonging to the county as it is now circumscribed and the ones whose lands were separated from Chippewa and thrown into another county:

J. H. Duncan, John O'Flanigan, Joseph King, T. E. Randall, E. A. Galloway, Samuel H. Allison, George P. Warren, Stephen S. McCann, William Wiley, Moses Brens, William I. Young, Joshua Peavie, William I. Gibson, John B. Valliancourt, Alexander Slater, Daniel McCann, John Sherm, Frederick Busse, Harvey McHenry, James Ermatinger, Francis Burggon, David Hendricks, Jesse Moses, Adam Beamis, John Bloom, William Henneman, Charles Bolles, Matthew Stratton, John Wood, Dr. Duich, Joseph Trepania, Louis Nola, Anial Walker, D. C. Harlow, Peter Rosseau, John Henneman, Colvin D. Rogers, William Alexander, Jethru Elliott, P. Murray McNally, Cyrus R. Lord, H. L. Humphrey, Francis Trackey, Rodman Palmer, Dr. Odiorn, H. L. Griffiths, Samuel Wills, L. G. Fulton, Hugh Cathcart, John Davis, Mrs. L. Desmaris, John Finley, Joseph Carrot, J. Cook, M. Cook, Leopold Hoover, George Mishler, J. B. Morton, O. Walker, J. O. Wiley, E. Goodrich, S. F. Weston, C. M. Seley, J. B. Martin, George W. Brown, Dr. Alexander McBean, John Miller, William Maxiner, Benjamin L. Sprague, William H. Norway,

John Norway, J. C. Thomas, Matthew Cummings, Thomas Cunningham, David James, Manuel McMichaels, Elijah Pound, John Grim, Ephraim Brown, Fred Clark, Joseph N. Baxter, Adin Randall, George Owlin, R. F. Wilson, Taylor Stevens, E. W. Robbins, W. H. Glason, John Marrow, David Wyman, John Seybold, Robert Codwell, G. W. Marcum, Thomas McCann, Henry O'Neil, A. C. Fair, Charles Kingsbury, Isaac Nichols, F. S. Capron, Darius Breese, Edward A. Luce, Baldwin Seval, Leroy Fowler, L. Leroy, Alonzo Coon, William J. Skinner, Isaac Chase, M. Rounds, William Riley, L. A. Luke, W. Sheldon, Joseph Bouryon, Moses A. Page, Jacob Yates, Robert Marriner, William Cobban, John Tippetts, James Melvin, W. W. Crandall, A. W. Delaney, Albert Stillman, G. W. McIntyre, Peter Raferty, J. Moses, Joseph Swartzell, James A. Taylor, Peter Lago, E. Rice, L. K. Russell, John P. Mitchell, John Farr, H. C. Armstrong, John Judge, John Germain, E. H. Edwards, Thomas L. Halbert, O. H. Kalk, Thomas Galvin, James Devine, E. Porter, E. Point, G. W. Ransom.

Of the lives and activities led by these forerunners of civilization in this part of Christendom, but little of record is at hand to preserve for the edification and enlightenment of this day and generation. It can be said of them, however, by way of parenthesis, that they were men, most of them, reared to the necessity of carving out their own fortunes. They were endowed with the brawn and spirit that build cities and make empires. The majority of these hardy pioneers came into the primeval forests with nothing but an able body, willing hands and an undaunted determination to make their way in this new world; and they succeeded, as the prosperity of their descendants, heirs to their industry, frugality and perseverance, must attest. It was given but to a few to make any unusual stir among their fellows; only here and there one of them "sat in the seat of the mighty." Only the forceful, ambitious men sought the open field of endeavor, wherein the honors and emoluments of office beckoned him from the field, the workshop, or business place. Those who were called, or volunteered to take the responsibility of local government, and in the upbuilding of the community, were men, as a rule, of capacity and probity; they performed the work before them in most instances to the satisfaction of all.

Every settlement in this great country has had men who, by their superior mentality and abilities, have become leaders, not only in political affairs, but also in inaugurating improvements, opening certain lines of business activity, and helping others in their endeavors. This procliv-

ity has obtained among the pioneers of Chippewa county and of those so beneficently endowed the following will treat:

HIRAM S. ALLEN

Hiram S. Allen was one of the pioneers of Chippewa county. He was born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, in the year 1806, received such education as the common schools of that state afforded and was reared in the business of lumbering, but soon conceived the idea that the one-horse establishments of that ancient state were inadequate to the realization of his hopes and aspirations, and in 1833 resolved to try his fortunes in the far West. He first went to Illinois, and the year following up the Chippewa, and on the Red Cedar the year following bought the first mill ever erected in this valley, of Street & Lockwood, and laid the foundation of a flourishing business and an active business life. He was identified with every public enterprise undertaken in this valley during the early days of hardship and trial—building steamboats to navigate the shallow, ever-changing current of the Chippewa, opening roads to the Mississippi and establishing a stage line over the same, and as early as the year 1856 was mainly instrumental in fitting out a surveying party to locate a road to connect Chippewa Falls with Stevens' Point. It was run by William J. Young, later of California, and ten miles of the route was immediately opened for travel. Mr. Allen always had boundless faith in the future of Chippewa Falls, and to him more than any other one man is due the credit of building the railway that connects this city with the West Wisconsin Railway.

In politics he was a whig until the organization of the republican party, after which he acted with that party. He was repeatedly urged to accept positions of trust and honor, to which he could easily have been elected, but he refused all political preferment. In religion, though educated a Presbyterian, he was always very liberal.

The death of Mr. Allen, who had been so closely identified with the growth of the settlement, the village and the city, occurred March 6, 1886. He was held in so much esteem by the citizens and all who were fortunate enough to know him, that a proclamation was issued by Mayor Cunningham requesting that all places of business be closed from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 8th of that month, and that all citizens join in paying respect to the memory of the deceased by attending the funeral.

L. C. STANLEY

L. C. Stanley came from English stock. His ancestors arrived in Boston in 1650 and settled in Connecticut. He was born June 17, 1828, at

Canadaigua, New York, where his early years were spent on a farm and later as a schoolmaster.

In 1847 the family moved to Wisconsin and located on a farm in Dane county. In 1853 Mr. Stanley moved to Baraboo and opened a small store, remaining there till after his marriage to Miss Cornelia A. Porter in June, 1855. He made a trip to Chippewa Falls and this county in 1856 to select lands for John W. Mansfield, of New Haven, Connecticut, with whom he became associated in what was known as the Mansfield lands. Some of his selections at that time is now a part of the city, there being the Mansfield addition, one of the choice residence sections.

In 1862 Mr. Stanley moved his family to Chippewa Falls and associated himself in the mercantile business with W. J. Skinner, under the name of Stanley & Skinner, which partnership continued until 1869, when his brothers, Emory and Fred, purchased the interest of Mr. Skinner, the business continuing under the name of Stanley Brothers until 1876, when Mr. Stanley retired by B. E. Reed and C. A. Stanley purchasing his interest.

Mr. Stanley never took an active part in politics although he was a strong republican. He was in early days county judge of Chippewa county, and was mayor of Chippewa Falls in 1881. In 1882 he associated himself with the First National Bank and in May of that year was elected its president, which position he held up to the time of his death.

In 1873, with T. C. Pound of this city, W. P. Bartlett of Eau Claire, and others, he built and constructed the first railroad to this city, known as the Chippewa Falls & Western, which road was later sold to the Wisconsin Central. In 1888 he became interested in Oregon lands and timber and that year made some large purchases with W. P. Bartlett in Coos county, and also organized the Grande Ronde Lumber Company in Union county, becoming its president. This property was sold in 1902. At the time of his death he had large interests in Oregon with his son Fred and others, being connected with the Stanley-Smith Lumber Company of Hood river and with the First National Bank of that city.

Mr. Stanley died at his home on West Elm and Bay streets September 24, 1909.

GEORGE P. WARREN

George P. Warren, who was a farmer of Chippewa Falls, was born on Madeline Island, Lake Superior, at the old fort of La Pointe, August 10, 1823. His father died when he was about two years of age and he was left at Mackinac Mission, Michigan, with three brothers. He remained there about two years, when, with his brothers, he was returned to La



L. C. STANLEY

Pointe. In the summer of 1837, with his twin brother, he was taken by lake and canal to Brockport, and thence to Clarkson, New York, and in the fall of that year they were taken to Whitesboro, Oneida county, New York, and were placed in the Oneida Institute or manual labor school. There he entered the printing office connected with the institute and remained until March, 1841. He then found employment on the Rochester Democrat, Thomas H. Hyatt, editor. His eyesight becoming much impaired, he left the Democrat on the 13th of July of that year, much disgusted with the world, without any destination in view, nor caring where he went. He went to Cleveland and entered a printing office, but was soon obliged to quit it on account of his eyesight. He then enlisted as a canal driver on a boat plying between Cleveland and Portsmouth, Ohio, continuing until the close of navigation. He then went to St. Louis and shipped as second steward on the steamer "Preemption," making regular trips between St. Louis and New Orleans, where he remained until April, 1842. He then went by boat up the Mississippi and Chippewa rivers, arriving at Chippewa Falls on the first day of May. He had contracted malarial fever and was suffering from dumb ague. The magnificent falls of Chippewa river were there, but there was no Chippewa Falls. He soon joined a party on a trip to Lake Superior, their outfit consisting of a few blankets, a small stock of provisions and three birch-bark canoes. They poled up the Chippewa river, portaging around the several falls until they reached the junction of the Lac Courte Ouriells (Lake Coter Ray), when they ascended that river to Lac Courte Ouriells, through Grindstone lake, till they reached the Na-ma-ka-gan river, making several portages from lake to lake, up the Na-ma-ka-gan river to Long lake by portage, and then by portage over the highland dividing the waters of the Mississippi and Lake Superior. On the divide he got a magical divorce from the ague, without the use of medicine, and he never had a return of the disease after that time. They descended the river then known as the Little Pike, and at the outlet of Bad river they were upon the borders of the great lake near the scene of his childhood and youth, and after an absence of five years. George P. Warren's father, Truman Warren, was born in Vermont March 12, 1800, and as seen by the genealogy of the Warren family, was a descendant of Gen. Joseph Warren, of Revolutionary fame. His mother, Charlotte (Cadott) Warren, was the daughter of Michael Cadott, a learned Frenchman, who was fitted for the priesthood, but his health failing, he was sent on a voyage from Montreal to Lake Superior for his health, in company with a party of the old French voyagers. He regained his health and became fascinated with the life, and never returned home, but married an Indian woman. In his old age he planted a mission on the beautiful

Madeline Island, and there peacefully passed away in 1785, loved and honored by both whites and Indians, and a prominent figure in early history of the northwestern territory.

George P. Warren was married December 15, 1862, to Mrs. Rosalie Truckey. Her parents, Lovison and Angelique Desmaris, were both of mixed French and Indian blood, who came to Chippewa Falls in 1821 and opened a trading post with the Indians. Their early lives were spent around Lake Superior, Selkirk settlement and Yellowstone river, trading with the Indians and Mormons.

Mr. Warren enlisted in the United States service at Chippewa Falls in March, 1864, entering Company K, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment. The regiment reached Washington on the 14th of May, proceeded down the Potomac and disembarked at Bellplaine, and the next day marched to Spottsylvania, via Fredericksburg, and on the 19th joined the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, commanded by General Hancock. On the 30th they crossed the Pamunkey, where the rebels were drawn up in line of battle in a dense wood in front of an open field. On the 1st of June they had a severe engagement along the whole line, and it was found necessary to make vigorous charges in front of the First Brigade, to prevent the enemy from reinforcing their left. Companies B, E, F and G were ordered forward as skirmishers, forming a part of the line which was to advance. The flank line, composed of veterans, advanced a few rods, fired, and retreated behind the works, leaving these four companies to advance without support. The result was that out of the raw, but brave 240 who advanced, more than one-half were killed and wounded or taken prisoners. During the night the regiment advanced to Cold Harbor, and at 8 in the morning on the 3d, advanced on the enemy by brigades and massed by regiments. The Thirty-sixth took the lead in the brigade and lost sixty-four killed and 126 in wounded, many of them severely. George Warren was shot through the left lung, terribly shattering the left shoulder blade. He went to the rear and was helped to the field hospital and for a time abandoned to die, as it was supposed he could not live, but he subsequently recovered, and was discharged from Emory United States General Hospital on the 11th of March, 1865.

ARTHUR GOUGH

Arthur Gough was born in Londonderry, Ireland, February 11, 1826, and came to America in 1856. He was educated in law in the old country, and is a graduate of Queen's University in Ireland, receiving the degree of A. M. He came to Chippewa Falls in May, 1856, and com-

menced practicing law the following year, practicing in all the courts of this state. He was engaged in lumbering for two years and in farming for fourteen years. He was county judge one term, justice of the peace two terms, school secretary under the town system, and was court commissioner for several years.

Mr. Gough was married in County Galway, Ireland, September 3, 1853, to Mary Ann Cavanaugh, who was born there. She died in 1860. They had four children, Anabel, Susan, Hugh and Mary Ann. Mr. Gough was married a second time in Chippewa Falls, April 2, 1867, to Mary Jennings, also a native of County Galway, Ireland.

GENERAL HOLLON RICHARDSON

Gen. Hollon Richardson was born in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, December 25, 1838, and lived there until he came to Chippewa Falls in September, 1859. In July, 1861, he entered the army as first lieutenant of Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Regiment, and was promoted from time to time until he became colonel of his regiment and was made brevet brigadier general at the close of the war. He was wounded eight times, and was in all general engagements of his command except part of the Wilderness battle. He and Captain Andrews were the only original officers of his regiment that came back from the war alive. He furnished to General Meade the information upon which he made the line of intrenchments, which enabled him to successfully resist the attacks of the rebels, thereby saving his army the night of July 2, 1863. When he entered the service he improvised a flat boat at his own expense and took the troops from Chippewa Falls to Reeds Landing. He was one of the four officers appointed to organize Indian regiments in Nebraska, and was offered a colonelcy in one of them, but declined the position. He was finally mustered out in July, 1865. After leaving the army he located in Baltimore, Maryland, where he practiced law for six years, having been educated at the Ohio State Union Law College, at Poland, Ohio, the degree of A. B. having been conferred upon him by that institution July 1, 1857. In 1871 he returned to Chippewa Falls, where he practiced law many years. He was district attorney two terms, city attorney two terms and was city clerk one term while serving as city attorney. He was one of the delegates to the national convention which first nominated U. S. Grant to the presidency. In 1868 he was United States commissioner of inspection of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific railways. He was appointed United States attorney for the territories of Montana and Washington but declined

both places. He was also appointed Governor of Utah but declined that honor.

In May, 1862, General Richardson was married in Washington, D. C., to Leonora C. Robinson, who was born near Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of Col. W. W. Robinson, who was colonel of the Seventh Wisconsin Regiment during the late rebellion, and was later United States consul to Madagascar. Unto General and Mrs. Richardson were born two daughters, Leonora and Mary E.

THADDEUS C. POUND

Thaddeus C. Pound was born in the town of Elk, Warren county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1832. In 1838 his parents, Elijah and Judith Pound, removed with their family to Monroe county, New York. Mr. Pound came to Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1847. He began teaching at the age of fifteen years. He attended Milton Academy several terms and afterwards taught the high school at Caledonia, Livingston county, New York. He was also in Rushford Academy in Allegheny county, New York, for a time. He came to Chippewa Falls in the spring of 1856, commencing business here as a bookkeeper and continued to advance until he became the foremost leader in public enterprises. He was a member of the assembly in 1864, 1866, 1867 and 1869. In the latter year he was elected Lieutenant Governor. He also served three terms as representative in the eighth district in Congress. He organized and pushed to completion the Chippewa Falls and Western Railway. He has been prominently identified with the river and harbor improvement bills in Congress, and to him credit is due for the earnest support which he gave to the present reservoir system pertaining to the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

HON. J. M. BINGHAM

Hon. J. M. Bingham came from Palmyra to Chippewa Falls in 1871. He commenced the practice of law in 1856. He was married December 31, 1856, in Lester, Livingston county, New York, to Justina M. Dwight, a native of that place, and a daughter of Dr. William C. Dwight, of Moscow, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham had three children, Clifford Dwight, Walter Percy and Catherine Isabella.

During Mr. Bingham's residence in Wisconsin he was prominently identified with local and state affairs. He was Lieutenant Governor of the State of Wisconsin from January 7, 1878, to January 7, 1882.

BINGHAM'S ABSENCE OF MIND

Upon a certain occasion the friends of Father Goldsmith made a public presentation to him of a gold watch. Governor Bingham was selected



J. J. JENKINS

to perform the pleasing act and was not found wanting in the happy manner of his address. It is said, however, that he failed to carry out the purposes of the gathering to their natural culmination and thereby the author of Peck's "Bad Boy" published the following amusing description of the Governor's mistake:

"The boys are telling a pretty good one on Lieutenant Governor Bingham, or 'Ole Binghamson,' as he is called on account of his Norsk appearance, and the fact that he got the whole Norwegian vote of the state once because George McGinty called him 'Ole' in the presence of a leading Scandinavian politician. The Governor lives in Chippewa Falls, where the woods are full of pretty good fellows. Among the residents of the Falls is a Catholic priest, Father Goldsmith, a young bachelor who has got more intermittent religion and fun, solemnity and good nature in him than anybody. Father Goldsmith has more friends among all classes and all creeds than the most popular worldling in the Chippewa valley, and we fear that when the good Father gets to Heaven his good nature and warm heart will induce him to try and smuggle in a great many of his friends who have never been in good standing in the mother church. The Reverend Father was about to take a trip to Europe, to be gone a year, and the boys at the Falls who loved him like a brother instead of a 'Father,' thinking of the many good times they had under his hospitable roof, decided to present him with a watch to remind him of 'old times.' So they got an elegant watch, and an elegant crowd of fellows, and surprised the Father in his lonely abode on the hill beside the church. Bingham was selected to deliver the address and the watch, and he loaded his head with kind words of love, and his coat-tail pocket with the watch, and at the proper time he got up and addressed Father Goldsmith in a touching manner, and asked him to accept the watch, not for its intrinsic value, but because every wheel in it represented the wealth of love, and every figure on its face was an emblem of undying affection and regard, and then he sat down without handing out the watch. The good Father was taken by surprise. He did not know but the boys were playing a joke on him, and hadn't brought any watch. He knew that they were all jokers, and they knew he could take a joke, and maybe they were playing it on him. Then again, he knew that Bingham was a politician, and had been in the Legislature and may be he had taken the watch from the boys, and was going to keep it, as he would stationery or postage stamps. But he could not decide, so he thanked the speaker and the boys for the elegant and costly present, and promised to always wear it, if he got it, next to his heart, and each time he looked at it he would see on its face the features of his true friends at the Falls. And then he sat down and they all sat down to

a lunch. Bingham sat on a hard bottomed chair, and after the lunch was partly disposed of, it was noticed that he moved around uneasily, and finally he reached around to his coat-tail pocket, saying, 'I have been sitting on something all the evening, and it feels like a cook stove or a wheel barrow,' and he pulled out the watch case and looked at it. Then his absent mindedness came to him, and he blushed and said, as he handed the watch to the good Father, 'Well, I swow, here is your watch, Father.' The laugh was on the Governor, and he tries to explain how it happened, but the boys insist that he intended to beat Father Goldsmith out of the watch, and the jolly Father says that he never talked against time, when he hadn't the time, as he did in replying to Bingham's speech."

A FEW OF THE PIONEERS OF CHIPPEWA FALLS

Fred Henneman was born in Prussia, September 30, 1848, and was a year old when brought to America. In 1850 the family home was established in Chippewa Falls and here the son was educated. After reaching mature years he engaged in farming, but later engaged in the agricultural implement business in Chippewa Falls.

Kelesford Dussault was born in Canada, January 13, 1833, and in 1855 came to Chippewa Falls. He engaged in logging and manufacturing shingles for eighteen years and then conducted a saloon.

John Fach, born in Switzerland in 1813, came to Wisconsin in 1854, locating in this city, where he was engaged as a carriage-maker and blacksmith. He was married in Switzerland in 1832, to Miss Mary Romer.

Frank Bonville, born in Canada in 1828, came to the United States in 1851. He lived three years in the State of Maine and in 1854 located in Chippewa Falls and engaged in farming and lumbering. At one time he owned 340 acres of land in Chippewa county. In 1858 he wedded Miss Mary Blair.

Robert Marriner was a pioneer of Chippewa county and the founder of Cadott. He was born in Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1830. He engaged in shoemaking in the East and in 1853 made his way to the Middle West. In the fall of 1854 he located in Chippewa Falls and engaged in lumbering. In the fall of 1858 he pre-empted 160 acres of land, including the present site of Cadott, and in 1875 he platted the village of Cadott. He served as postmaster of that village and filled various other public offices. He was married in November, 1859, to Miss Ella Norway.

John Weinberger was born in Bavaria March 1, 1829, and arrived in America September 8, 1854, located first in Galena, Illinois. He came

to Chippewa Falls in January, 1855, and for three months worked in a logging camp. He then returned to Galena but in March, 1876, came again to Chippewa Falls and engaged in the clothing business. In that same year he was elected clerk of the circuit court and was reelected in 1880.

E. P. Hastings, born in Calais, Maine, December 18, 1835, came to Chippewa Falls in October, 1856, and for three years engaged in lumbering. For some time he was employed by Pound & Halbert and the Union Lumbering Company as bookkeeper and later engaged more or less in speculation. In 1880 he was elected county treasurer.

M. J. Raymond, a native of Williston, Vermont, his natal day being December 28, 1836, was reared in Berkshire, that state. He came with his parents, Joseph H. and Edna Raymond, in 1846, to Omro, Winnebago county, Wisconsin. M. J. lived there until 1855, when he came to Chippewa Falls and engaged in various enterprises. He married in this city April 2, 1864, Miss Fanny M. Winn.

John P. Mitchell, born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 23, 1824, came to America in 1855, living for a year in Peoria, Illinois. In 1856 he made a permanent location in Chippewa Falls. He filled many public offices, serving as sheriff eighteen months, town assessor seven years, city clerk three and a half years and clerk of the county board two years.

Napoleon Hebert, born in Canada in February, 1849, came as a boy to Chippewa Falls in 1856. He attended school here and for several years was employed in a mill. He was married in this city in February, 1870, to Miss Millie Truckey, a native of Canada.

Joseph Hebert, born in Canada October 27, 1833, was a young man of twenty-three years when he located for a brief period in St. Paul, Minnesota, and that same year, 1856, came to Chippewa Falls, where he remained twelve years. He then located in Eagle Point and eventually became owner of 360 acres of land. He was married July 12, 1858, to Miss May Meyers, born in Tilden township, a daughter of William and Susan Meyers.

Jacob Kreiling, a native of Germany, born July 14, 1828, located in Chippewa Falls in 1857. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil war. He married Theresa Rubenger, a native of Austria, and they became parents of thirteen children. Mr. Kreiling died January 14, 1889. One son, Francis Xavier Kreiling, became a prominent and well known farmer of Tilden township. He has served as highway commissioner of Tilden township.

Henry Coleman came from New York to Chippewa county in 1857. He was first municipal judge, holding the position until his death in 1883.

He also served six years as clerk of the circuit court and held the office of town assessor several years, while for one term he was a member of the board of supervisors. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Persis Marshall, died in 1894, and both are buried in the cemetery in Chippewa Falls.

Abel Gardner, who was born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1833, came to Chippewa Falls in 1857 and engaged in milling.

George A. Gillmore, a native of Calais, Maine, born October 25, 1838, came to Chippewa Falls in 1857. He and his brother, Horatio G., leased a lumber mill of H. S. Allen & Company and conducted the same five years. In 1858 they also leased a mill on Yellow river. Horatio G. Gillmore died in Chippewa Falls in 1864.

M. J. Cummings, born in Sligo, County Mayo, Ireland, February 3, 1832, came to America in 1846, living in Canada, New York and Illinois before locating permanently in Wisconsin. In 1857 he came to Chippewa Falls and followed his trade of coopering until 1872, when he engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds in company with H. S. Allen. After five years he bought Mr. Allen's interest but retired from business at the age of fifty years. He was married in Alton, Illinois, to Sarah Coleman, a native of England. Mr. Cummings died in Chippewa Falls July 30, 1913, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife preceded him in death five years.

John S. Crandall, born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, August 10, 1835, came to Chippewa Falls in 1857 and engaged in farming, owning land in the best part of Chippewa bottoms. He was married December 14, 1861, to Miss Henrietta Gates.

Hubert and Caroline Mason, natives of Germany, upon their emigration to America in an early day, first located in Green Bay. In 1858 they moved to Chippewa Falls, where the father engaged in business. He served as justice of the peace and became well and favorably known in official and business circles. He died here in 1870 and his wife survived him for two years.

Elisha and Susan (Wright) Croft came to Chippewa Falls in 1858. Both are now deceased, the father passing away in 1905, while the mother's death occurred in 1903.

William Doty was born in Canada in 1829. He engaged in the lumbering business there for ten years and was there married to Frances Beverly. In 1858 they removed to Wisconsin and for two years he engaged in farming near Chippewa Falls. Later he engaged in the lumber business.

James Carroll, born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, December 26, 1833, came to the United States in 1859, and located in Chippewa

Falls, where he was engaged with the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company. He wedded Mary H. Donaldson and they reared a large family of children.

John F. Stone was a native of McHenry county, Illinois, born July 18, 1842. He was left an orphan in early life, being but two years of age at the time of his mother's death, while he was a lad of nine at the time of his father's demise. In 1859 he came to Chippewa Falls but remained only a short time. However, he came again in 1860 and in the following year purchased a farm near this city. He was married May 8, 1869, to Miss Emma Hazen and they had several children.

Louis Vincent was a native of Canada, born February, 1833. When a lad of eight years he went to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and in 1859 came to Chippewa Falls but remained only two years. He then spent a year and a half in Menomonie and on the expiration of that period made a permanent location in Chippewa Falls. He died in Minnesota, May 22, 1880. He was a member of the thirtieth session of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1877 and was mayor of Chippewa Falls in 1879.

Albert Kahler was a native of Germany, born October 25, 1839. He came to Wisconsin in 1845 but did not locate in Chippewa Falls until 1859, after which for several years he was employed in the mills. He was married in this city to Mary R. Fisher, also a native of the fatherland.

Charles B. Coleman was born in Ghent, Columbia county, New York, in 1809. He came to Chippewa Falls in 1860 and lived here until the spring of 1874, when he invested in silver mining interests in California, spending much of his time in San Francisco, and died in that city September 12, 1875. While in Chippewa county he gave proof of his mechanical ability, constructing many bridges and buildings throughout the county. He was married in Rochester, New York, June 5, 1848, to Thurza A. Pell.

D. E. Seymour was born in Butternuts, Otsego county, New York. When he had attained his majority he went to New Orleans but later returned to New York and there married Elizabeth Halbert, also a native of Butternuts, New York. They moved to Chippewa Falls in 1861 and Mr. Seymour was employed with Pound & Halbert and afterward with Pound, Halbert & Company and then with the Union Lumber Company. He later engaged in farming.

Joseph Cota, born in Canada in 1835, came to the United States in 1856 and engaged in lumbering in Minnesota. He located in Chippewa Falls in 1861 and here became proprietor of a saloon. He was married in this city in 1869 to Miss Jane Beyon, a native of Canada.

Carl Hering, born in Germany in 1832, was there married in 1855. In 1863 he came to Chippewa Falls and engaged in the carriage and blacksmith business. He served in the Civil war.

Napoleon Poirier was a native of Quebec, Canada, born November 3, 1842. He was twenty years of age when he went to Napoleon, Ohio, but after a brief period spent there went to Buffalo, New York, but after three months came to Chippewa Falls and spent ten years. He here engaged in lumbering during that decade and then settled on a farm in Wheaton township, his land comprising 400 acres, part of which lay in Auburn township.

Timothy Cherrier was born in Prairie du Chien July 18, 1836, and came to Chippewa Falls in 1864 and for five years worked in the mills. He then for four years worked as a scaler in the woods, and was then engaged in the liquor business several years. In 1878 he engaged in the mercantile business in company with Joseph Mandelert. He was married December 11, 1858, in Prairie du Chien, to Miss Lucy Larivier, a native of that city.

William Fowlds, born December 27, 1842, in Scotland, left his native land at the age of eleven years and located in Canada with his parents, John and Margaret Fowlds. Later they located in Pope county, Minnesota, becoming pioneer farmers of that locality. In 1865 the son William came to Chippewa Falls and engaged in lumbering. In 1880 he purchased a farm in the city limits. June 29, 1869, he was married to Margaret Foster.

Prone Carter was a native of Canada, born September 15, 1847, and in his native land he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1866 he came to Chippewa Falls and for one year worked in the woods, after which he engaged in the building business. He was married in this city October 11, 1870, to Margaret Allard, a native of Canada.

Peter Bergevin, born in Canada April 14, 1840, came to America in 1865, and after spending one year in Minnesota, came to Chippewa Falls, arriving here May 3, 1866. He was first employed in a mercantile establishment. In 1874 he was elected city treasurer and was reelected in 1875. In 1880 he engaged in lumbering. He was married in this city on the 19th of April, 1869, to Celinda Billiard.

John W. Squires was born in Liverpool, England, March 23, 1844. In 1866 he emigrated to this country, and locating in Chippewa Falls, engaged in the butchering business. He also engaged in farming in Eagle Point township. His death occurred in September, 1904.

Wesley J. Gregg, a native of Elmira, New York, came to Chippewa Falls in 1867. He spent some time working in the woods and then engaged in the livery business. He was married here to Jennie F. Beers, a native of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

John H. McGraw, who located in Chippewa Falls in 1867, has been identified with the lumber interests of this city for forty-six years.

Jacob Leinenkugel, a native of Prussia, born May 22, 1842, was a little lad of three years when his parents emigrated to the new world in 1845. They settled in Sauk City, Wisconsin. In 1867 Jacob Leinenkugel came to Chippewa Falls, purchased land and built a brewery, which is still operated by members of the family. Mr. Leinenkugel was mayor of the city at one time, also served as alderman and as a member of the county board. He was married July 18, 1865, to Miss Josephine Imhoff, likewise a native of Prussia.

Joseph H. Cobban was born in Inverness, Canada, May 30, 1838. At the age of fifteen years he went to Johnsburg, Vermont, where he lived four years. He then returned to Canada and spent six years, engaged in carpentering and contracting. May 7, 1867, he arrived in Chippewa Falls, where he spent two years, and subsequently made his home in Bloomer township, where he became the owner of a good farm. He was married June 12, 1862, to Miss Mary Dalglish and they had three children. Following her death he wedded Anna Barbara Gehring, and they had two children.

Charles W. Withrow, born in White county, Illinois, May 19, 1833, came to Wisconsin in 1855 and spent a year and a half at Yellow River Mills. For several years thereafter he engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the army and was at the front three years. In 1868 he located in Chippewa Falls and engaged in the grocery business with J. N. Withrow. Still later he operated a planing mill. In 1859 he was elected justice of the peace of Eagle Point township and in 1861 served as assessor of the township.

Joseph E. Collett was born in Canada December 16, 1861, a son of Ambrose Collett, a farmer. He came to Chippewa Falls with his parents in 1868. In 1881 he engaged in the photographic business here.

Andrew J. Bate was a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, born February 27, 1842. In 1868 he came west and first located in Madison, Wisconsin. After spending a brief period in that city he came to Chippewa Falls and was first employed as a salesman in a mercantile establishment here. For three years he served on the police force and in the spring of 1880 entered the employ of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company. He also enlisted for service in the Civil war. In January, 1870, he was married in Chippewa Falls to Florence E. Chapman and they had one son, Charles Coleman.

Hector C. McRae was born in Canada March 21, 1837, a son of John and Anna (Munro) McRae. In 1868 he moved to Chippewa Falls and engaged in the mercantile business. A republican in politics, in 1872 he was elected county treasurer and was reelected to the office in 1874. In

1879 and 1880 he represented his district in the Assembly, and was mayor of Chippewa Falls one term. He is now living retired in this city. He has been married twice. He was first married November 14, 1861, to Miss Margaret J. McKay and they had two sons. After the death of his wife in 1869 he wedded Miss Alice Wiltse and they became the parents of two children, but the elder son is deceased.

Edward Poznanski came to Chippewa Falls in 1867 and engaged in business, becoming a prominent dry-goods merchant of the city.

Julius P. Hurlbut, born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, May 1, 1839. He came to Chippewa Falls March 26, 1869, and was employed in the lumber mills for several years. For two terms he served as county clerk.

John and Emily Misfeldt emigrated from Germany to America in 1869 and located in Chippewa Falls. He engaged in the lumber business and also worked in the pine woods.

J. D. Barnett came to Chippewa Falls in 1871 and for one year engaged in the insurance business. He then became cashier in D. E. Seymour's bank, filling that position until August, 1880, when he became connected with the Mississippi Logging Company, taking charge of buying and driving the logs at this point.

E. DeF. Barnett, a son of Joel Barnett, came to Wisconsin in 1852 but did not locate in Chippewa Falls until 1871. He was first engaged in the insurance business and then entered the bank owned by D. E. Seymour, working as bookkeeper. He was made cashier of that institution in 1880. He was married in this city May 27, 1875, to Marietta Rogers.



GOV. THADDEUS POUND

CHAPTER XXIX

REMINISCENT

THADDEUS C. POUND LOOKS BACKWARD AND TELLS OF MANY INTERESTING THINGS—CAME TO CHIPPEWA WHEN THE COUNTY WAS THREE YEARS OLD—PROMINENT IN COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Thaddeus C. Pound is still living. He is hale and hearty and carries manfully the physical burdens of four-score years, practically every one of which has been made fruitful by the activity and surpassing versatility of the individual. This man Pound witnessed the opening of Chippewa county's doors to the settler and passed through her portals among the first, coming in the year 1856. He was young, ambitious, ever willing to do and capable; attributes that helped him to the front of endeavor, and made him a leader among the hardy men who had adopted as their life work lumbering in the piney woods. "Thad" Pound took up lumbering, merchandising, building, banking, railroad promoting, politics; became an office holder in county and state, served his district in Congress faithfully and well and was so highly thought of by the leaders of his party that he barely missed becoming a cabinet officer at Washington. He still lives and his heart and mind and sympathies are as young as ever. Old Chippewa, though no longer his home, holds first place in memory and affection. That memory is a storehouse of valuable local lore and while on a visit, from his home in Chicago, to his friends in Chippewa Falls in the summer of 1913, the pioneer community builder gave to posterity the following reminiscences:

I have recently noted the effort being made to erect a club house, while some may prefer an up-to-date hotel. It is truly lamentable that since the burning of the Tremont House, only remembered by old residents, the most attractive hostelries of our city have been the St. Joseph's Hospital, the Insane Asylum and the State Home for the Feeble-Minded—the latter being most difficult to reach owing to distance and a most deplorable highway. Efforts have been made to secure the erection of an attractive health resort, for which conditions are exceptionally favorable, which, if they had succeeded, would have accomplished more for the

growth, population and wealth of the city than anything ever undertaken, but all such efforts have failed.

When the Progressive League was organized it was expected that some sort of headquarters, or place of welcome and entertainment for strangers, would be established, but such great need has never been supplied. It was also hoped that the first work of the league would be to take advantage of a pending effort, supported by an offer of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company to subscribe \$10,000 and otherwise well advanced work, to erect a modern sanatorium near the Chippewa Springs, and push it to easy success. But neither expectation nor hope was realized.

There is evidently a new awakening in this city of great possibilities, which if guided by wisdom will bring the good so long neglected; a welcome to the stranger, while serving entertainment and pleasure to the promoters.

Clubs are too often exclusive and lacking the democracy demanded for the interest of such communities, but I hope this undertaking will supply such important features.

If this awakening shall broaden into the erection of a bridge over the Chippewa our city may be restored to the map. I have always cherished a desire that Chippewa Falls, which I chose for my life effort and home, should realize the development and growth which its great natural advantages justified, if supplemented by a will and determined effort of an intelligent, ambitious and progressive people. I hope the movement now well under way may succeed.

Conditions which confronted the early settler of the Chippewa valley more than half a century ago cannot be realized by the late comer. The great Northwest, embracing the Mississippi valley, and territory traversed by the tributaries of the Father of Waters was then a wilderness. Forests of white pine upon the head waters of the Chippewa river was the magnet which alone drew the venturesome settler to Chippewa Falls and vicinity.

The navigable waters served as highways of commerce and travel during the open season, otherwise dependent upon the delayed and expensive staging and freighting by horse, ox or mule.

When in the spring of 1856 I chose Chippewa Falls as a trial spot for settlement and home, a steamer with a cargo of flour for the Twin Cities took me to Reeds Landing—the mouth of the Chippewa—where I hoped to continue the trip by water to my destination, but the stage of water did not warrant the steamer *H. S. Allen*, which was built for navigating the Chippewa, undertaking the trip. Hence horse conveyance completed the journey. I had left Rochester, New York, to try my life work and fortune in the (then) West. Having decided to locate permanently at

Chippewa Falls, I secured employment with H. S. Allen & Company as bookkeeper. This company, composed of H. S. Allen, E. A. Galloway and Moses Ryan, was operating a moderate sized sawmill with supply store attached.

Removing the white pine tree from the forest, and converting it into lumber for the market, was all that was doing or then expected. Supplies and commodities of all kinds were brought from far distant cities at great cost. The population on the north side of the river was composed in most part of men employed in and about the mill. A small settlement known as Frenchtown was located on the south side, a ferry serving to cross the river.

A brief period of observation so impressed me with the great possibilities and attractiveness of the locality, that I prepared a descriptive article, which was published in the *Emigrants' Guide*, widely circulated for the benefit of travelers and copied in a Madison journal. This publication brought a number of investors to visit Mr. Allen in the hope of purchasing some part of the water power, but he declined to entertain any such proposal, a circumstance contributing to the advantage of Eau Claire.

The river served to float the logs to storage booms at the mill, and to convey the lumber in rafts to the Mississippi river, thence to cities on its border for marketing. Vessels called keel boats, propelled with poles by returning raftsmen, when by reason of low water navigation by steamers was not possible, brought supplies and merchandise during the open season.

Agriculture in this region had not been undertaken nor considered. How different now! The magnet which drew the woodsman has lost its attractive energy and given place to interests far-reaching, cumulative and permanent, suited for home seekers and unsurpassed anywhere. It may interest the reader to learn something of the happenings which have fallen under my observation during the long period of my residence, and figured in the history of Chippewa Falls, embracing some of the most important events and persons participating in them.

It is not an easy task to take from the storehouse of memory the interesting events of fifty-six years and present them attractively to today's busy generation, but I may make the endeavor, hoping it may stimulate a spirit of progress and aid in the advancement of a city possessed of natural advantages, which if wisely developed should warrant a population many times multiplying its present number.

Then the peaceful Chippewa tribe of Indians frequented Chippewa Falls to exchange their furs, rice and fancy handiwork for blankets,

tobacco and other articles of food or raiment, sometimes demanding shu-ne-a (money) and not averse to skutewaboo (liquor), for which they had acquired a taste by association with the Christian white race. It must also be confessed that some of the fascinating dark maidens were won to wedlock by the lonely white man, the evidence of which relation may yet be noted in our present generation, but not to the discredit of the dark race.

Then H. S. Allen was the leading citizen, controlling the lumber and mercantile interests, and depended upon for employment and business privileges. The water power and lands in the immediate vicinity were in his control. He was postmaster, county treasurer and in common parlance "the whole push." Next to him in management of affairs was his associate in business, E. A. Galloway, who lost his life in the Civil war, and to whom I owed my position.

Fred Bussy, whom I succeeded as accountant and cashier, was a man of sterling qualities and valuable as a sort of general manager. Jim Taylor, an active, energetic and ambitious fellow, had charge of the store. They were later associated as Bussy & Taylor, and carried on a mercantile and lumber business for many years. Taylor will not be forgotten. He was the first mayor of the city, an active democratic politician, who won the sobriquet of "Truthful James"—a joke.

The community was in a sense unorganized, little governed. It was without priest, clergy, lawyer or doctor, and yet our doors were never locked, personal quarrels were few and physical ailments insignificant, Mrs. Allen being midwife and nurse. As a matter of form Sam Wills was appointed sheriff and Ira Isham constable. The latter I think is yet alive, having reared a large family, not less respectable for being of mixed blood. I recall an incident which illustrated his bravery. A man crazed by bad whiskey, having fatally stabbed a Mr. Driscoll in the boarding house, was wildly running about for other victims, carrying a deadly weapon, and had intimidated the sheriff, who fled, when Ira Isham took the matter in hand, and after vainly trying to peaceably arrest the fellow was compelled to shoot him, resulting later in his death.

The buildings, other than the mill, store and those in Frenchtown, consisted of Allen's dwelling house, the boarding house, a dwelling on the hill above the mill, and in the rear several connecting one-story houses known as Battle Row.

Encouraged by some optimistic friends, Mr. Allen caused some land north of the mill to be platted, known as "Allen's Addition," Rodman Palmer, a civil engineer, performing the work.

I was the first to purchase a lot, being the one now occupied by the Metropolitan block, and soon began the erection of a dwelling, which was

the first house on Bridge street. Many thought it an evidence of lunacy, Jim Taylor with much emphasis telling me I was a "—— fool," while I assured him and others that Bridge street would eventually be a business street extending to Duncan creek, and all the intervening land, then a swamp, be occupied by dwellings.

My prediction has been fulfilled, but too slowly, while opportunities for tenfold advancement have been blindly neglected.

The immeasurable value of waterpowers so abundant on the Chippewa and tributaries has but recently been known. The utilization of this power for generating and distributing electric energy applied to manufacturing, propelling, lighting and heating, establishes a value beyond computation.

A system of river improvements which shall protect and facilitate the use of waterpower by protection against disastrous floods, and regulating the flow of water, is of the greatest importance. Such system will at the same time serve to promote and preserve navigation upon rivers suited for such use—highways of commerce, free for all the people of our nation.

I am aware that mention of the restoration and perfection of navigation of the Chippewa river will provoke a smile of incredulity but the intelligent student cannot fail to note what is being done elsewhere upon streams inferior to the Chippewa. Railroads which have supplanted waterways are fast becoming congested with the marvelous growth of production. Population and traffic demand relief, only to be had by the greater use of our navigable rivers.

The completion of the Panama canal will emphasize the demand for the improvement of the Mississippi river and tributaries, which will accomplish more at less cost than any and all other systems which can be devised. But I must cease this generalization and return to the events of Chippewa Falls.

CHIPPEWA FALLS NOW AND THEN

About the period we are considering—1856-7—it being known that great forests of pine existed in Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the lumbermen and woodsmen of Maine, Canada and other localities came to seek labor and a fortune.

The most available mill privilege upon the Chippewa having been taken and held by H. S. Allen & Company, the next best was sought. A sawmill was built near the mouth of Yellow river and another on O'Neil's creek, both being above Chippewa Falls. To get the lumber products of these mills to market, a slide or chute in the dam at Chippewa Falls was

required for the safe passage of rafts. This being constructed, rafted lumber from these mills could only be floated safely over Paint creek rapids and the chute and rapids below the dam during a medium stage of water; such proper stage occurring very seldom, and some years not at all, leaving the lumber in rafts exposed to destructive spring freshets and ice jams. The available site on the Red Cedar, a lower tributary, was taken and utilized by Captain Wilson and associates, later operating as Knapp, Stout & Company. William Carson and E. D. Rand controlled the Eau Claire branch. Later Daniel Shaw came upon the scene, locating in Eau Claire, an event marking a most significant era in the history of lumbering upon the Chippewa.

Then as now the growth and advancement of this immediate locality hinged upon the success of existing business. My duties as accountant soon revealed a situation responsible for the early failure of H. S. Allen & Company.

Logging in the winter season to provide stock for the mill was carried on by contracts with various parties, who were furnished equipment and supplies by the company. The contractors had been and were being given unlimited credit, and when in the spring of 1857 I submitted a statement of their several accounts, I incurred their great displeasure and the surprise of Mr. Allen, on finding them largely indebted for furnishings in excess of credits for logs cut and hauled to the river under the terms of their contracts. Here was discovered a great leakage, amounting to many thousand dollars.

Merchandise was largely purchased by the company on credit and shipped at great cost. The erection of the mill, construction of the dam for waterpower, piers and booms to catch and store logs, and many improvements incident to the business at great cost, compelled the company to borrow much money to secure the payment of which the premises were mortgaged. At this time little demand was found for lumber above St. Louis, and there at a price scarcely covering cost of production.

Receipts from sales after paying cost of floating to market were too small to meet requirements for labor and supplies. Men employed at the mill and otherwise were obliged to take payment of wages in merchandise, while urgent demands for payment of bills overduel, in Galena and St. Louis, could not be met.

Realizing that failure of the company was impending, I advised Mr. Allen to secure the payment of wages due some of the employes by conveying them certain lots. This was done. One of the lots so conveyed

for a consideration of \$125 is now occupied by the postoffice, being purchased for such purpose for the consideration of \$10,000.

The failure of H. S. Allen & Company brought to the management parties not interested in the conservation of local affairs, and indifferent to the obligations of home conditions. The transfer procedure was so adverse to my sense of justice and fair dealing that I declined to be a party to it, and resigned my position as accountant. I was succeeded by F. Louis Mahler, a German, who wished to be known as French, taking umbrage while dining at my house by being helped to sauer kraut. Not to weary the reader it will suffice to state that the mill was leased and operated one year by Mahler, and next by Adin Randall, of Eau Claire, who adopted the policy of cutting and rafting lumber for log owners on shares—one-half the produce for each. While Government land could be entered at \$1.25 per acre, little was entered and loggers gave little heed to Government lines of boundary.

The mill was later leased to Charles B. Coleman, who was supplied with merchandise and all needed supplies by Pound & Halbert, who guaranteed his lease and marketed his product.

The second year following, Pound & Halbert took over the lease and after operating the business one year purchased the entire property.

Then, and not till then, did Chippewa Falls assume a spirit of home ambition and a purpose to advance.

Prompted by favorable reports from me, my brother Albert followed in the spring of 1857. During a long period of residence, he was active in business, alive to the best interests of the city, served one term as mayor, a term in the State Legislature, and two terms as postmaster, but now resides in Missoula, Montana, at the ripe age of eighty-two. My father Elijah soon arrived, built the second dwelling on Bridge street, on the lot now occupied by the Taylor block, remaining until his death at the age of ninety. Then came the Colemans (kinsmen of mine) at different periods, of whom Henry, the merchant, and Judge E. H. remain to tell their own story. Of other early arrivals, mention may be made of Thomas L. Halbert, John P. Mitchell, Dr. Alex McBean, A. K. Gregg, Sr., Thomas E. Randall, the Richardsons, the Buzzells, Thomas Phillips, merchant, Maxeiner, the barber, Ed P. Hastings, Horatio and George Gilmore, while many others worthy of notice, together with late comers who figured prominently in the history of this city will be spoken of as this narrative progresses.

For reasons which will appear later I now make special mention of the Gilmore brothers. These gentlemen were from the State of Maine, and practical lumbermen. In the year 1859 they leased the Yellow River

sawmill, and secured a fine stock of white pine logs. I was employed as bookkeeper, and during a temporary residence there, was chosen justice of the peace, and a member of the town board of supervisors. A low stage of water in the Chippewa river made it impossible to float the lumber to market, and when about one-half of the stock of logs had been cut and rafted, the men employed, not able to get their pay, ceased to work. They were, however, persuaded to continue on condition that all the product of the mill be delivered to me to secure their pay. It was not until the following spring that I was able to float the lumber to market, which I did and realized sufficient to discharge all claims for labor and supplies, and about \$300 in excess.

This was my first venture upon the lumber market, which was regarded a success, and prompted parties getting lumber from logs furnished both mills to seek me as a purchaser. Having no money in hand to pay spot cash, they offered to trust me until I could realize from sales. In consequence I purchased from various parties enough lumber to make a large Mississippi fleet, which late in the fall I sold to E. D. Rand & Company, at Burlington, Iowa, for \$12 per thousand feet, for which I had agreed to pay \$7. The purchasers of this fleet of lumber later became partners of Pound, Halbert & Company.

I realized from this deal a net profit of about \$5,000, which I mention, not to publish my private affairs, but as a key to what followed affecting the growth of our city. At this time secession of the Southern states was impending, the banks ceased to honor drafts with specie, and I was compelled to take my pay in currency.

The country was flooded with bank notes, based largely on the holding by the banks of bonds issued by Southern states, together with a class of currency known as "wild cat" issued by irresponsible banks.

To determine the value of bank notes it was necessary to consult Thomson's bank note directory from day to day.

On my return I spent a brief period in Chicago, where I diligently inspected my roll of bills, and made good use of the poorest in the purchase of useful articles of merchandise, fortunately experiencing little loss on what I retained.

Encouraged by this successful venture, I decided to engage in the mercantile business, and associated with my brother and Mr. Halbert under the firm name of Pound & Halbert, built a store on the lot now occupied by the First National Bank, Mr. Phillips, the lone merchant, protesting that it would prove a failure.

I pause in this narrative to state that several years later the First National Bank was organized by Pound & Halbert subscribing \$45,000

of the \$50,000 required. Thomas L. Halbert was the first president of the bank.

FIRST RAILROAD—HON. WILLIAM PITT BARTLETT'S NOMINATION

Eau Claire county had been organized, the territory embraced having been segregated from Chippewa county, which at one time included about one-quarter of the state. Under the leadership of Dick Wilson, Charley Gleason, Adin Randall and others the (then) village of Eau Claire began a vigorous growth, threatening to rival Chippewa Falls.

This awakened an ambition for representation in the Legislature to advance local interests. Our assembly district embraced six counties, each having a favorite son willing, if commanded, to honor us as a representative. In the fall of 1859, the republican convention being composed of three delegates from each county, having a favorite son willing, if commanded, met and much interest was shown in the selection of a candidate for the assembly, the most being by delegates from Eau Claire and Chippewa, the former putting forward Gilbert E. Porter, and the latter, the writer.

Hon. William Pitt Bartlett was in attendance, although not a candidate, but thinking it might inure to his advantage in the future he besought many of the delegates to cast for him a complimentary vote. The good humor of many, including my brother, who cast the entire vote of Chippewa, prompted an acquiescence to his request, when, to the surprise of the convention, the complimentary votes cast were sufficient to effect the nomination of Mr. Bartlett, which was accepted, and resulted in his election—an event which was never regretted.

Being employed, I accompanied Mr. Bartlett to Madison, and by his efforts was chosen enrolling clerk for the session, the duties of which were discharged without clerical assistance.

The craze for Legislation has since made it necessary to engage a large clerical force to discharge the duties of such position.

I take pleasure in stating here that Mr. Bartlett proved an able and efficient member, and during his subsequent career has become distinguished for his legal talent, coupled with rare business ability. He was a close friend and counsel of the late L. C. Stanley, of our city, whose financial success was due in large part to his friendship and advice.

Sparta was our nearest railroad station, seventy-five miles distant, and how to meet the urgent need for better conditions was taxing our ingenuity. What was known as the St. Croix land grant had been given the state to aid in the construction of a railway from Portage to St. Croix and

Superior. This grant had been conditionally bestowed upon a railroad corporation for the purpose named. This trust was misapplied, the Legislature corrupted by the use of stock, accepted by members of the Legislature, characterized as the "Forty Thieves," and the line built to La Crosse. The grant was declared forfeited, leaving the object sought to be otherwise attained.

In the autumn of 1862 a meeting was held at Menomonie to discuss ways and means to insure the building of a railway by securing and utilizing this land grant. After much deliberation it was decided to apply to the Legislature for a charter authorizing the incorporation of a company by persons named therein, representing the locality to be benefited to build the contemplated line of railway, which corporation would apply for the forfeited grant of lands to aid in the building of such railway. Captain Wilson and I were commissioned to visit the capital and if possible secure the legislation required.

We accordingly spent the entire winter in Madison in the effort committed to us, only succeeding in the passage of the act the last day of the session. The charter was duly presented in the senate and referred to the committee of railroads, of which Senator Cammeron, of La Crosse, was chairman. La Crosse was hostile to the measure, and hence Cammeron stoutly opposed it in committee and on the floor of the senate. After protracted consideration by the committee we secured a favorable report, Cammeron submitting a minority report. The fight was continued in the senate and only passed two days before the day fixed for final adjournment of the Legislature. This brought us to a crisis not easy to overcome. Having been reported to the assembly too late for a committee, a suspension of the rules was necessary. Hon. Carl C. Pope, of Black River Falls, was our champion. Assemblyman Phillip was to fight the measure for La Crosse. How it came about that on motion of Mr. Pope the rules were suspended and the act passed, with Mr. Phillip present, and ignorant of the fact, it is not my purpose here to reveal.

An effort to secure a veto by Governor Randall failed, and our mission the last day succeeded.

The corporation was duly organized, the grant of lands conditionally ceded, and after a severe and trying struggle under the management of Mr. Baldwin, of Hudson, the road was built from Camp Douglas by way of Eau Claire to Hudson.

It is sad to relate that the battle was too much for the man at the helm, who in consequence committed suicide.

This is how we came to have the West Wisconsin (North Omaha) Railroad—a work of momentous consequence to the Chippewa Valley and Northwestern Wisconsin.

CHIPPEWA FALLS NOW

May I be pardoned for breaking the thread of this narrative, and chatting briefly of conditions existing today? I am so deeply and distressingly concerned about the situation confronting me and our city that I may be excused for this digression. I told the reader how the first railroad was secured for the Chippewa Valley. If spared physically and mentally to do so, I will relate how the first steam railway reaching Chippewa Falls was built, connecting us with the Omaha system; how the Wisconsin Central (now the Soo) line came to be built through our city instead of Eau Claire, securing for us a direct line to the Twin Cities; how numerous steamers once navigated the Chippewa river, requiring draws for all bridges for their safe passage; how the first bridge over the Chippewa came to be located above possible navigation, at a point indicated by the old abutment yet remaining on the south shore; how it was destroyed by the flood of 1884, and never rebuilt, greatly crippling the growth of the city; how a most valuable opportunity was given for the construction by the National Government of a reservoir system upon the headwaters of the Chippewa to protect waterpowers and promote navigation, \$100,000 being set aside by "Uncle Sam" for such purpose in 1882, but defeated by the log and lumber interests, into whose hands and control the water flow has been until recently manipulated; how the use of the river for floating lumber to market was rendered impossible, and railway transportation substituted; how an unprecedented ice and log jam financially ruined the Union Lumbering Company; how under a charter granted by the city council for a street railway, under and by virtue of which the city has been for many years and now is the terminus of an interurban line, with no adequate local service, although under the provisions of the charter the council may demand the building and operating of loops or branches within the city limits; how the finest charitable institution in the state came to be located just outside the city limits, yet remaining without suitable highways of approach; how our public utilities and great water power have been absorbed by enterprising parties residing in Eau Claire, fortunately presided over by a gentleman of the highest moral and business character, but handicapped by conditions and associations logically weakening his ability to meet the requirements demanded for the growth and progress of our city; how the exceptional merits of Chippewa spring water was dis-

covered and efforts made to give it publicity and sale; how efforts have been made and failed to erect a sanatorium or health resort, which if successful would have accomplished much for the betterment and permanent growth of the city. Of these and other subjects involving personal, social and political events, I may treat in the future, if able to do so, not in a spirit of complaining, but from a continued desire to benefit the locality for which I have always cherished great hopes. A long period of physical affliction has greatly impaired my ability to do the things for which I have ever been willing to make personal sacrifice.

I yet believe and know that Chippewa Falls possesses exceptional advantages and natural resources entitling it to become the most desirable residence and commercial inland city anywhere to be chosen, if our people will but adopt Chicago's present motto: "WE WILL," and united, work for such great purpose. My humble service will ever be at their command.

FIRST RAILROAD—HOW BUILT

Passing over a period of rapid settlement, the establishment of varied business undertakings, entitled to extended comment and proper mention of many persons prominently figuring in the growth of our city, I assume that the reader will be better entertained by an account of the struggle experienced in securing the first railroad entering Chippewa Falls. The route chosen for the West Wisconsin Railway (now the Omaha) left us ten miles distant—Eau Claire. We confidently expected the early construction of a branch for our accommodation, but our continued solicitations met with opposition and failed. Realizing that our only hope was the building of an independent line, our efforts were turned to such purpose. As in all such cases, outside capital was required.

The first determined effort to secure such aid was made by H. C. Putnam and the writer in 1870, when we jointly visited several eastern cities in the hope of interesting capitalists in the enterprise. Our effort was rewarded by a pledge of money to construct a line of railway from Chippewa Falls to the mouth of the Chippewa river, if a certain amount of local aid could be secured from the counties to be traversed. The first appeal for such local aid was made to the County of Chippewa, asking for a subscription of \$75,000. The proposal was duly submitted to a vote of the people at a special election, but meeting with the bitter opposition of livery men, stage proprietors and freight carriers, was defeated. Thus ended the first endeavor to obtain a railway to our city. Such defeat in those early days did not signify failure, although it must be confessed that

doubters greatly outnumbered those of fixed faith and determined purpose. Success was finally accomplished through the organization of the Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Company, by our citizens, with the writer as president of a board of directors composed of our leading business men. The first step taken was the proposal to the city to subscribe for \$25,000 of the capital stock of the corporation to be paid by bonds of the city.

This proposal was duly submitted to a vote at a special election, and being successful was followed by an ordinance authorizing the issue of the bonds, to be turned over only when the road shall have been built and put in operation.

The estimated cost of building and equipping the road proposed from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls was \$150,000, which sum could only be obtained by the issuance and sale of bonds. But it was manifest that such bonds could not be made available until right of way and terminal grounds were purchased, the line located, graded and fully prepared for track laying, requiring an expenditure of fully \$30,000 to establish a basis of credit. To provide the required sum but \$6,000 could be obtained by cash subscriptions of the capital stock. Here rested the test of courage and doubtful risk. It was met by the issuance of promissory notes in varied sums aggregating \$25,000 payable to me, four months from date. I obtained the money of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, by depositing these notes guaranteed by Pound, Halbert & Company, the same to be expended for the specific object as named.

The proposed work was begun and prosecuted with all possible haste; the bonds duly authorized and issued for sale, or use as security for the purchase of rails, fixtures and equipment, and every possible effort made to carry out the purpose involved. Three months sufficed to prepare the line for track laying. But efforts to sell the bonds or purchase rails on terms desired had not succeeded. Fortunately, however, information was received that a party in Elmira, New York, had for sale the quantity of rails required, and being charged with that duty, I visited the party and purchased 1,000 tons of rails at a cost of \$60 per ton on twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months' time, with personal guarantees; but our funds being exhausted, I was compelled to borrow of the party \$15,000 to pay freight, buy fixtures and pay for track laying, etc. The day preceding the maturity of the notes referred to, an engine whistled at the depot on the south side, the city bonds were placed in my hands and on the following day deposited with the First National Bank of Milwaukee, and the personal obligations paid. Thus the first railroad was built to Chippewa Falls, with a cash subscription of only \$6,000, supplemented by will and

wit—inspired by an indomitable purpose to do a worthy and needful act, not for personal profit to the promoters, but for the public good.

Can the reader name another enterprise more skilfully managed?

After being unsatisfactorily operated by the West Wisconsin Railway Company for a period of six months, a grand opening celebration was held, which eclipsed any event of the kind hitherto known, a full account of which would occupy a full page in the Independent, and which advertised our city broadcast most favorably. The road was then taken over, equipped and operated by our corporation, and later sold to the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, now being a branch of the Soo system, paralleled by a branch of the Omaha railway unsolicited.

A subject of equal interest may be presented by an account of the means employed to secure the building of the main line of the Wisconsin Central road from Abbotsford to Chippewa Falls and the Twin Cities.

THE SOO RAILROAD—HOW SECURED FOR CHIPPEWA FALLS

With consistent brevity, and not intending to laud over-much the one to whom credit is largely due, I hope to inform the present generation how it happened that Chippewa Falls became richly benefited by the great Soo Railway system.

Keenly impressed with the urgent need of a direct east and west line of railway, I sought to persuade Mr. Colby, then president of the Wisconsin Central Railway corporation, to extend the line westward from Abbotsford to Chippewa Falls and thence to the Twin Cities, and thus secure a traffic which would insure strength and success to the corporation. To this end I visited Mr. Colby in Milwaukee many times, but without avail. On the occasion of my last visit, Mr. Colby was absent, but on his desk I discovered a blue print, outlining a projected line to Eau Claire. Without waiting for further information, I returned home, fully impressed with the importance of immediate action to circumvent any plans adverse to the interests of our city. After conferring with some of our progressive citizens, I issued invitations to interested persons residing in Oconto, Marinette, Shawano, Wausau and Menomonie, to meet on a given date in our city to organize an east and west railway corporation. To these invitations came a most gratifying response and a full attendance at the time named, resulting in the incorporation of the St. Paul, Eastern Grand Trunk Railway Company, with an authorized capital stock of \$6,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from St. Paul via Chippewa Falls to the eastern boundary of the state.

Sufficient subscriptions were made to warrant beginning a survey of the line from Chippewa Falls to Abbotsford. When this survey was com-

pleted, Mr. Colby withdrew his engineers from his projected line and proceeded to cover the exact line we had completed, demanding the surrender to him. Such exaction we stubbornly declined. The general manager, Mr. Finley, visited me and offered me one-half of the capital stock to be issued, covering the fifty-four miles embraced, if I would yield the territory. We continued the work of securing the right of way and depot grounds and enlisting subscribers. The situation became so strenuous that Mr. Colby, supported by Senator Sawyer, Jesse Spaulding and others, requested me to attend a conference of interested parties in New York, which I accepted. At this conference an agreement was entered into by and between the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Northern Railway Company, the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, and our corporation, under the terms of which the Wisconsin Central Railway Company agreed to construct a line from Abbotsford to Chippewa Falls, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Northern would build a line from Eland Junction via Wausau to Abbotsford, and we were to build a line from Oconto via Shawano to Eland Junction; the three lines when completed to be operated jointly.

Under this agreement Colby reimbursed us for money already expended—about ten thousand dollars—and faithfully carried out his agreement by building the line to Chippewa Falls. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Northern built the line from Eland Junction to Wausau, and we proceeded to build from Oconto westward.

Then occurred a disagreement relating to the operation of the system, resulting in the refusal of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Northern to extend the line from Wausau to Abbotsford.

When our company had succeeded in building a line of fifteen miles from Oconto westward, purchased a full equipment of rolling stock, was operating the completed section, and had graded the roadbed to Shawano, a further distance of fifteen miles, incurring an expenditure of \$250,000, it became evident that we had reached the limit of means obtainable to complete our undertaking. The only alternative was to sell. The board of directors authorized me to negotiate a sale at my discretion. In compliance with such authority I sold all issued stock and bonds to the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Northern Railway Company, receiving in payment the exact sum subscribed and paid out, in guaranteed bonds of our corporation. Upon the surrender of their holdings all subscribers were given bonds in equal amount. The bonds advanced in the market to 10 per cent above par, thus yielding to all a full return for money invested. But the object sought was accomplished so far as it concerned Chippewa Falls, and all parties taking part in the great work were satisfied. I am not able without data at hand to give dates and names of all subscriptions, but will

state that the initiative step was taken during my last term in Congress, and fully concluded during the summer of 1884. I am able to recall the fact that among the most liberal subscribers were Captain and T. B. Wilson, each for \$10,000; Captain Tainter, \$5,000; and Senator Shoup, of Idaho, \$20,000, all now deceased.

CHAPTER XXX

MUCH IN LITTLE

A HOTCHPOTCH OF MUCH IN LITTLE—WHAT FILES OF OLD NEWSPAPERS HAVE PRESERVED—THESE ITEMS WILL RECALL THE PAST TO THE PRESENT GENERATION.

The following compilation of important events is made from newspaper files, record books and other sources, and is intended for reference.

During the fall of 1863, a new wagon road to the Flambeau was completed.

Some time that year William Jay Whipple let go of the Chippewa Union and Times, and J. M. Brackett took hold of the concern.

In August, a plan was agitated of so improving the falls that rafts could pass down. Adin Randall was interested in the project.

General Warren and a corps of assistants during the summer of 1865, made a survey of the Mississippi, taking in the Chippewa. \$60,000 was expended in the enterprise.

During the winter of 1866-67, there was considerable suffering among the Chippewas, on account of the excessive rain having spoiled their crops.

April 1, 1866, Mr. Waterman sold his hotel on the corner of Bay and Central streets to Frank Pitman.

A lodge of Good Templars was instituted on the first Saturday in May, 1866. The first officers were: O. H. Stilson, W. C. T.; William Sap, P. W. C. T.; E. Wood, W. Secretary.

Smallpox prevailed to the extent of twenty-three cases and three deaths in 1866.

Baseball struck the "Falls" in 1867, so that a club was organized, with Theodore Coleman, president; A. Taylor, vice-president; Th. McBean, secretary; E. P. Hastings, treasurer; O. H. Stilson, corresponding secretary.

In 1868 a band was organized, with George Spencer leader.

In June, 1868, a new bridge was placed across the creek near Mr. Allen's residence.

The lumber trade at the "Falls" in 1868 was lumber, 30,448,627; shingles, 13,422,000; lath, 5,398,000.

A great fire occurred on Wednesday, February 24, 1869, having caught in a building owned by Thomas Phillips and occupied by B. F. Carpenter.

The total destruction of property was \$75,000. Among the losers were Mr. Marriner, Th. Phillips, Mrs. Bell, T. L. Halbert, T. W. Martin, Martin & Swan, E. E. Wood, Th. Hutchinson, Pound, Halbert & Company, Stiles & Collins, and several others.

In May, 1869, there was a big jam of logs up the river, estimated at 100,000,000 feet, representing one hundred acres of sawed timber, piled twenty feet high. It finally gave way and came down without loss.

Late in the summer of 1869 a new road to the woods was laid out.

On the 1st of January, 1870, Col. George C. Ginty began the publication of the Chippewa Herald, a paper which has since been noted for its fairness in all respects.

A stage route was started to Augusta to connect with the railroad completed to that point.

The first charter election was held in January, 1870. James A Taylor was elected mayor; Thomas Morris, treasurer; John Hall, city clerk; P. H. Foster, police justice; William R. Hoyt, attorney; J. E. Pierce, assessor; Frederick Hoenig, chief of police; Louis Nado, street commissioner; C. L. Dennison, justice; R. Palmer, surveyor; Louis Vincent, H. Stanley and N. King, constables.

In January, 1870, a new bridge across the Chippewa was completed, twenty-five feet above the water, twenty-three feet wide, and 860 feet long, at a cost of \$43,500. C. B. Coleman was the contractor.

Col. G. A. Henry was appointed agent by the Interior Department, to look after the trespassers on the pine lands.

August 25 and 26, 1870, there was a heavy rain and a great flood, entailing heavy losses. The boom of Mitchell & Clement, Hodgins & Robertsons, Gilbert & Brothers, on Yellow river, went out. A large amount of damage was done.

The Methodist church was dedicated September 18, 1870. Gen. S. Fallows was present.

In September, 1870, steps were taken to organize a national bank.

In October, 1870, a steam fire engine was procured for the city. J. A. Taylor was chief engineer.

The Union Lumber Company for the season of 1870 took rafts down the Mississippi river, containing 2,300,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 lath, and 40,000 pickets. Such a raft would cover four acres and was worth \$40,000.

In January, 1871, telegraph communication was opened with the rest of the world.

November 22, 1871, there was a grand opening of the Tremont House, a large, elegant and well-furnished hotel, which has since burned. A

pleasant party assembled, with distinguished guests, supper, toasts and speeches.

December 19, 1871, an old settlers' reunion was held at the "Falls," embracing the pioneers of Chippewa and St. Croix valleys. The company was welcomed by H. S. Allen and J. M. Bingham. The response was made by Hod. Taylor.

At the election in April, 1872, the county decided that the bridge over the Chippewa should be free.

August 23, 1872, the Catholic church was dedicated, with imposing ceremonies. Bishop Heiss and other distinguished priests were present and participated in the event.

In October, 1872, there was a fearful tornado up the river, leveling everything in a tract a mile or two wide.

The courthouse was built in 1875, at a cost of \$70,000.

The Chippewa Falls & Western Railroad Company was organized in July, 1873. Thaddeus C. Pound, president; J. B. C. Roberts, vice-president; L. C. Stanley, secretary; D. E. Seymour, treasurer.

In September, 1873, the county voted on the question of issuing bonds to assist the Chippewa Falls & Western Railroad. It was decided in the negative, the "Falls" and town of Anson only voting for it.

January 26, 1874, the Tremont House was burned. The building, with the furnishings, cost \$150,000; insured for \$55,000.

February 2, 1874, a meeting of citizens was held in the interest of building a bridge across the Chippewa just below the "Falls." Thomas F. Leavitt was chairman and A. R. Barrows, secretary. This movement finally resulted in the construction of a bridge at a cost of \$27,000, the city furnishing \$8,000.

During the summer of 1874 a fine iron bridge was laid across Duncan creek on Central street.

In September, 1874, a medical society was formed, with Dr. McBean, president; Dr. Joseph Fortier, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

A county medical society was organized in June, 1875, John A. McDonald, M. D., president; W. W. Bradeen, M. D., vice-president; George Riddell, treasurer; S. S. Riddell, secretary.

In June, 1875, the railroad to Eau Claire was completed, and the event was duly celebrated on the 29th. The committee of arrangements were George C. Ginty, A. E. Pound, H. C. McRae, T. F. Hollister and H. J. Goddard, and a committee of ladies. Hon. Thaddeus C. Pound was president of the day; A. S. Stiles, chief marshal. Governor Pound was the orator for the occasion. He made an eloquent address, giving a cordial welcome to all who had come to this beautiful valley. Governor

Taylor was present, also Mayor Ludington, of Milwaukee, John Nazro and Dr. O. W. Wight, General Atwood, of Madison, Judge Humphrey, Alexander Mcgett and J. C. Thorpe, of Eau Claire, Charles R. Gill, Winfield Smith, Lyle Mead, Satterlee Clark, and a large number of other distinguished guests, who very happily responded to the appropriate toasts offered on the occasion, among them a delegation of Chippewa Indians, who were in the procession and excited much interest. They came down with their interpreters, expecting to have all their grievances attended to. It was estimated that 12,000 people were in the city, who were all cared for in a most hospitable manner. The procession was long and imposing, and the whole celebration was one worthy of the "Falls," and reflecting credit upon the committee.

The corner stone of a new jail was laid July 25, 1875, and the following September the Central House was enlarged.

In the town of Bloomer a mill was completed in 1875 by Smith, Brooks & McCauly. It was 32x50 feet, four stories high, had three Day-ton wheels, and was first class in every respect.

The advent of Leap Year, 1876, was duly celebrated by the ladies, with a supper and ball at Hook's Hall. It was a *recherché* affair. The floor managers were Mrs. B. E. Reid and Mrs. Thomas L. Halbert.

An ordinance was adopted in March, 1876, authorizing A. E. Swift and brother to construct gas works in the city, to be completed by the 15th of October.

In March, 1876, the new postoffice was completed on Bridge street and was occupied. It was provided with 848 common boxes and 116 lock boxes. The cost of the improvement was \$1,500. C. M. Prentice superintended the work. H. S. Allen is entitled to great credit for his public spirit in thus providing for the postal needs of the city.

A soap factory was started in May, 1876, by E. W. Capron & Company.

July 22, 1876, the corner stone of the schoolhouse on the hill was laid. Rev. Dr. Goldsmith delivered an address. The contract for building it was in the hands of Mr. Cummings for \$3,300.

In July, 1876, the Chippewa Herald procured steam machinery.

During the summer of 1876 the St. Joseph's Mutual Benefit Association was organized, with Dr. Alexander McBean as president.

In the month of October, 1876, 2,500 barrels of flour were shipped from the city. The taxes for 1876 were \$35,995.17.

In the winter of 1877, the Wisconsin Legislature discontinued the state road, laid out in 1864, between Chippewa Falls and Augusta.

A Wisconsin law in 1876 created a municipal judge for Chippewa county, and Henry Coleman was elected to fill that position.

A Juvenile Temple was instituted May 3, 1877, by Miss L. J. Robinson. Eddie Seymour was the first C. T.; Effie Morse, V. T.; and Mollie Buckwalter, R. S.

Up to 1877 as many as thirty different steamers had run on the river to the "Falls."

The gristmill belonging to H. S. Allen was burned in May, 1877, entailing a loss of \$25,000.

A party of explorers from Madison, J. D. Butler and others, found a number of copper implements, tomahawks, spears, arrowheads, etc., with fifty copper beads.

The O'Toole farm was purchased by the supervisors in June, 1877, for \$2,000, as a poor farm.

The West Wisconsin Railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver. June 11, 1877. W. H. Ferry was the receiver.

In the spring of 1877 great excitement prevailed at the "Falls" and on the river, in relation to the operations of the Beef Slough Company. Public meetings were held and steps taken to protect the lumbering interest.

The Chippewa Boom and Rafting Company was organized in October, 1877.

The first meeting held to organize an Agricultural Society was on the 14th of November, 1877. Col. G. C. Ginty called the meeting to order. Capt. Wilson Hopkins, of Eagle Prairie, was chosen chairman, and T. J. Cunningham, secretary. A committee headed by Colonel Ginty was appointed on organization to report at a subsequent meeting. The organization was completed December 11th. L. C. Stanley was elected president; Wilson Hopkins, vice-president; W. B. Bartlett, treasurer; and H. C. McRae, secretary, with a board of trustees.

A Temple of Honor was instituted December 11, 1877. John A. McRae was W. C. T. There were thirty-seven charter members.

During the month of June, 1878, there was quite an Indian scare in the valley. A wild rumor that the Chippewas and Sioux had united to exterminate the white settlers of the valley was caused by the frequent meetings in war paint and feathers to enjoy a new dance which had been introduced by a Cheyenne squaw on a visit.

The firemen went on an excursion to a tournament in Chicago, taking along the Chippewa Band, which had seventeen pieces, under the leadership of Fred Bonnell. This was early in December, 1878.

There came very near being a lynching in December, 1878. Frank Goodhue, an inoffensive young man, was foully murdered for \$100, which

he had in his pocket. Charles W. Chase was arrested coming to the "Falls." A crowd gathered, took him from the jail, put a rope around his neck, but in the darkness he escaped, was recaptured and jailed in Eau Claire. He was finally tried, found guilty and sentenced to Waupun for life, narrowly escaping death from a mob the second time.

The Mechanics' Protective Association was formed August 27, 1879. A. R. McDonald, president; George Shannon, secretary; A. H. Cowles, treasurer.

A public meeting was held February 16, 1880, to confer with a delegation from Eau Claire in the lumber interest. The leading citizens took part and a general feeling was manifested that the two cities particularly should act in harmony in the management and development of the lumber business, and that no projects inimical to the prosperity of any location should be permitted.

There was a great flood on Duncan creek, March 27, 1880. This was a local affair, but it carried down several bridges and two dams. Among these were the Glen Flour Mill bridge, Bender's bridge, McRae & Company's dam and the one at the mouth of the creek that carried the machine shop. The loss to the city was \$1,500, and to individuals much more.

May 8, 1880, the bridge at the mouth of the Yellow river was carried away by a jam of logs. It was built in 1873, by the towns of Anson and Sigel, at a cost of \$29,000.

Another freshet on Duncan creek occurred on the 4th and 5th of June, 1880. Mills were damaged, new channels cut, notably one near Mr. Allen's house, which left an unsightly cut with bare and jagged rocks. Dams and even houses were carried down stream, sweeping away the iron bridge on Central street and leaving huge islands of gravel in mid-stream at several points. The damage was estimated at \$20,000.

May 13, 1880, Gate City Council of Templars was formed, with C. of C., J. A. Hamilton; recorder, Andreas Sherry.

June 11, 1880, the Chippewa got on its periodical and resistless rise. Following an unusual amount of rain, the volume of water increased, and on the 12th a jam of logs which had accumulated four miles above the falls, gave way and came thundering down. The river was a surging, tumbling, struggling mass of logs. Some time in the forenoon the logs all got by. About noon another rush came from a jam on Yellow river. The river rose to sixteen feet above low water; at dark the river had risen two feet more. The rushing, maddened torrent was awful in its terrifying grandeur. About ten o'clock at night the upper bridge could stand the pressure no longer and gave way. The collision against the lower bridge reverberated through the town, above the turmoil and roar of the surging

waters. A few moments of awful suspense, and the center spans began to sway and surge and groan, and soon gave way, leaving the two western spans standing. These started to join their companions at eight o'clock on Sunday morning. The other span stood fast until Monday, when that, too, joined the procession in its aqueous march to the sea. That day a reenforcement of logs from Little Falls dam came down. The Chippewa Lumbering & Boom Company's logs and works accepted the inevitable and were swept down with the current. The buildings near the river south of Bridge street were in great danger of being washed away.

A large force of men were set to work with brush, sandbags, and all available appliances and it was not until after forty hours' labor that the danger was passed. By Monday afternoon, the waters began to subside, having been up twenty-four feet. The Chippewa Lumbering & Boom Company had 40,000,000 and lost 25,000,000 logs. It cost \$10,000 to put the mill running again. The loss on bridges was \$60,000. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

July 15, 1880, P. M. Purtell, of Milwaukee, received the contract for rebuilding the lower Chippewa bridge, for \$10,848.

J. W. Howieson was awarded the contract for replacing the Spring street bridge across Duncan creek.

After the flood a free ferry was started, but it was made a toll ferry on the 15th of July. A new free ferry was put on higher up the river on August 6th.

A connection was made with the Wisconsin Central at Abbotsford, November 22, 1880, and regular trains began running between St. Paul and Milwaukee via Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls.

Decoration Day, May 30, 1881, was observed with more than usual preparation. General Sheridan was present, Gen. W. D. Whipple, and other distinguished guests. Hollon Richardson was chief marshal; Lieutenant-Governor Bingham, orator; Rev. Dr. Goldsmith, chaplain.

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